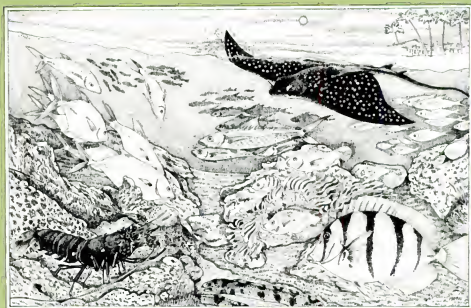




FAO SPECIES IDENTIFICATION FIELD GUIDE FOR FISHERY PURPOSES

THE LIVING MARINE RESOURCES OF SOMALIA



Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations

THE LIVING MARINE RESOURCES OF SOMALIA

by

Corinna Sommer
Marine Resources Service
Fishery Resources Division
FAO Fisheries Department
Rome, Italy

Wolfgang Schneider
Zoology Department
Hessisches Landesmuseum
Darmstadt, Germany

Jean-Maurice Poutiers
Laboratoire de Biologie des Invertébrés Marins et Malacologie
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
Paris, France



Index

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

M-43

ISBN 92-5-103742-6

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Applications for such permission, with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction, should be addressed to the Director, Publications Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

© FAO 1996

PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This field guide was prepared under the direction of the Species Identification and Data Programme of the Marine Resources Service, Fishery Resources Division, Fisheries Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy. Preparation was supported by UNDP, project code SOM/86/036 (responsible Project Operation Officer, R. Ziesler).

During a survey cruise of the Norwegian research vessel "Dr FRIDTJOF NANSEN" which is directed from the Institute of Marine Research in Bergen the need for detailed information on Somalia became evident. Parts of the Western Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea are well investigated but marine faunal surveys of Somalia are very limited. Furthermore, due to the particular physical and geological conditions, the findings from the Red Sea and Kenya cannot be confidently extrapolated to Somalia.

It was not possible for the authors to travel to Somalia and sample fish in the field or to visit local fish markets. Therefore this guide is compiled entirely from the literature. Basic references were the FAO Species Identification Sheets for Fishery Purposes - Western Indian Ocean (Fishing Area 51), and more recently published FAO Species Catalogues (FAO Fisheries Synopsis Series No. 125). It was not possible to compile a complete checklist and therefore this guide should be viewed as a tentative list of species that may occur in Somalia. The authors expect that many new records will be discovered from Somalia and would appreciate any additional information users may find.

Technical Editors: K.E. Carpenter, C. Sommer and N. De Angelis, FAO, Rome.

Illustrators (for material presented here for the first time): E. D'Antoni and P. Lastrico, FAO, Rome.

Page composition and indexing: C. Sommer, FAO, Rome.

Scanning of figures: G. Sciarappa-Demuro, FAO, Rome.

Sommer, C.; Schneider W.; Poutiers J.-M.
FAO species identification field guide for fishery purposes. The living marine resources of Somalia.

Rome, FAO. 1996. 376p., 32 colour plates

SUMMARY

This field guide covers the major resource groups likely to be encountered in the fisheries of Somalia. This includes shrimps, lobsters, bivalves, gastropods, cephalopods, sharks, batoid fishes, bony fishes, and sea turtles. Each resource group is introduced by a general section on technical terms and measurements pertinent to that group and an illustrated guide to orders and families of the group. The more important species are treated in a subsequent guide that includes scientific nomenclature, FAO names in English and French (were available), local names used in Somali, diagnostic features, one or more illustrations, maximum size, and notes on fisheries, habitat, and biology. The guide is fully indexed and a list of further literature is appended.

This One



8YYY-UF2-7NWT

Table of Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS	5
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS	5
GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES	6
Palaemonidae	9
Hippolytidae	10
Pandalidae	11
Solenoceridae	12
Aristaeidae	13
Penaeidae	14
Sergestidae	20
LOBSTERS	21
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS	21
GUIDE TO FAMILIES	22
Nephropidae	23
Palinuridae	24
Scyllaridae	28
BIVALVES	32
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS	32
GUIDE TO FAMILIES	33
Pteriidae	35
Pectinidae	36
Gryphaeidae	36
Ostreidae	37
Tridacnidae	38
GASTROPODS	39
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS	39
GUIDE TO FAMILIES	40
Trochidae	41
Strombidae	41
Muricidae	42
Turbinellidae	42
CEPHALOPODS	43
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS AND GUIDE TO ORDERS	43
Sepiidae	45
Loliginidae	48
Onychoteuthidae	50
Ommastrephidae	50
Thysanoteuthidae	51
Octopodidae	52
Argonautidae	55
SHARKS	56
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS	56
GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES	57
Rhincodontidae	61
Stegostomatidae	61
Ginglymostomatidae	61

Odontaspidae	62
Lamnidae	62
Alopiidae	63
Scyliorhinidae	64
Proscylliidae	66
Triakidae	66
Hemigaleidae	67
Carcharhinidae	67
Sphyrnidae	74
Squalidae	75

BATOID FISHES 76

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS 76

GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES 77

Pristidae	80
Torpedinidae	81
Rhinobatidae	81
Dasyatidae	83
Gymnuridae	86
Myliobatidae	88
Mobulidae	87

BONY FISHES 89

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS 89

GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES 91

Elopidae	133
Megalopidae	133
Albulidae	134
Muraenidae	135
Ophichthidae	140
Congridae	141
Muraenesocidae	141
Clupeidae	142
Engraulidae	149
Chirocentridae	152
Charidae	152
Ariidae	153
Plotosidae	153
Chlorophthalmidae	154
Synodontidae	154
Macrouridae	157
Ophidiidae	157
Lophiidae	158
Atherinidae	158
Belontiidae	159
Hemiramphidae	161
Exocoetidae	162
Berycidae	167
Holocenteridae	167
Zeidae	173
Caproidae	174
Aulostomidae	175
Fistulariidae	175
Scorpaenidae	176

	Page
Triglidæ	178
Dactylopteridae	180
Platycephalidae	181
Serranidae	184
Terapontidae	197
Kuhliidae	199
Priacanthidae	199
Sillaginidae	202
Malacanthidae	203
Lactariidae	203
Pomatomidae	204
Rachycentridae	204
Echeneidae	204
Carangidae	205
Coryphaenidae	219
Menidae	220
Leiognathidae	220
Bramidae	224
Lutjanidae	224
Caesionidae	234
Lobotidae	237
Gerreidae	238
Haemulidae	239
Sparidae	245
Lethrinidae	249
Nemipteridae	254
Sciaenidae	257
Mullidae	258
Kyphosidae	263
Drepanidae	264
Ephippidae	265
Monodactylidae	266
Scatophagidae	267
Pomacanthidae	267
Pentacerotidae	270
Cirrhitidae	270
Mugilidae	271
Polynemidae	274
Labridae	275
Scaridae	289
Pinguipedidae	298
Callionymidae	299
Siganidae	299
Acanthuridae	301
Sphyracnidae	310
Gempylidae	312
Trichiuridae	314
Xiphiidae	315
Istiophoridae	315
Scombridae	317
Centrolophidae	321
Nomeidae	321
Arionmatidae	322

	Page
Psettodidae	322
Paralichthyidae	323
Bothidae	323
Pleuronectidae	325
Soleidae	326
Cynoglossidae	327
Balistidae	329
Monacanthidae	335
Diodontidae	337
Moridae	338
SEA TURTLES	339
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS	339
Cheloniidae	340
Dermochelyidae	341
BIBLIOGRAPHY	342
INDEX	343
LIST OF COLOUR PLATES	374

INTRODUCTION

Somalia has a marine fauna that is difficult to characterize because of its position in the Indian Ocean, its particular oceanographic conditions and its history. It is in a transition zone between the typical tropical fauna of eastern Africa and the unique fauna of the Red Sea and the Arabian Peninsula. A seasonal cold water upwelling zone in the centre of the Somali coast is bordered by rich coral reefs and tropical demersal areas in the South and North.

Furthermore, specimens of nearshore fishes from Somalia are very much underrepresented in museum collections around the world and therefore species distributions often must be guessed. In addition, at the time this guide was written, it was not practical to do field work in Somalia and therefore the species list was compiled from available

literature. Because of these historical and geographical factors the species list needed to compile this guide was tentative.

Oceanography

Somalia has a coastline of around 3300 km, of which 2000 km fringe the Indian Ocean and about 1300 km fringe the Gulf of Aden. Along this coastline the continental shelf is relatively narrow, rarely exceeding 15 km. It is more extensive only in the extreme east, near Ras Hafun and Ras Asir, where it has a width of 60 to 80 km, and in the very northwest, at the border to Djibouti, where it is about 100 km wide (Fig. 1).

The currents, salinity, and temperature of the water masses around Somalia are highly variable.

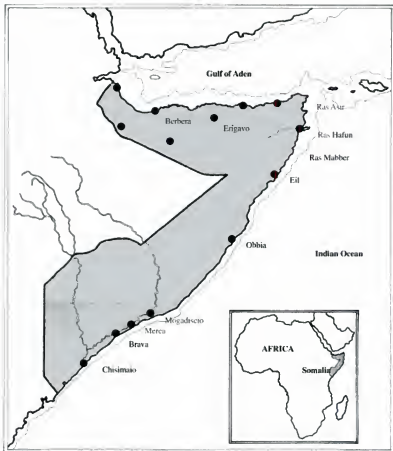


Fig. 1 Map of Somalia and the continental shelf

They depend not only on the main current system in the Indian Ocean, but also on seasonally changing monsoons winds.

The Southern Equatorial Current traverses the Indian Ocean all year. It encounters the coast of Tanzania and moves northward forming the East African Coastal Current. On the eastern coast of Somalia this current comes under the influence of the changing monsoon winds, which create a complicated system of currents, counter currents, and whirls.

From March to October, the strong Southwest monsoon reinforces the East African Coastal Current and drives the waters strongly in a north-eastern direction along the Somali coast. With a maximum of 7 knots speed, this current is the fastest known current in the world and it is called the Somali current (Fig. 2a).

Between 5° and 9°N, depending on the time of the year, the Somali Current leaves the coast, turns eastward and creates a wide clock-wise circular current, which brings some of the water back in the direction of the Southern Equatorial Current. From June to September, the Somali Current is strongest and creates on its northern flank a large gyre known as the "Great Whirl." This whirl leads to a strong upwelling in the area of Ras Hafun (Fig. 3).

From October to March, the Northeast monsoon slows the northerly water movement of the East African Coastal Current, and eventually reverses the current direction on the east coast of Somalia, forming the Somali Counter Current. This current can reach as far as 4°S during years when it is strong, before it turns westward and leaves the

coast (Fig. 2b and 3). Due to the reversed currents, the "Great Whirl" and the upwelling in north Somalia break down.

The waters in the Gulf of Aden are also influenced by the changing winds. The Southwest monsoon drives a strong current from about Socotra Islands, across the Arabian Sea, in the direction of Pakistan. This current influences also the water masses in the Gulf of Aden. The main current direction in the Gulf of Aden is eastward during this time of the year. However, along the northern coast of Somalia exists a counter current that flows westward, fed by northeasterly flowing waters passing between Socotra Islands and the mainland into the Gulf of Aden (Fig. 2).

From October to March the currents are reversed. The Northeast monsoon drives waters across the Arabian Sea, and into the Gulf of Aden. The main current direction is westward, but along the north Somali coast there exists an eastward counter current.

The seasonally upwelling water in the northern Somali basin has a great impact on the physical water conditions not only on the Somali coast, but in the whole northern Arabian Sea. Upwelling water is generally cold, has a high concentration of nutrients and is undersaturated with oxygen. This condition promotes phytoplankton and zooplankton blooms and influences the occurrence of fish species.

During the Northeast monsoon, when the upwelling breaks down, the water near Ras Hafun is warmer, less nutrition rich, and saturated with oxygen.

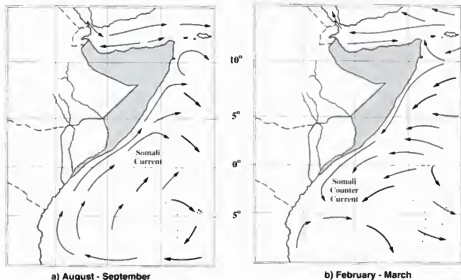


Fig. 2 Main surface currents around Somalia

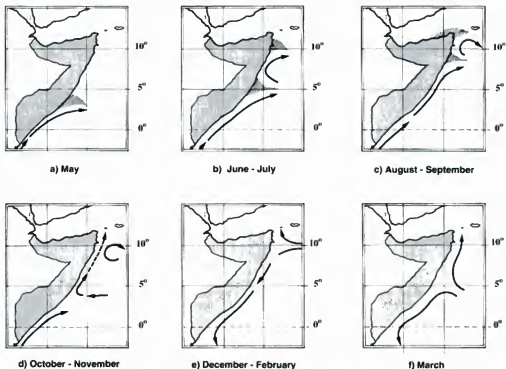


Fig. 3 Possible flow pattern of the Somali Current

In Kenya and Tanzania the finfish catch is low during the Southeast monsoon and high during the Northeast monsoon (McClanahan, 1988). Even though it is uncertain to which extent the various factors of fishing effort, fish population changes, and environmental conditions influence the catch rates, it can be assumed that also in Somalia catches undergo distinct seasonal changes. During an acoustic survey of the Norwegian R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen between Ras Asir and Ras Hafun in 1984, the estimated biomass of small pelagic fishes varied from 245 000 t in February and March to 115 000 t in August. This seasonal change in stock estimates was attributed to a migration of the fish to avoid the oxygen-depleted upwelling waters (Stromme, 1984).

The ecosystem of the Somalia east coast is eutrophic and of low biological diversity. It is truly an upwelling ecosystem. However, it cannot be easily compared with the upwelling ecosystems in western Africa, or Peru. These systems are constant and known for their high annual production.

In Somalia the upwelling occurs only during a limited period of time and the annual production is therefore restricted.

The ecosystem in the extreme northwest of Somalia is related to the Red Sea. It is primarily a coral reef system with high species diversity, water surface temperatures in July reaching over 28°C, and salinities over 3.6‰. The ecosystem in southern Somalia below the equator is related to the tropical warm water system of Kenya and Tanzania, and is also predominated by coral reefs and benthic productivity associated with low-nutrient, warm water.

The cold upwelling water may act as a zoogeographical boundary between the areas of warm water in the south and the northeast. The species composition is therefore not the same along the entire coastline. Further research is needed here to clarify how fishes and other marine animals cope with the distinct seasonal changes in the environment.

Fisheries

The annual fisheries production between 1980 and 1988 varied between a minimum of 8 730 t in 1982 and a maximum of 19 939 t in 1984 (FAO, 1985). It is difficult to estimate to what extent the civil war effected the annual production. Estimations for 1993 give total catches and landings of about 14 850 t (FAO, 1995). The major part of the catch are marine finfishes (14 000 t), while freshwater fishes (250 t), tropical spiny lobster (350 t) and cephalopods (250 t) were caught only to a minor extent.

It is important to note, that in all years the total estimated annual production never exceeded 20 000 t. Results from research surveys conducted by the Norwegian R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and many other trawlers, indicate a much higher potential yield. The potential annual sustainable yield alone of small pelagic fishes between Ras Asir and Ras Hafun could be 75 000 t (Van Zalinge, 1987 and Stromme in UNEP 1987).

The total potential annual catches for Somalia are estimated up to 200 000 t (World Fishing - anonymous) or 300 000 t (Pierconti, 1993).

In the 1980's, the Somalian government emphasized the development of fisheries. Several bi- and multilateral projects were launched to increase fisheries production. However, during the civil war all of these efforts were interrupted and most of the fishing gear, processing plants, and equipment were either lost or destroyed. A strong concerted effort will be necessary not only to reestablish the Somalian fishery sector, but also to exploit the full potential yield.

Species included in this guide

This guide is designed as a working tool for fisheries workers within Somalia. Monitoring fish stocks and fisheries management is necessary for a sustainable fishery and therefore the correct species identification is important. The species included in this guide are primarily those of present or potential interest to fisheries. Also included are species that occur less frequently in catches but

can be confused with important ones, species that may be of importance in the food chain of fisheries organisms, and species that are of interest to the aquarium fish trade.

Presentation and format

This guide is divided in major taxonomic groups. Each group is introduced by a schematic illustration showing the main body parts of a typical representative species and some measurements and technical terms of general use to fishery workers. In order to facilitate identification, the chapters on bony fishes, sharks, batoid fishes, lobsters, shrimps and prawns, and bivalves and gastropods are preceded by an illustrated guide to the different families. The family guides and the order of the families within the species guides are arranged in phylogenetic (systematic) order. The arrangement of species within a family is alphabetical by genus and species.

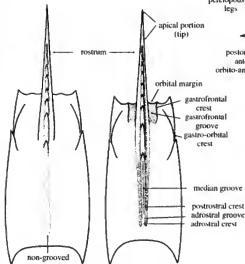
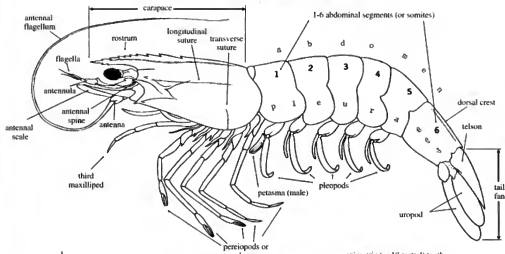
The information for species contains valid scientific names; vernacular English (**En**), French (**Fr**) (where available); local names (where available); size (maximum or common size, usually as total length, unless otherwise specified as fork length, standard length, or other measurement); fisheries, and habitat and biology. Synonyms or misidentifications are also noted, particularly of species previously recorded in the FAO Species Identification Sheets for the Western Indian Ocean, edited by Fischer and Bianchi, 1984.

The official vernacular English name is the one recommended by FAO. The local Somali names included are those found in Parisi et. al. (1988). It should be noted that many of these names are not unique and therefore should not be used for statistical purposes. Many local vernacular names were not available, and it is hoped that users will add these directly to the sheets and also make them available to FAO.

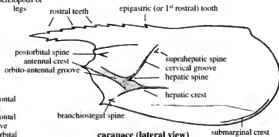
Each species is illustrated by a line drawing, on which the most important diagnostic characters are indicated. Furthermore, the identification of many species is facilitated by the presentation of colour illustrations.

SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS

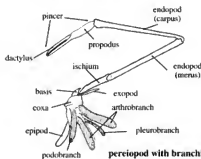
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



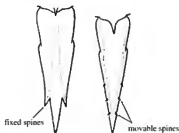
carapace (dorsal view)



carapace (lateral view)



pereopod with branchiae



types of spined telsons

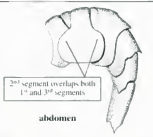


theelycum of a female shrimp (ventral view)

GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES

Suborder CARIDEA - Caridean Shrimps

Pleuron of second abdominal segment overlapping those of first and third segments. First 2 pairs of thoracic legs, or only the second, ending in a pincer; the last 3 pairs with a simple claw. Eggs carried by the female.

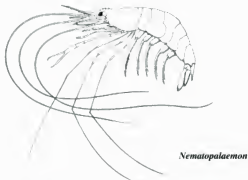
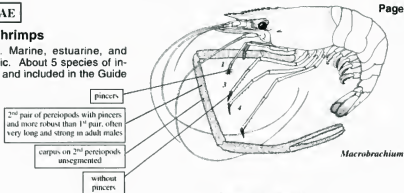


PALAEMONIDAE

Page 9

Palaemonid shrimps

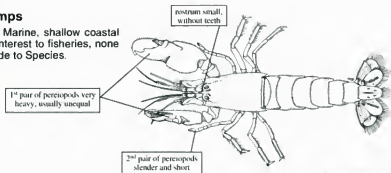
To about 34 cm. Marine, estuarine, and freshwater; benthic. About 5 species of interest to fisheries and included in the Guide to Species.



ALPHEIDAE

Snapping shrimps

To at least 42 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters. Of minor interest to fisheries, none included in the Guide to Species.



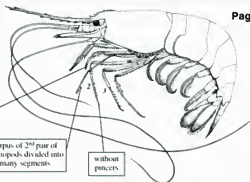
HIPPOLYTIDAE**Cock shrimps**

To about 8 cm. Shallow marine or estuarine waters. One species of interest to fisheries and included in the Guide to Species.

1st pair of pereopods with distinct pincers, a little more robust than the following legs

carpus of 2nd pair of pereopods divided into many segments

without pincers



Page 10

PANDALIDAE**Pandalid shrimps**

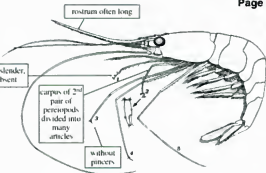
To about 15 cm. Marine, deepwater; benthic. Two species included in the Guide to Species.

1st pair of pereopods very slender, pincers microscopic or absent

carpus of 2nd pair of pereopods divided into many articles

without pincers

rostrum often long



Page 11

Suborder PENAEOIDEA - Penaeid Shrimps

Pleuron of second abdominal segment overlapping that of third segment only; pincer of 3 first pairs of thoracic legs equal or subequal. Eggs carried by the female.

1st segment overlaps 2nd segment

abdomen



Page 12

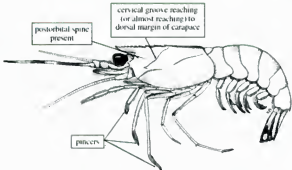
SOLENOCERIDAE**Solenocerid shrimps**

To about 14 cm. Marine, benthic, nocturnal. Two species included in the Guide to Species.

postorbital spine present

cervical groove reaching (or almost reaching) to dorsal margin of carapace

pincers



with tubercle



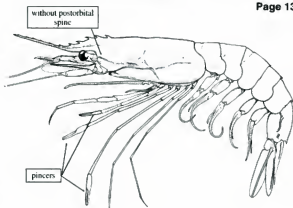
eyestalk

ARISTAEIDAE

Page 13

Aristaeid shrimps

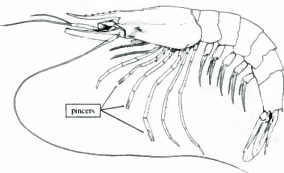
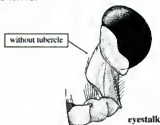
To about 33 cm. Marine, benthic deeper water. Three species included in the Guide to Species.

**PENAEIDAE**

Page 14

Penaeid shrimps

To about 35 cm. Marine and estuarine, benthic. Around 18 species of interest to fisheries.

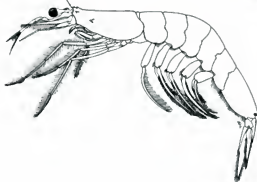
**SERGESTIDAE**

Page 20

Sergestid shrimps

To 48 cm. Marine and brackish water, benthic. One species included in the Guide to Species.

rostrum shorter than
eyestalk



PALAEMONIDAE**Palaemonid shrimps*****Macrobrachium rude* (Heller, 1862)**

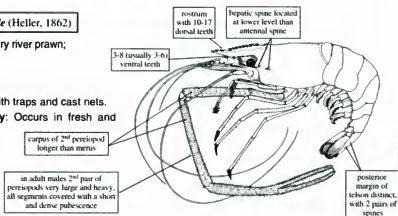
FAO names: En - Hairy river prawn;
Fr - Bouquet velu.

Local names:

Size: To 13 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and cast nets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in fresh and brackish waters.

***Macrobrachium scabriculum* (Heller, 1862)**

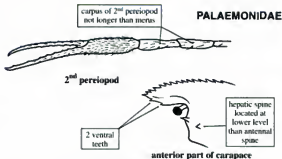
FAO names: En - Goda river prawn;
Fr - Bouquet goda.

Local names:

Size: Males to 7 cm, females 6.2 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in fresh and brackish water.

**PALAEMONIDAE*****Nematopalaemon tenuipes* (Henderson, 1893)**

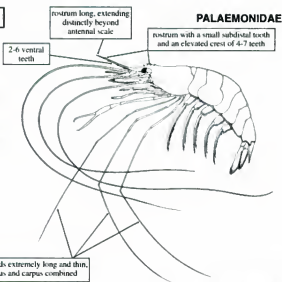
FAO names: En - Spider prawn; Fr - Bouquet araignée.

Local names:

Size: To 7 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with stakenets, bagnets, shore seines, boat seines, and cast nets. Of some commercial value.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow coastal waters to depths of about 20 m as well as in estuarine and brackish waters.

**PALAEMONIDAE**

***Palaemon concinnus* Dana, 1852**

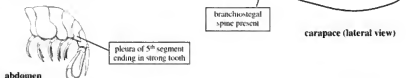
FAO names: En - Mangrove prawn; Fr - Bouquet mangrove.

Local names:

Size: To 6.6 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: In shallow fresh, brackish, and salt water.

***Palaemon pacificus* (Stimpson, 1860)**

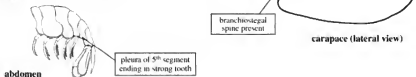
FAO names: En - Indian bait prawn; Fr - Bouquet zélateur indien.

Local names:

Size: To 5.3 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Purely marine, littoral.

**HIPPOLYTIDAE****Cock shrimps*****Exhippolysmata ensirostris* (Kemp, 1914)**

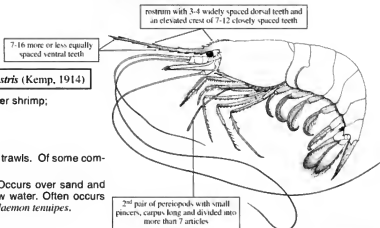
FAO names: En - Hunter shrimp; Fr - Bouc chasseur.

Local names:

Size: To 7.9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls. Of some commercial value.

Habitat and biology: Occurs over sand and mud bottoms in shallow water. Often occurs together with *Nematopalaemon tenuipes*.



PANDALIDAE

Pandalid shrimps

Heterocarpus laevigatus Bate, 1888

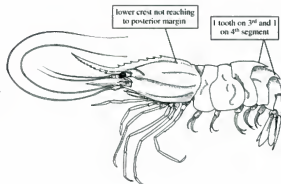
FAO names: En - Smooth nylon shrimp;
Fr - Crevette nylon inerme.

Local names:

Size: To 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On sandy bottoms or on sandy mud bottoms from depths of 302 to 1156 m.



Heterocarpus woodmasoni Alcock, 1901

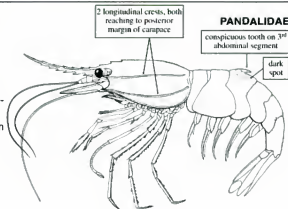
FAO names: En - Indian nylon shrimp;
Fr - Crevette nylon indienne.

Local names:

Size: Males to 13 cm, females to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls. Of potential commercial value.

Habitat and biology: On mud bottoms from depths of 290 to 640 m.



Plesionika alcocki (Anderson, 1896)

FAO names: En - Gondwana striped shrimp;
Fr - Crevette gondwana.

Local names:

Size: To 2.2 cm carapace length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs at depths of 500 to 1170 m.

rostrum with 2 dorsal teeth restricted to basal part of rostrum, and 4-7 ventral teeth

length of rostrum about 1.6 times carapace length

PANDALIDAE

no longitudinal crests on carapace

no illustration available

***Plesionika martia* (A. Milne Edwards, 1883)**

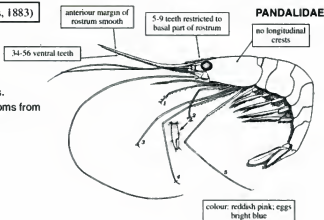
FAO names: En - Golden shrimp;
Fr - Crevette dorée.

Local names:

Size: To 16.9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Over mud bottoms from depths of 180 to 2100 m.

**SOLENOCERIDAE****Solenocerid shrimps*****Solenocera choprai* Nataraj, 1945**

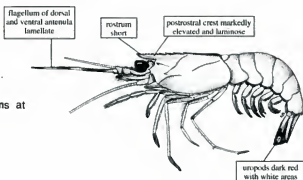
FAO names: En - Ridgeback shrimp;
Fr - Salicoque balafrée.

Local names:

Size: Males to 9.5 cm, females to 13 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: On soft bottoms at depths between 75 and 110 m.

***Solenocera hextii* Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891**

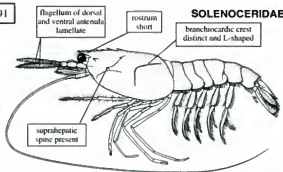
FAO names: En - Deep-sea mud shrimp;
Fr - Salicoque des vases profondes.

Local names:

Size: Males to 12.7 cm, females to 13.8 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: On soft bottoms at depths between 115 and 500 m.



ARISTEIDAE

Aristeid shrimps

Aristaeomorpha foliacea (Risso, 1827)

FAO names: En - Giant red shrimp; Fr - Gambon rouge.

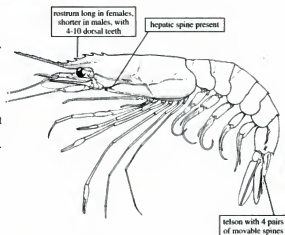
Local names:

Size: Males to 17 cm, females 22.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy bottoms, at depths of 250 to 1000 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed

*Aristeus alcocki* Ramadan, 1938

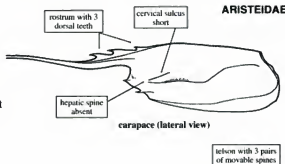
FAO names: En - Arabian red shrimp; Fr - Gambon d'Arabie.

Local names:

Size: To 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy bottoms, at depths between 270 and 1086 m.

*Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus* (Johnson, 1868)

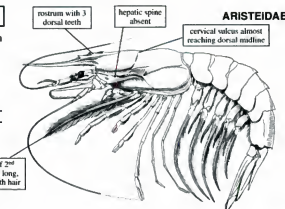
FAO names: En - Scarlet shrimp; Fr - Gambon écarlat.

Local names:

Size: Males to 19 cm, females 33 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy bottoms, between depths of 274 and 1850 m, most common between 400 and 900 m.



PENAEIDAE

Penaeid shrimps

Metapenaeopsis mogiensis (M.J. Rathbun, 1902)

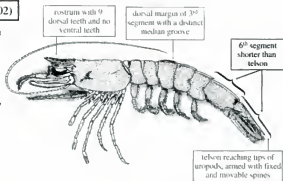
FAO names: En - Velvet shrimp; Fr - Crevette chamois mogi.

Local names:

Size: Males to 6.9 cm, females to 9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy to muddy sand bottoms from depths of 5 to 50 m.



Metapenaeus monoceros (Fabricius, 1798)

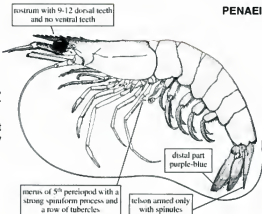
FAO names: En - Speckled shrimp; Fr - Crevette mouchetée.

Local names:

Size: Males to 15 cm, females to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, boat seines, shore seines, and gillnets. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Found from the coast line to depths of about 70 m, on mud, sandy mud, or silt bottoms.



PENAEIDAE

Metapenaeus stebbingi Nobili, 1904

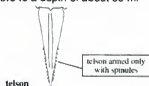
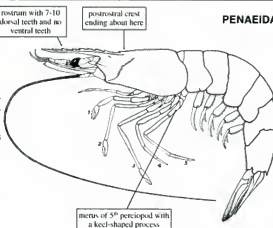
FAO names: En - Peregrine shrimp; Fr - Crevette faucon.

Local names:

Size: Males to 11 cm, females to 13.9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, stake-nets, cast-nets, and push-nets. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Found on soft bottoms from the shore to a depth of about 90 m.



PENAEIDAE

***Parapenaeopsis acclivirostris* (Alcock, 1905)**

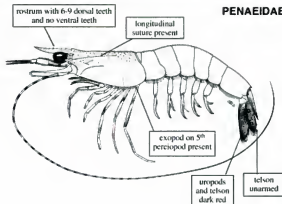
FAO names: En - Hawknose shrimp;
Fr - Crevette aquiline.

Local names:

Size: Males to 4.7 cm, females to 7.3 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, gillnets, and seines. Of minor interest to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Found from near the coastline to a depth of about 50 m.

**PENAEIDAE*****Parapenaeus fissurus* (Bate, 1881)**

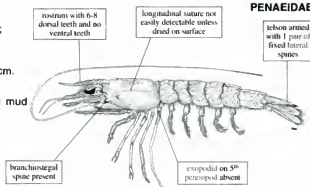
FAO names: En - Neptune rose shrimp;
Fr - Crevette neptune.

Local names:

Size: Males to 7.8 cm, females to 10.7 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Over sand and mud bottoms from depths of 50 to 274 m.

**PENAEIDAE*****Parapenaeus investigatoris* Alcock & Anderson, 1899**

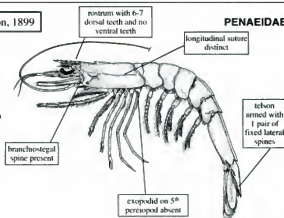
FAO names: En - Explorer shrimp;
Fr - Crevette rose chercheuse.

Local names:

Size: Males to 7.6 cm, females to 8.2 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: From depths of 220 to 1240 m.

**PENAEIDAE**

***Parapenaeus longipes* Alcock, 1905**

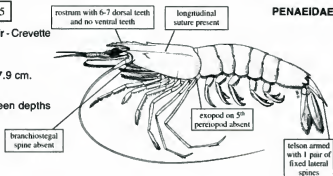
FAO names: En - Flamingo shrimp; Fr - Crevette flamand.

Local names:

Size: Males to 7.6 cm, females to 7.9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Found between depths of 10 and 90 m.

**PENAEIDAE*****Penaeopsis balssi* Ivanov & Hassan, 1976**

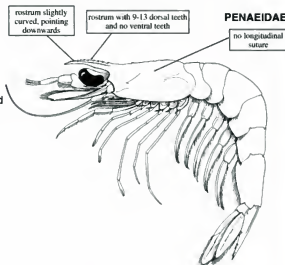
FAO names: En - Scythe shrimp.

Local names:

Size: Males to 12.8 cm, females to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs on soft sand and mud at depths between 280 and 980 m.

**PENAEIDAE*****Penaeopsis jerryi* Pérez Farfante, 1979**

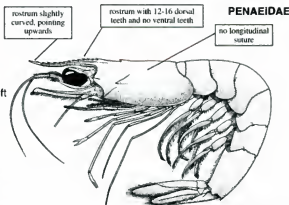
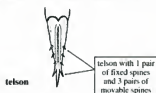
FAO names: En - Gondwana shrimp.

Local names:

Size: Males to 10.7 cm, females to 13.8 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs mainly on soft bottoms at depths between 180 and 680 m.

**PENAEIDAE**

Penaeus (Fenneropenaeus) indicus* H. Milne-Edwards, 1837*PENAEIDAE**

FAO names: En - Indian white shrimp;
Fr - Crevette royale des Indes.

Local names:

Size: Males to 18.4 cm, females to 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, driftnets, set gillnets, and other net gear. Of major interest to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: inhabits shelf areas from the coastline to depths of about 90 m.

rostrum with
7-9 dorsal teeth
and 4-6 ventral
teeth

gastro-orbital crest ending
close to hepatic spine

hepatic crest
absent

uropods green
or red distally

telson
unarmed

Penaeus (Fenneropenaeus) penicillatus* Alcock, 1905*PENAEIDAE**

FAO names: En - Redtail prawn; Fr - Crevette queue rouge.

Local names:

Size: Males to 16.3 cm, females to 21.2 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Found between depths of 2 and 90 m.

rostrum with 7-9 dorsal teeth
and 3-5 ventral teeth

gastro-orbital crest not
extending to hepatic spine

hepatic
crest
absent

telson
unarmed

Penaeus (Marsupenaeus) japonicus* Bate, 1888*PENAEIDAE**

FAO names: En - Kuruma shrimp;
Fr - Crevette kuruma.

Local names:

Size: Males to 20 cm, females to 23.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, driftnets, and set gillnets.

Habitat and biology: inhabits shelf areas from the coastline to depths of about 90 m; most common in less than 50 m on sandy bottoms.

rostrum with 9-11 dorsal teeth
and 1 ventral tooth

3 patches

rostrum banded

last band not reaching
ventral margin

telson
unarmed

Penaeus (Melicertes) canaliculatus* (Olivier, 1811)*PENAEIDAE**

FAO names: En - Witch prawn; Fr - Crevette sorcière.

Local names:

Size: Males to 14.5 cm, females to 18.2 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, stakenets, and bagnets. Of little interest to fisheries

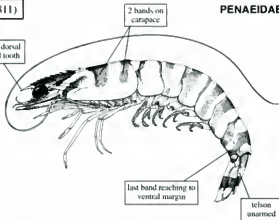
Habitat and biology: From the coastline to depths of about 50 m.

rostrum with 9-11 dorsal teeth and 1 ventral tooth

2 hands on carapace

last band reaching to ventral margin

telson unarmed

***Penaeus (Melicertes) latisulcatus* Kishinouye, 1896****PENAEIDAE**

FAO names: En - Western kingprawn; Fr - Crevette royale occidentale.

Local names:

Size: Males to 16.2 cm, females to 20 cm.

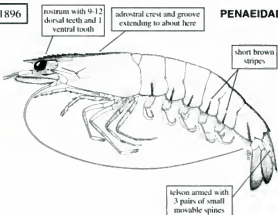
Fisheries: Caught with trawls. Of little interest to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: From the coastline to depths of about 80 m; on sandy or muddy bottoms, with a clear preference for sand.

rostrum with 9-12 dorsal teeth and 1 ventral tooth

adrostral crest and groove extending to about here

short brown stripes



telson armed with 3 pairs of small movable spines

Penaeus (Melicertes) marginatus* Randall, 1840*PENAEIDAE**

FAO names: En - Aloha prawn.

Local names:

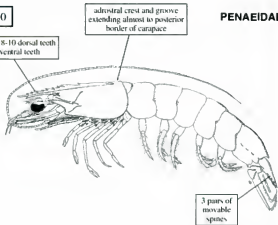
Size: To 20.5 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: On sandy or mud and sand bottoms, from the coastline to depths of 300 m.

rostrum with 8-10 dorsal teeth and 1-2 ventral teeth

adrostral crest and groove extending almost to posterior border of carapace



3 pairs of movable spines

***Penaeus (Penaeus) monodon* Fabricius, 1798**

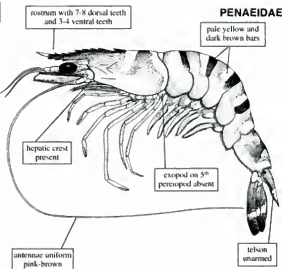
FAO names: En - Giant tiger prawn;
Fr - Crevette géante tigrée.

Local names:

Size: Males to 26.8 cm, females to 33.7 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, gillnets, boat and shore seines. Of major interest to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: From the coastline to depths of about 150 m; on mud or sand bottoms; juveniles in mangrove swamps.

***Penaeus (Penaeus) semisulcatus* De Haan, 1844**

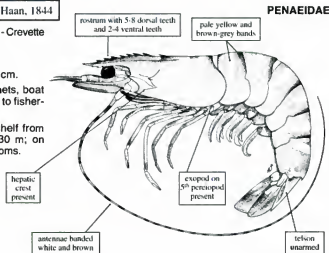
FAO names: En - Green tiger prawn; Fr - Crevette tigrée verte.

Local names:

Size: Males to 18 cm, females to 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, driftnets, boat and beach seines. Of major interest to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Continental shelf from the coastline to depths of about 130 m; on mud, sandy-mud, or sandy-grit bottoms.



***Trachypenaeus curvirostris* Stimpson, 1860**

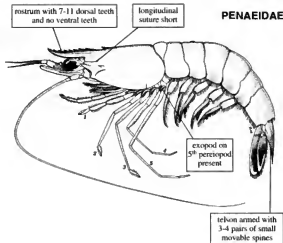
FAO names: En - Cocktail shrimp; Fr - Crevette cocktail.

Local names:

Size: Males to 8.1 cm, females to 10.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On sand and mud from depths of 10 to 300 m.

**SERGESTIDAE****Sergestid shrimps*****Acetes erythraeus* Nobili, 1905**

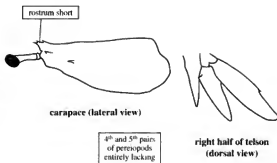
FAO names: En - Tsivakihini paste shrimp; Fr - Crevette tsivakihini.

Local names:

Size: To 48 cm.

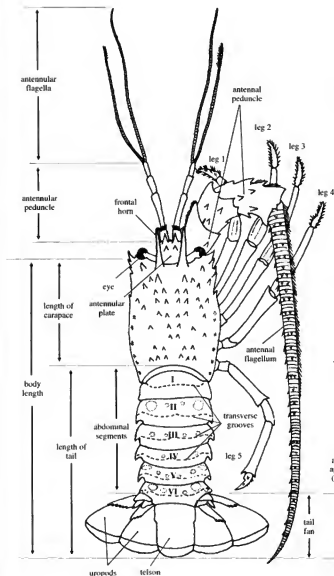
Fisheries: Caught with pushnets, bagnets, and seines.

Habitat and biology: Marine and brackish habitats; on muddy or sandy bottoms to depths of 55 m.

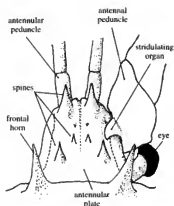


LOBSTERS

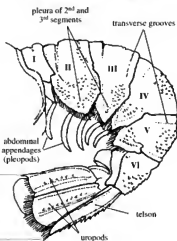
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



general shape (dorsal view) of a spiny lobster
(*Panulirus* sp., no rostrum, no pincers)



antennular somit of a palinurid lobster
(left antenna and eye omitted)



tail (abdomen) in lateral view

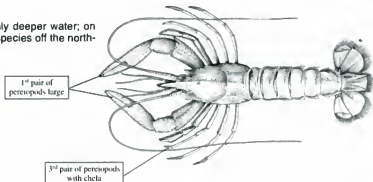
GUIDE TO FAMILIES

NEPHROPIDAE

Page 23

True lobsters

To 15 cm. Marine, mainly deeper water; on soft substrates. Three species off the northern coast of Somalia.

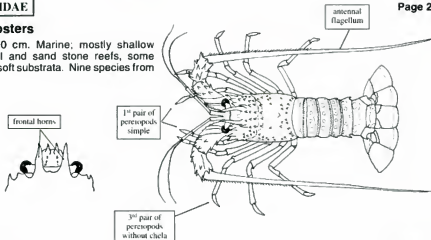


PALINURIDAE

Page 24

Spiny lobsters

To about 50 cm. Marine; mostly shallow water; coral and sand stone reefs, some species on soft substrata. Nine species from Somalia.

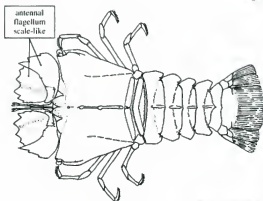


SCYLLARIDAE

Page 28

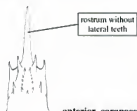
Slipper lobsters

To about 25 cm. Marine; shallow and deep water, down to depths of 484 m; on soft substrates. Six species from Somalia.

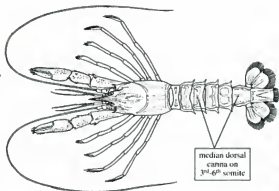


NEPHROPIDAE

True lobsters

Nephropsis ensirostris Alcock, 1901**FAO names:** En - Gladiator lobsterette.**Local names:****Size:** To 6 cm body length.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in deep waters, off the northern coast of Somalia.

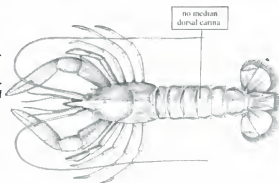
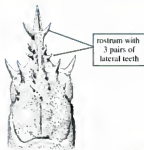
anterior carapace (dorsal view)

*Nephropsis stewarti* Wood-Mason, 1872**FAO names:** En - Indian Ocean lobsterette;

Fr - Langoustine indienne.

Local names:**Size:** To 15 cm body length, common to 10 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs on muddy substrates between depths of 170 to 1060 m off the northern coast of Somalia.

anterior carapace (dorsal view)

*Nephropsis suhmi* Bate, 1888**FAO names:** En - Red and white lobsterette.**Local names:****Size:** To 11 cm body length.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** On muddy substrates between depths of 780 and 2030 m off the northern coast of Somalia.

anterior carapace (dorsal view)

no median dorsal carina on abdomen

NEPHROPIDAE

NEPHROPIDAE

PALINURIDAE**Spiny lobsters***Linuparus somniosus* Berry & George, 1972

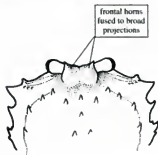
FAO names: En - African spear lobster;
Fr - Langouste javelot d'Afrique.

Local names: Aarigoosto.

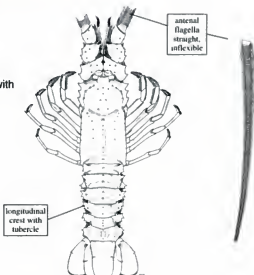
Size: To about 35 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On rough substrate with sand and mud from depths of 216 to 375 m.



anterior carapace (dorsal view)

*Palinustus mossambicus* Barnard, 1926

FAO names: En - Buffalo blunt-horn lobster.

Local names:

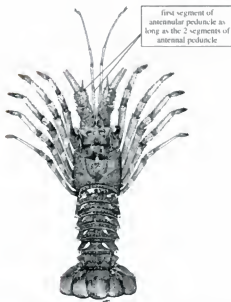
Size: To 9.5 cm body length.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Reported from muddy substrate from depths of 59 to 406 m.



anterior carapace (dorsal view)

PALINURIDAE

Panulirus homarus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*PALINURIDAE**

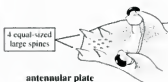
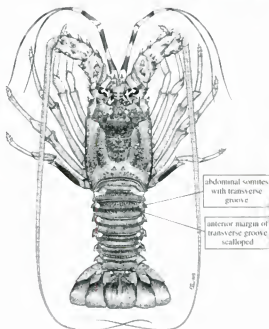
FAO names: En - Scalloped spiny lobster;
Fr - Langouste festonnée.

Local names: Aarigoosto-Shiikgaaley.

Size: To 31 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with baited lines, baited nets, and traps. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow waters between depths of 1 and 90 m; found among rocks, often in the surf zone; gregarious and nocturnal.

***Panulirus longipes* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1868)****PALINURIDAE**

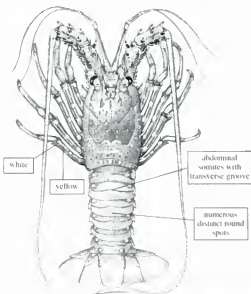
FAO names: En - Longlegged spiny lobster;
Fr - Langouste diabolin.

Local names: Aarigoosto-Shiikgaaley.

Size: To 30 cm body length, average between 20 to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mostly by hand by divers, or with spears; also with traps, tangle nets, and lobster pots.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits clear or slightly turbid waters at depths of 1 to 18 m; in rocky areas and on coral reefs; nocturnal.



Panulirus ornatus* (Fabricius, 1798)*PALINURIDAE**

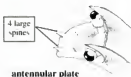
FAO names: En - Ornate spiny lobster;
Fr - Langouste ornée.

Local names: Aarigoosto-Deeley.

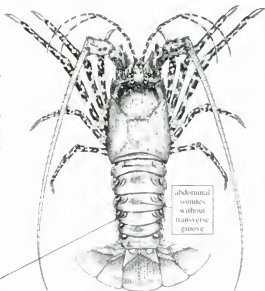
Size: To 50 cm body length, common between 30 and 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mostly by hand by divers, or speared; also with handnets. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow, sometimes slightly turbid coastal waters, usually at depths of 1 to 8 m; on sandy and muddy substrates, but also on coral reefs and on rocky bottoms.



large eyespot near base of pleura accompanied by an oblique pale streak

***Panulirus penicillatus* (Olivier, 1791)****PALINURIDAE**

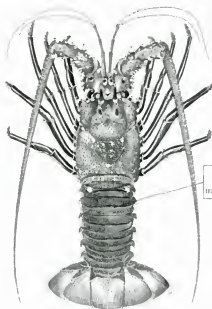
FAO names: En - Pronghorn spiny lobster;
Fr - Langouste fourchette.

Local names: Aarigoosto-Deeley.

Size: To about 40 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with hand by divers, or speared; also with trammel nets. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: In clear waters over rocky substrates from depths of 1 to 4 m; nocturnal.



Panulirus versicolor* (Latreille, 1804)*PALINURIDAE**

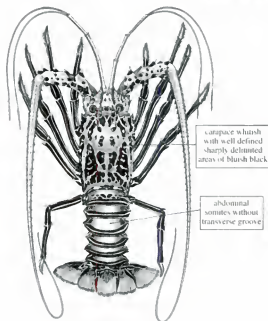
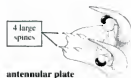
FAO names: En - Painted spiny lobster;
Fr - Langouste barriolée.

Local names: Aarigoosto-Sharaxley.

Size: To 40 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught by divers, either by hand or with spears. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters, from the sublittoral down to a depth of 15 m; on coral reefs, often on the seaward edges of the reef plateau; nocturnal.

***Puerulus angulatus* (Bate, 1888)****PALINURIDAE**

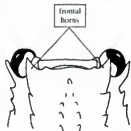
FAO names: En - Banded whip lobster.

Local names:

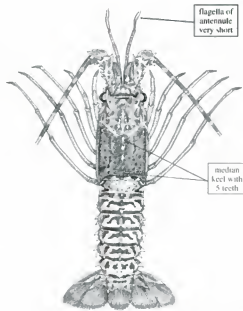
Size: To about 21 cm body length.

Fisheries: Experimental fishing with various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Over sand or mud substrates from depths of 274 to 536 m.



anterior carapace (dorsal view)



***Puerulus sewelli* Kamudan, 1938**

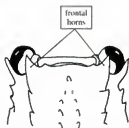
FAO names: En - Arabian whip lobster;
Fr - Langouste fouet arabe.

Local names:

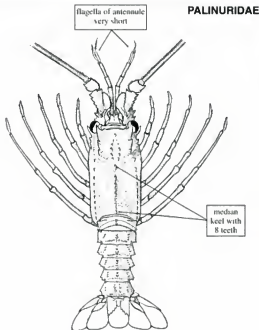
Size: To about 20 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: On substrate of coarse sand, hard mud, and shells at depths between 180 to 1300 m.



anterior carapace (dorsal view)

**PALINURIDAE****SCYLLARIDAE****Slipper lobsters*****Scyllarides haanii* (De Haan in von Siebold, 1841)**

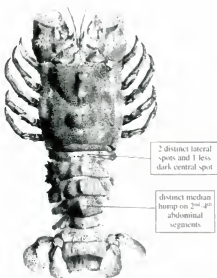
FAO names: En - Aesop slipper lobster.

Local names:

Size: To 50 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with lobster pots.

Habitat and biology: Known from depths between 10 and 135 m.



2 distinct lateral spots and 1 less dark central spot

distinct median hump on 2nd, 4th abdominal segments

Scyllarides squammosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

SCYLLARIDAE

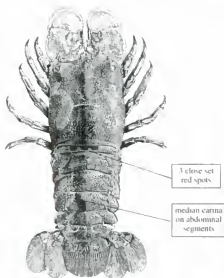
FAO names: En - Blunt slipper lobster;
Fr - Cigale grenue.

Local names:

Size: To about 40 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught usually by hand by divers, also with traps.

Habitat and biology: Occurring on reefs and in rocky areas, mainly between depths of 20 and 50 m; nocturnal.



Scyllarides tridacnophaga Holthuis, 1967

SCYLLARIDAE

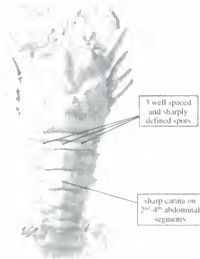
FAO names: En - Clamkiller slipper lobster.

Local names:

Size: To about 30 cm body length.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Found at depths of 5 to 112 m; the species has been observed to open live *Tridacna* shells; eats also other molluscs and dead fish.



Scyllarus batei Holthuis, 1946

FAO names: En - Soft locust lobster; Fr - Cigale douce.

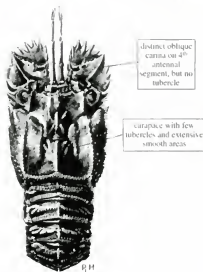
Local names:

Size: To about 7 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: On sandy and muddy substrates, from depths of 160 to 484 m.

SCYLLARIDAE

*Scyllarus rugosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837

FAO names: En - Hunchback locust lobster.

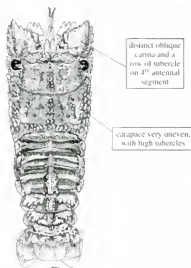
Local names:

Size: To 6 cm body length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Usually on sandy and muddy bottoms, mainly between depths of 20 to 60 m.

SCYLLARIDAE



Thenus orientalis* (Lund, 1793)*SCYLLARIDAE**

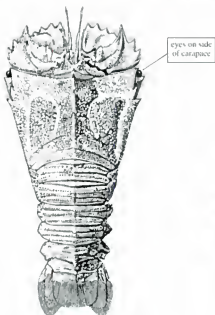
FAO names: En - Flathead lobsters; Fr - Cigale raquette.

Local names: Aarigoosto-Baxareed.

Size: To about 25 cm body length.

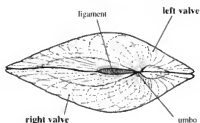
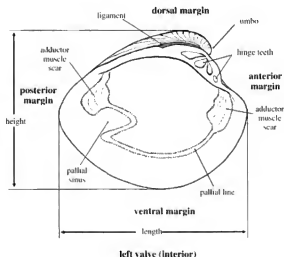
Fisheries: Caught with trawls. Of importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: On mud and/or sand bottoms, from depths of 8 to 100 m.



BIVALVES

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



Adductor muscle: Muscle connecting the two valves of a shell, tending to draw them together.

Byssus: Clump of horny threads spun by the foot, by which a Bivalve can anchor to a hard substrate.

Chomata: Small denticles and corresponding pits located on the inner margin of the valves (families Ostreidae and Gryphaeidae).

Concentric: Parallel to lines of growth.

Equilateral: The condition of a valve when growth on either side of umbo is symmetrical.

Equivalve: The condition of a shell when valves are of same shape and size.

Hinge: Top interlocking margin of the valves, often with shelly projections (teeth) and corresponding recesses (sockets).

Ligament: Horny, elastic structure joining the two valves dorsally.

Mantle: Fleishy sheet surrounding vital organs and composed of two lobes, one lining and secreting each valve.

Muscle scar: Impression marking the place of attachment of a muscle inside the shell.

Pallial line: A line near internal margin of valve, marking the site of attachment of the mantle edge.

Radial (or radiating): Diverging from umbo, like the spokes of a wheel.

Socket: See hinge.

Tooth: See hinge.

Umbo (pl. umbones): The first formed part of a valve, usually above the hinge.

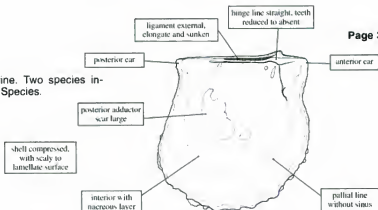
Valve: One of the main shelly halves of a Bivalve.

GUIDE TO FAMILIES

PTERIIDAE

Pearl oysters

To about 20 cm. Marine. Two species included in the Guide to Species.

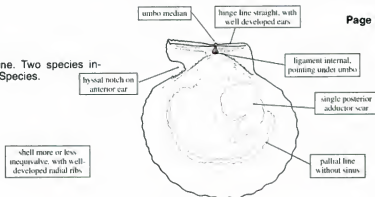


Page 35

PECTINIDAE

Scallops

To about 11 cm. marine. Two species included in the Guide to Species.

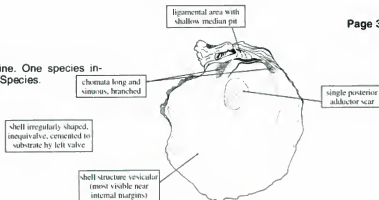


Page 36

GRYPHAEIDAE

Oysters

To about 30 cm. Marine. One species included in the Guide to Species.



Page 36

OSTREIDAE

Page 37

Oysters

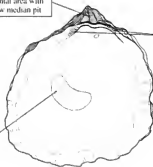
To about 20 cm. Marine and estuarine. Three species included in the Guide to Species.

shell irregularly shaped, inequivalve, cemented to substrate by left valve

single posterior adductor scar

ligament area with shallow median pit

chomata, when present, simple and short

**TRIDACNIDAE**

Page 38

Giant clams

To about 35 cm. Marine. Two species included in the Guide to Species.

shell thick and heavy, with strong radial folds

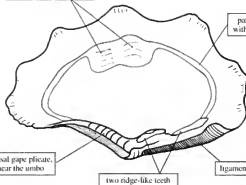
single posterior adductor scar, associated a foot retractor scar

pallial line without sinus

byssal gape plicate, near the umbo

two ridge-like teeth

ligament external



PTERIIDAE

Pinctada margaritifera (Linnaeus, 1758)

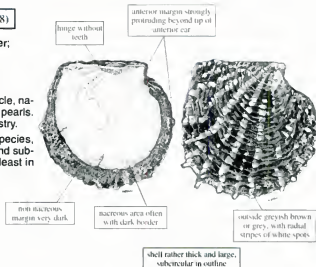
FAO names: En - Black-lip pearl oyster;
Fr - Pintadine à lèvre noire.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for its edible muscle, nacreous shell and ability to develop pearls. Shell used in the mother-of-pearl industry.

Habitat and biology: Gregarious species, often forming natural beds in littoral and sublittoral zones. Attached by byssus, at least in the young stages.

*Pinctada radiata* (Leach, 1814)

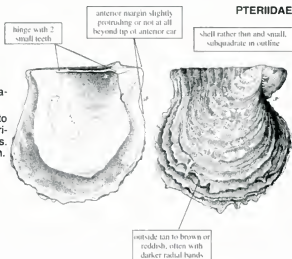
FAO names: En - Rayed pearl oyster;
Fr - Pintadine radiée.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 9.5 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for its edible muscle, nacreous shell and ability to develop pearls.

Habitat and biology: Byssally attached to seagrass leaves, rocks, dead corals, and various hard objects. Often forming natural banks from low tide levels to depths of about 30 m.



PTERIIDAE

PECTINIDAE

Chlamys senatoria (Gmelin, 1791)

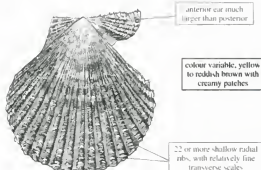
FAO names: En - Senatorial scallop;
Fr - Pétoncle sénateur.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 8 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for subsistence by coastal people.

Habitat and biology: Attached by byssus to hard elements, usually in sandy to muddy bottoms with gravel, coral and shell debris, or rocks. Littoral and sublittoral zones.

*Gloripallium pallium* (Linnaeus, 1758)

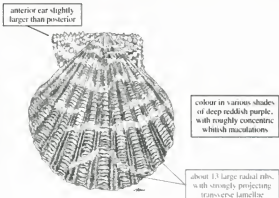
FAO names: En - Royal cloak scallop;
Fr - Pétoncle manteau.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 11 cm.

Fisheries: Collected by coastal people for subsistence purposes.

Habitat and biology: Attached by byssus under coral heads and rocks, in the intertidal and sublittoral zones, to a depth of about 30 m. Can actively swim for some distance when detached.



GRYPHAEIDAE

Hytissa hyotis (Linnaeus, 1758)

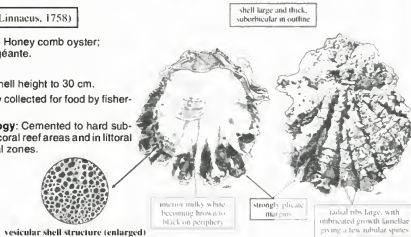
FAO names: En - Honey comb oyster;
Fr - Pycnodonte géante.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Locally collected for food by fishermen.

Habitat and biology: Cemented to hard substrates, mostly in coral reef areas and in littoral to shallow subtidal zones.



OSTREIDAE

Dendostrea folium (Linnaeus, 1758)

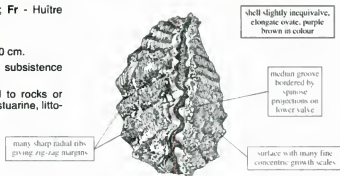
FAO names: En - Leaf oyster; Fr - Huître feuille.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 10 cm.

Fisheries: Locally collected for subsistence by fishermen.

Habitat and biology: Attached to rocks or seawhip stems, in marine and estuarine, littoral to sublittoral environments.

*Lopha cristagalli* (Linnaeus, 1758)

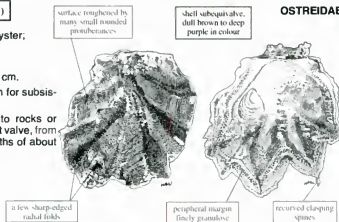
FAO names: En - Cock's comb oyster; Fr - Huître crête-de-coq.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Collected by fishermen for subsistence purpose.

Habitat and biology: Attached to rocks or corals by clasping spines of the left valve, from low in the intertidal zone to a depths of about 30 m.



OSTREIDAE

Saccostrea cucullata (Born, 1778)

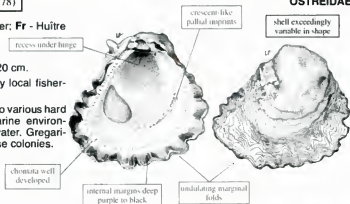
FAO names: En - Hooded oyster; Fr - Huître capuchon.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell height to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for food by local fishermen.

Habitat and biology: Attached to various hard substrates in marine to estuarine environments. Intertidal and shallow water. Gregarious species, often forming dense colonies.



OSTREIDAE

TRIDACNIDAE

Tridacna maxima (Röding, 1798)

FAO names: En - Elongate giant clam;

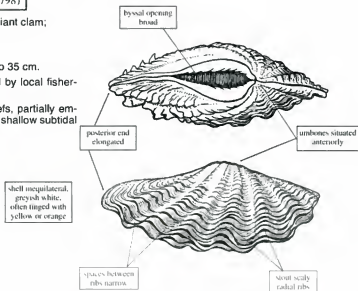
Fr - Bénitier allongé.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for food by local fishermen in coral reef flats.

Habitat and biology: On reefs, partially embedded in coral, in littoral and shallow subtidal waters.



Tridacna squamosa Lamarck, 1819

FAO names: En - Fluted giant clam;

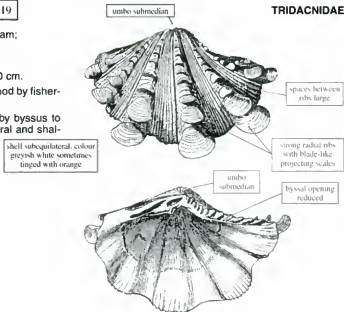
Fr - Bénitier écailléux.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Locally collected for food by fishermen in coral reef areas.

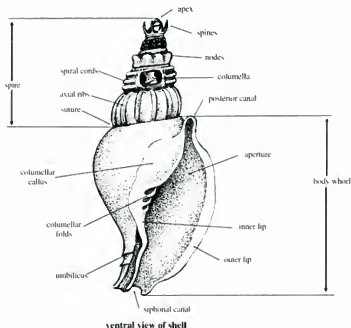
Habitat and biology: Attached by byssus to the surface of coral reefs, in littoral and shallow waters.



TRIDACNIDAE

GASTROPODS

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



Aperture: Opening of shell, at the last formed margin; in a spiral shell, the margin nearer to the coiling axis forms the inner lip, and the opposite margin the outer lip.

Axial: See sculpture.

Base: Lower part of shell, anterior to level of periphery of body whorl.

Body whorl: The largest, last turn of the spiral in a coiled shell.

Callus: Thick secondary deposit of lime, generally shiny and porcellaneous.

Columella: Coiling axis of shell, forming the lower part of inner lip.

Lip: See aperture.

Nucleus: Earliest formed part of the operculum.

Operculum: Horny or calcareous part attached to the foot, sealing aperture when animal retracts within the shell.

Sculpture: Relief pattern on shell surface. When parallel to the curve of whorls, sculptural elements are spiral; when parallel to the coiling axis, they are axial.

Shoulder: Distinct spiral angulation of a whorl.

Siphonal canal: Trough-like or tubular extension of aperture anteriorly, for inclosure of a fleshy siphon.

Spiral: See sculpture.

Spire: All the whorls of a shell, except the last one.

Suture: Spiral line or groove of shell surface, where adjacent whorls meet.

Umbilicus: Opening at base of shell made around the coiling axis when columella is hollow.

Varix (pl. varices): Axial rib-like thickening of the outer surface of shell, representing a previous growth halt during which the outer lip of aperture thickened.

GUIDE TO FAMILIES

TROCHIDAE

Page 41

Top shells

To about 8 cm. Marine. One species included in the Guide to Species.

corneous, with many whorls



operculum

shape conical to globose

base more or less flattened

umbilicus opened to closed

aperture nacreous within

no siphonal canal

STROMBIDAE

Page 41

Conchs

To about 45 cm. Marine. Two species included in the Guide to Species.

thick and corneous, hook-shaped



operculum

flaring outer lip in adult shell

glossy callus on inner lip

typical stromboid notch

siphonal canal

outer lip sometimes digitate

MURICIDAE

Page 42

Murex shells

To about 30 cm. Marine. One species included in the Guide to Species.

corneous nucleus generally near anterior end



operculum

axial varices present

spire raised

columella smooth

siphonal canal well developed

sculpture strong, often with spines or lamellate processes

TURBINELLIDAE

Page 42

Vase shells

To about 15 cm. Marine. One species included in the Guide to Species.

shell thick and heavy

sculpture rough, with blunt spines

columella with strong folds

siphonal canal present



TROCHIDAE

Tectus dentatus (Forsskål, 1775)

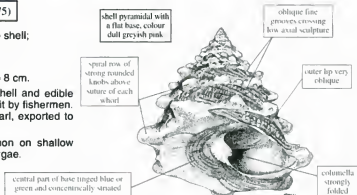
FAO names: En - Dentate top shell;
Fr - Troque pyramidal.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 8 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for its shell and edible flesh which is also used as bait by fishermen. Shell valued for mother-of-pearl, exported to the Sudanese market.

Habitat and biology: Common on shallow reef flats where it grazes on algae.



STROMBIDAE

Lambis truncata (Humphrey, 1786)

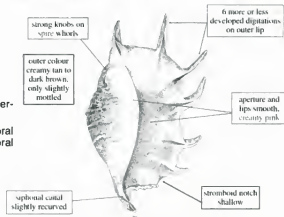
FAO names: En - Giant spider conch;
Fr - Pétrocère géant.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for food by local fishermen.

Habitat and biology: In shallow water of coral reef flats, mainly on sandy, algal, and coral rubble bottoms.

*Strombus tricornis* Humphrey, 1786

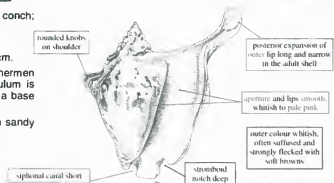
FAO names: En - Three-knobbed conch;
Fr - Strombe tricorne.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Collected for food by fishermen in the Gulf of Oman. The operculum is exported to Sudan, to be used as a base for perfume manufacture.

Habitat and biology: Common on sandy bottoms in very shallow reef flats.



STROMBIDAE

MURICIDAE

Chicoreus ramosus (Linnaeus, 1758)

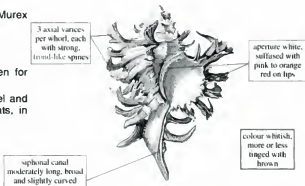
FAO names: En - Ramose murex; Fr - Murex rameux.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 32.5 cm.

Fisheries: Collected by local fishermen for food and bait.

Habitat and biology: On muddy gravel and coarse sand bottoms of coral reef flats, in littoral zone and shallow subtidal water.

*Chicoreus virgineus* (Röding, 1798)

MURICIDAE

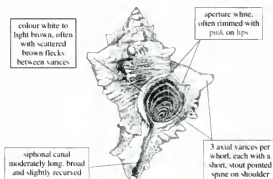
FAO names: En - Virginal murex; Fr - Murex virginal.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 16 cm.

Fisheries: Locally collected by fishermen for subsistence or bait purposes.

Habitat and biology: In shallow water, often half buried in sand of reef flats.



TURBINELLIDAE

Vasum turbinellus (Linnaeus, 1758)

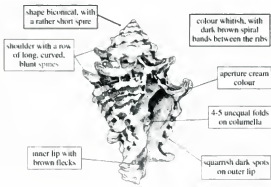
FAO names: En - Top vase; Fr - Turbinelle corne.

Local names:

Size: Maximum shell length to 8.5 cm

Fisheries: Collected by hand on the reef flats. Used as food or as bait by the fishermen.

Habitat and biology: On sandy or stony bottoms, specially in coral reef areas. During the day, often sheltered under dead coral rocks of the reef flats. Feed on marine worms. Abundant in intertidal and shallow subtidal waters, to a depths of few meters.

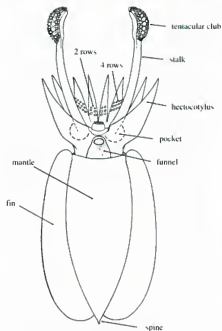


CEPHALOPODS

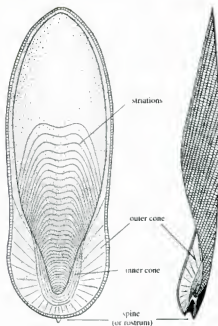
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS AND GUIDE TO ORDERS

Order SEPIOIDEA - Cuttlefishes

Sepion (internal shell) large, chalky, rigid; 8 arms and 2 retractile tentacles.



ventral view
diagram of basic cuttlefish features

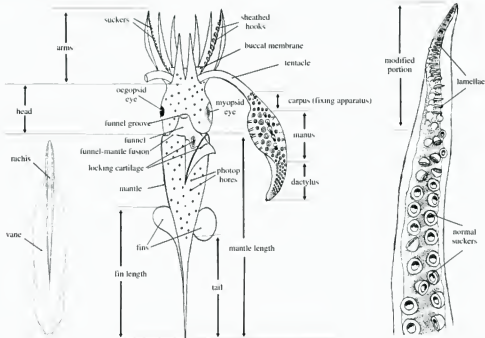


ventral view
cuttlebone

dorsal view

Order TEUTHOIDEA - Squids

Gladius (or internal shell) chitinous, flexible, pen-shaped; 8 arms and 2 non-retractile tentacles.



gladius of squid

composite diagram illustrating basic (teuthoid) features

example of hectocotylized arm in male (*Illex*)

Order OCTOPODA - Octopuses and Argonauts

Internal shell reduced or absent; 8 arms, no tentacles.

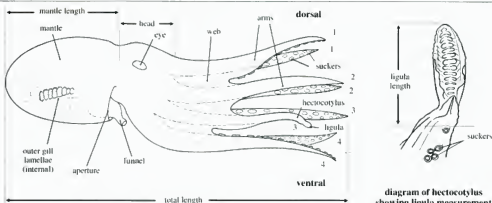


diagram of basic octopus features (lateral view)

diagram of hectocotylus showing ligula measurement

SEPIIDAE

Cuttlefishes

Sepia arabica Massy, 1916

FAO names: En - Arabian cuttlefish;

Fr - Seiche d'Arabie.

Local names:

Size: To 7 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

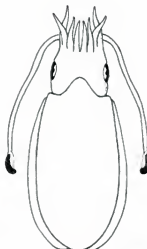
Habitat and biology: Unknown.



tentacular club



cuttlebone



dorsal view

Sepia australis Quoy & Gaimard, 1832

FAO names: En - Southern cuttlefish;

Fr - Seiche australe.

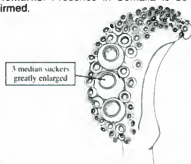
Local names:

Size: To 5.5 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: No information.

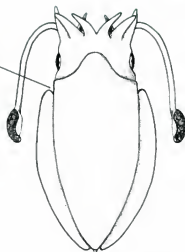
Habitat and biology: Demersal, abundant on the upper shelf from depths of 50 to 100 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



tentacular club

fin distinctly shorter than mantle



dorsal view

SEPIIDAE



Sepia latimanus Quoy and Gaimard, 1832

SEPIIDAE

FAO names: En - Broadclub cuttlefish;

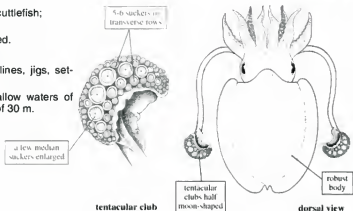
Fr - Seiche grandes mains.

Local names: Duusho-Dhuleed.

Size: To 50 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, jigs, set-nets, and spears.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters of tropical coral reefs to depths of 30 m.

*Sepia murrayi* Adam & Rees, 1966

SEPIIDAE

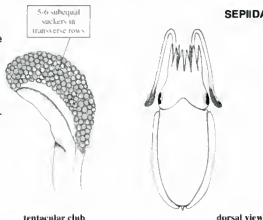
FAO names: En - Frog cuttlefish; Fr - Seiche grenouille.

Local names:

Size: To 4.5 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A neritic demersal species.

*Sepia pharaonis* Ehrenbergh, 1831

SEPIIDAE

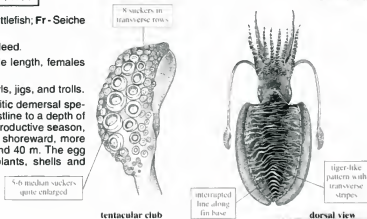
FAO names: En - Pharaoh cuttlefish; Fr - Seiche pharaon.

Local names: Duusho-Dhuleed.

Size: Males to 43 cm mantle length, females to 33 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, jigs, and trolls.

Habitat and biology: A neritic demersal species occurring from the coastline to a depth of about 110 m; during the reproductive season, when the species migrates shoreward, more abundant in depths of around 40 m. The egg clusters are attached to plants, shells and other substrates.



Sepia prashadi* Winckworth, 1936*SEPIIDAE**

FAO names: En - Hooded cuttlefish; Fr - Seiche capuchon.

Local names: Duusho-Dhuleed.

Size: To 14 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: A demersal shallow water species; from the coastline to a depth of over 40 m.

8 rows of suckers forming oblique series

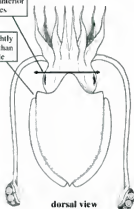
2-3 median suckers greatly enlarged



tentacular club

anterior margin of mantle reaching level of anterior margin of eyes

fins slightly shorter than mantle



dorsal view

Sepia savignyi* Blainville, 1827*SEPIIDAE**

FAO names: En - Broadback cuttlefish; Fr - Seiche gros dos.

Local names:

Size: To 13 cm mantle length.

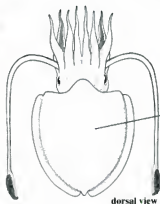
Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: A neritic demersal species; depth range from 25 to 70 m.

8 subequal suckers in transverse rows



tentacular club



dorsal view

mantle oval

Sepia trygonia* (Rochebrune, 1884)*SEPIIDAE**

FAO names: En - Trident cuttlefish; Fr - Seiche trident.

Local names:

Size: To 5 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A demersal species, occurring from depths of 35 to 415 m.

about 5 suckers greatly enlarged



tentacular club



cuttlebone

arms I shortest

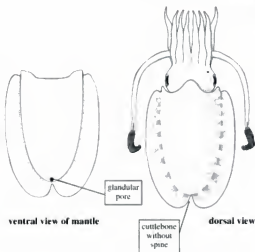
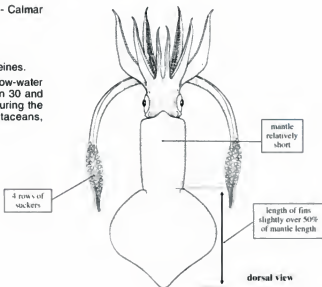
lateral spine



dorsal view

Sepiella inermis* Orbigny, 1848*SEPIIDAE****FAO names:** En - Spineless cuttlefish;

Fr - Sépia inermis.

Local names:**Size:** To 12.5 cm mantle length.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls, beach seines, and fixed bagnets.**Habitat and biology:** A demersal shallow-water species occurring to depths of about 40 m.**LOLIGINIDAE*****Loligo duvauceli* Orbigny, 1848****FAO names:** En - Indian squid; Fr - Calmar indien.**Local names:** Duusho-Baxareed.**Size:** To 29 cm mantle length.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls and seines.**Habitat and biology:** A neritic shallow-water species occurring in depths between 30 and 170 m. Forms large aggregations during the spawning season. Feeds on crustaceans, fishes, and squids.

Loligo forbesi Steenstrup, 1856

LOLIGINIDAE

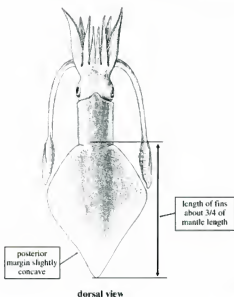
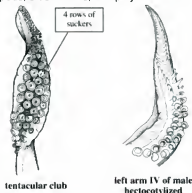
FAO names: En - Veined squid; Fr - Encornet veiné.

Local names: Kalamaare, Duusho.

Size: Males to 90 cm mantle length, females to 41 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, and jigs.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in tropical and temperate waters. The entire depth range extends from about 100 to 400 m. Feeds mainly on small and juvenile fishes, but also on other cephalopods, crustaceans, and polychaetes.

*Sepioteuthis lessoniana* Lesson, 1830

LOLIGINIDAE

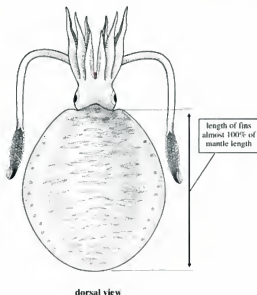
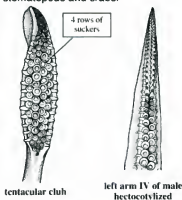
FAO names: En - Bigfin reef squid; Fr - Calmar tonnelet.

Local names:

Size: To 36 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with lure-hooks, seines, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Neritic, occurring from the surface down to a depth of at least 100 m. Feeds mainly on prawns and fishes, occasionally on stomatopods and crabs.



ONYCHOTEUTHIDAE

Onychoteuthis banksi (Leach, 1817)

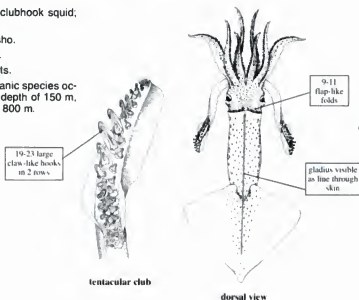
FAO names: En - Common clubhook squid;
Fr - Cornet crochu.

Local names: Tootone, Duusho.

Size: To 30 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with dipnets.

Habitat and biology: An oceanic species occurring from the surface to a depth of 150 m, but may be found as deep as 800 m.



OMMASTREPHIDAE

Ommastrephes bartrami (LeSueur, 1821)

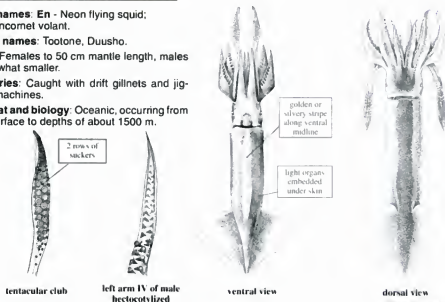
FAO names: En - Neon flying squid;
Fr - Encomet volant.

Local names: Tootone, Duusho.

Size: Females to 50 cm mantle length, males somewhat smaller.

Fisheries: Caught with drift gillnets and jigging machines.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, occurring from the surface to depths of about 1500 m.



Symplectoteuthis oualaniensis (Lesson, 1830)

OMMASTREPHIDAE

FAO names: En - Purpleback flying squid;

Fr - Encornet bande violette.

Local names: Tootone, Duusho.

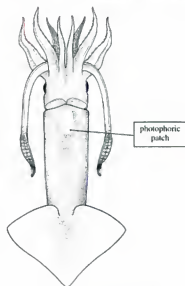
Size: To 35 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with dipnets and jigs.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, occurring from the surface to probably depths of 1000 m.



tentacular club

left arm IV of male
hectocotylized

dorsal view

THYSANOTEUTHIDAE

Thysanoteuthis rhombus Troschel, 1857

FAO names: En - Diamondback squid;

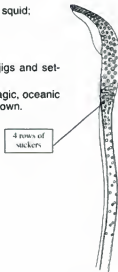
Fr - Chipiloua commun.

Local names: Duusho.

Size: To 1.0 m mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with drifting jigs and set-nets.

Habitat and biology: An epipelagic, oceanic species; exact depth range unknown.



tentacular club



dorsal view

fins rhombic,
occupying
entire length
of mantle

OCTOPODIDAE

Octopuses

Octopus aegina Gray, 1849

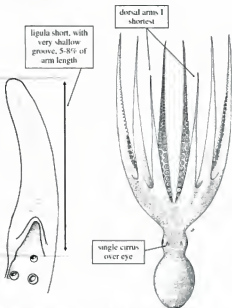
FAO names: En - Sandbird octopus;
Fr - Poulpe des sables.

Local names: Yaambo.

Size: To 30 cm total length (10 cm mantle length).

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, traps, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: A benthic species, common on the continental shelf from depths of 30 to 120 m.



tip of hectocotylized
right arm III of male

dorsal view

Octopus cyaneus Gray, 1849

FAO names: En - Big blue octopus; Fr - Gros poulpe bleu.

Local names: Yaambo.

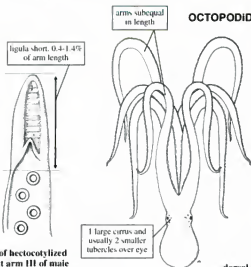
Size: To 1.2 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and with spears at night.

Habitat and biology: A benthic species occurring in shallow waters on coral reefs.



lateral view of
body and head



tip of hectocotylized
right arm III of male

dorsal view

OCTOPODIDAE

Octopus defilippi Verany, 1851

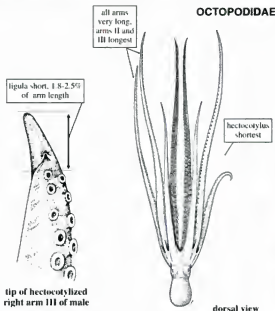
FAO names: En - Lilliput longarm octopus;
Fr - Poulpe à longs bras.

Local names:

Size: To 9 cm mantle length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: A benthic species, found over sandy or muddy bottoms from depths of 6 to 60 m, occasionally down to 200 m.

*Octopus macropus* Risso, 1826

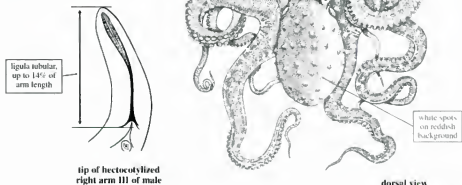
FAO names: En - White-spotted octopus;
Fr - Poulpe tacheté.

Local names: Yaambo.

Size: To 1.5 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught with spears, hooks, lures, trawls, and traps.

Habitat and biology: A benthic, shallow-water species occurring in coral reefs, reef flats and on open bottoms. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, and occasionally fishes.



Octopus membranaceus Quoy and Gaimard, 1832

OCTOPODIDAE

FAO names: En - Webfoot octopus;

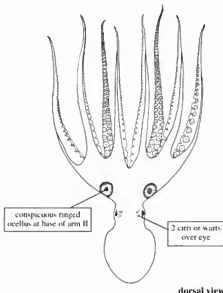
Fr - Poulpe à quatre yeux.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm total length.

Fisheries: Caught with pots and trawls.

Habitat and biology: A benthic shallow-water species occurring down to a depth of 60 m. Hides in holes on flat bottoms.



dorsal view

Octopus vulgaris Lamarck, 1798

OCTOPODIDAE

FAO names: En - Common octopus;

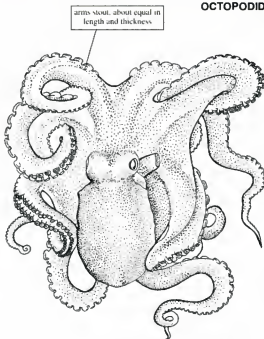
Fr - Pieuvre.

Local names: Yaambo-Baxareed.

Size: Males to 1.3 m total length, females to 1.2 m.

Fisheries: Caught with lures, hook-and-lines, pots, spears, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: A benthic species occurring from the coastline to the outer edge of the continental shelf, to a depth of 200 m; over rocks, on coral reefs and seagrass beds.



dorsal view

ligula spoon-shaped,
less than 2.5% of
arm length

tip of hectocotylized
right arm III of male

ARGONAUTIDAE

Argonauts

Argonauta argo Linnaeus, 1758

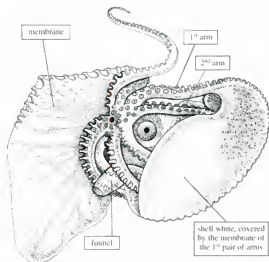
FAO names: En - Greater argonaut;
Fr - Argonaute papier.

Local names:

Size: Length of shell in females to 30 cm, mantle length to 12 cm; males dwarf size, only 1.5 to 2 cm total length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: An epipelagic, oceanic species, occurring in near-surface waters.



female

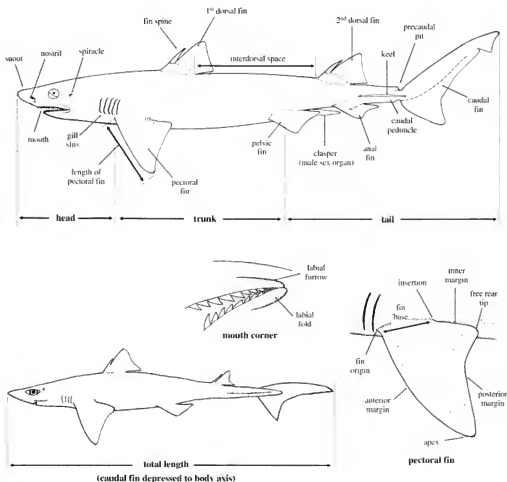


SHARKS

The purpose of this guide is to ensure correct identification of all shark families recorded from Somali waters. In order to avoid erroneous identification, certain families of no interest to fisheries, but which might be confused with important ones, are included here.

Note: Families in the guide are arranged by order using the classification adopted by Eschmeyer (1990) which best reflects current use. Page numbers refer to those families that are treated in more detail in the species identification guide. All features utilized in the guide apply only to the species which occur in Somalia.

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES

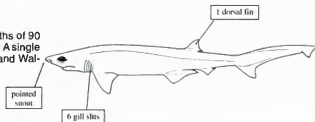
Order Hexanchiformes - Frilled and Cow Sharks

Six or 7 pairs of gill slits; single dorsal fin; anal fin present.

HEXANCHIDAE

Sixgill sharks

To 1.8 m. Mainly demersal, from depths of 90 to 600 m. Of little interest to fisheries. A single species: *Hexanchus vitulus* Springer and Waller, 1969.



Order Orectolobiformes - Carpet Sharks

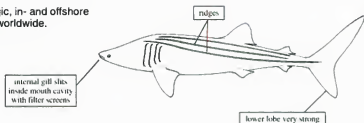
Five pair of gill slits, often the fifth overlapping the fourth; 2 dorsal fins without spines; mouth traverse, confined to well in front of eyes, usually with barbels (*Rhincodon typus* with broad head and wide mouth).

RHINCODONTIDAE

Page 61

Whale sharks

Possibly to 18 m. Epipelagic, in- and offshore waters. A single species worldwide.

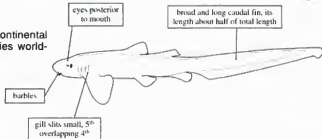


STEGOSTOMATIDAE

Page 61

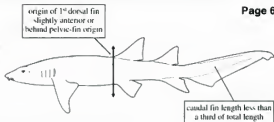
Zebra sharks

Possibly to 3.5 m. Demersal on continental and insular shelves. A single species worldwide.



GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE**Nurse sharks**

To 3.2 m. Demersal, from the intertidal zone to a depth of at least 70 m. Two species.



Page 61

Order LAMNIFORMES - Mackerel Sharks and allies

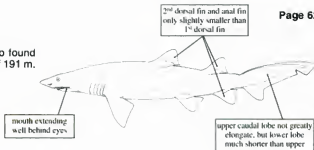
Five pairs of gill slits; 2 dorsal fins without spines; anal fin present; mouth strongly arched, extending well behind eyes; no movable nictitating eyelid; intestinal valve of ring type.



no movable nictitating eyelid

ODONTASPIDIDAE**Sand tiger sharks**

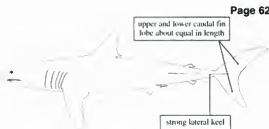
To 3.2 m. Usually demersal, but also found pelagic, from the surface to depths of 191 m. A single species.



Page 62

LAMNIDAE**Mackerel sharks**

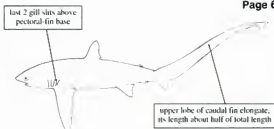
To 4 m. Mainly epipelagic, from the surface to depths of at least 152 m. A single species.



Page 62

ALOPIIDAE**Thresher sharks**

To 5.5 m. Pelagic, but also near the bottom in greater depths, from the surface to depths at least 500 m. Three species.



Page 63

Order CARCHARHINIFORMES - Ground Sharks and allies

Five pairs of gill slits; 2 dorsal fins without spines; anal fin present; mouth arched, extending behind anterior end of eyes; a movable nictitating eyelid; intestinal valve of scroll or spiral type.



SCYLIORHINIDAE

Catsharks

To 1 m. Demersal, from depths of 37 to 1840 m. Six species.

Page 64

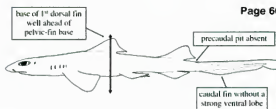


PROSCYLLIIDAE

Finback catsharks

To 46 cm. Demersal, from depths of 70 to 766 m. Two species.

Page 66



TRIAKIDAE

Houndsharks

To 1.5 m. Demersal, from the intertidal region to a depth of at least 1000 m. Three species.

Page 66

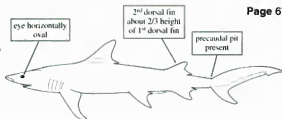


HEMIGALEIDAE

Weasel sharks

To 2.4 m. Demersal, from depths of 1 to 30 m. A single species.

Page 67



intestinal valve of spiral type

CARCHARHINIDAE**Requiem sharks**

To 4 m. Demersal to epipelagic, from the surface to a depth of 800 m. Possibly 21 species in Somalia, but many of these need confirmation.



rolled



unrolled

intestinal valve of scroll type

eye round

2nd dorsal fin much smaller than 1st dorsal fin, except in *Negaprion* and *Trachinodon*

precaudal pit present

Page 67

SPHYRNIDAE**Hammerhead sharks**

To 6 m. Coastal and oceanic waters, near the surface. Two species.

head laterally expanded in "hammer" form

underside of head



Page 74

Order SQUALIFORMES - Dogfish Sharks and allies

Five pairs of gill slits; 2 dorsal fins, usually with spines in front of each fin or without spines; anal fin absent.

SQUALIDAE**Dogfish sharks**

To 25 cm. Epipelagic, from depths of 200 to 500 m. One species.

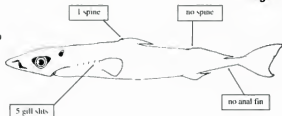
1 spine

no spine

5 gill slits

no anal fin

Page 75



RHINCODONTIDAE

Whale sharks

Rhincodon typus Smith, 1828

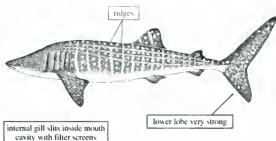
FAO names: En - Whale shark; Fr - Requin baleine.

Local names:

Size: To at least 12 m, possibly to 21 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets and trawls.

Habitat and biology: A pelagic filter feeder, occurring singly or in schools; often near the surface. Feeds on small pelagic crustaceans, schooling fishes, and squids.



STEGOSTOMATIDAE

Zebra sharks

Stegostoma fasciatum (Hermann, 1783)

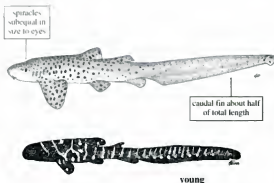
FAO names: En - Zebra shark; Fr - Requin zèbre.

Local names: Farluq Shabeellow.

Size: To possibly 3.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, floating and fixed bottom gillnets, longlines.

Habitat and biology: Very common on coral reefs. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans.



GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE

Nurse sharks

Ginglymostoma brevicaudatum Günther, 1866

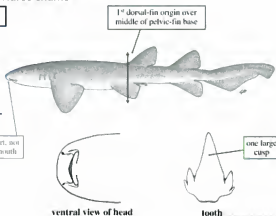
FAO names: En - Shorttail nurse shark; Fr - Requin-nourrice à queue courte.

Local names: Libaax, Gacan Jebis.

Size: To about 75 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: A sluggish, bottom-dwelling, shallow-water shark.



***Nebrius ferrugineus* (Lesson, 1830)**

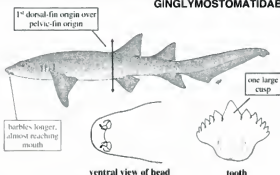
FAO names: En - Tawny nurse shark;
Fr - Requin nourrice fauve.

Local names:

Size: Reported to 3.2 m, common to 2.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets and line gear.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters from the intertidal zone to a depth of at least 70 m. Demersal, on coral and rocky reefs, in lagoons and on sand flats. Feeds on a variety of bottom invertebrates and small fishes.

**GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE****ODONTASPIDIDAE****Sand tiger sharks*****Carcharias taurus* (Rafinesque, 1810)**

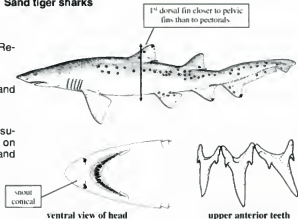
FAO names: En - Sand tiger shark; Fr - Requin taureau.

Local names:

Size: To 3.2 m, common between 2.2 and 2.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, usually near the bottom; migratory. Feeds on small bony fishes, small sharks and rays, and occasionally on crabs and lobsters.

**LAMNIDAE****Makos*****Isurus oxyrinchus* Rafinesque, 1810**

FAO names: En - Shortfin mako; Fr - Taupe bleu.

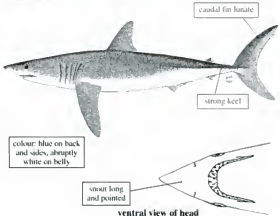
Local names: Cawar.

Size: To 4.0 m, common to 2.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with drifting longlines.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic and coastal, usually in surface waters. Feeds on schooling fishes, also attacks sharks.

Remarks: Considered dangerous, responsible for unprovoked attacks on swimmers and boats.



ALOPHIIDAE

Threshersharks

Alopias pelagicus Nakamura, 1835

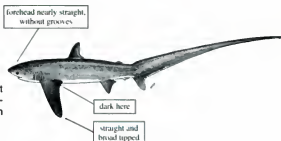
FAO names: En - Pelagic thresher;
Fr - Renard pélagique.

Local names:

Size: To 3.3 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic, but sometimes caught near shore, from the surface to a depth of 152 m. Presumably feeds on small fishes and squids.

*Alopias superciliosus* (Lowe, 1839)

ALOPHIIDAE

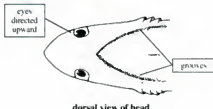
FAO names: En - Bigeye thresher;
Fr - Renard à gros yeux.

Local names:

Size: To 4.7 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, fixed bottom and pelagic gillnets, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, in depths to 500 m. Feeds mostly on pelagic and benthic fishes, but also on squids.

*Alopias vulpinus* (Bonaterre, 1788)

ALOPHIIDAE

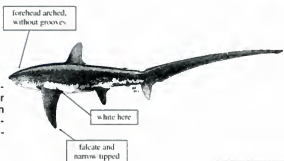
FAO names: En - Thintail thresher;
Fr - Renard.

Local names:

Size: To 5.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with pelagic longlines.

Habitat and biology: Coastal over the continental and insular shelves and epipelagic far from land; young often close inshore and in shallow bays. Feeds mainly on small schooling fishes, but also on cephalopods and pelagic crustaceans.



SCYLIORHINIDAE

Catsharks

Apristurus indicus (Brauer, 1906)

FAO names: En - Smallbelly catshark;
Fr - Holbiche artouca.

Local names:

Size: To at least 34 cm.

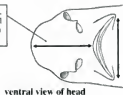
Fisheries: Caught probably with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Little information available; in deep waters from depths of 1289 to 1840 m.



anal fin reaching close to caudal fin

snout elongate, its length equal or greater than mouth width



ventral view of head

Cephaloscyllium suffians (Regan, 1921)

FAO names: En - Ballon shark; Fr - Holbiche soufflée.

Local names:

Size: To 1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs offshore on the continental shelf and uppermost slope at depths from 40 to 400 m. Feeds on a variety of bottom-dwelling animals.



2nd dorsal fin about half size of 1st dorsal fin

Halaelurus boesemani Springer & D'Aubrey, 1972

FAO names: En - Speckled catshark;
Fr - Holbiche mouchetée.

Local names:

Size: To 48 cm.

Fisheries: Caught probably with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling on the continental and insular shelves, at depths of 37 to 91 m.



irregular blotches and spots

SCYLIORHINIDAE

SCYLIORHINIDAE

Halaelurus lutarius* Springer & D'Aubrey, 1972*SCYLORHINIDAE**

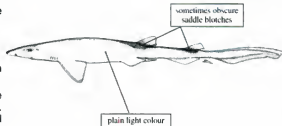
FAO names: En - Mud catshark; Fr - Holbiche des vases.

Local names:

Size: To 39 cm.

Fisheries: Caught probably with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling on the continental slope, at depths of 338 to 766 m. Feeds on cephalopods, small bony fishes, and crustaceans.

***Halaelurus quagga* (Alcock, 1899)****SCYLORHINIDAE**

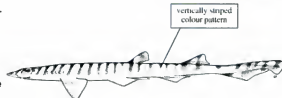
FAO names: En - Quagga catshark; Fr - Holbiche quagga.

Local names:

Size: To about 35 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Occurs on or near the bottom at depths of 54 to 186 m.

***Holohalaelurus regani* (Gilchrist, 1922)****SCYLORHINIDAE**

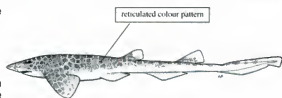
FAO names: En - Izak catshark; Fr - Holbiche isard.

Local names:

Size: To 61 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On or near the bottom on the outer continental shelf and upper slope at depths of 160 to 740 m. Feeds on cephalopods.



PROSCYLLIIDAE

Finback catsharks

Ctenacis fehlmanni (Springer, 1968)

FAO names: En - Harlequin catshark;
Fr - Requin chat arlequin.

Local names:

Size: To at least 46 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Poorly known; bottom-dwelling on the outer continental shelf.



Eridacnis radcliffei Smith, 1913

FAO names: En - Pygmy ribbontail catshark;
Fr - Requin chat pygmé.

Local names:

Size: To 24 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: A deepwater benthic shark often found over mud bottoms on the upper continental and insular slopes and the outer shelves at depths from 71 to 766 m. Feeds primarily on small bony fishes and crustaceans.



PROSCYLLIIDAE

TRIAKIDAE

Houndsharks, smoothhounds, topes

Iago omanensis (Norman, 1939)

FAO names: En - Bigeye houndshark;
Fr - Requin-hâ à gros yeux.

Local names:

Size: To 58 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in deep waters from 110 m or less to depths of at least 1000 m. Feeds on bony fishes and cephalopods.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

origin of 1st dorsal fin far forward, over pectoral-fin base



Mustelus mosis* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899*TRIAKIDAE**

FAO names: En - Arabian smooth-hound; Fr - Emissole d'Arabie.

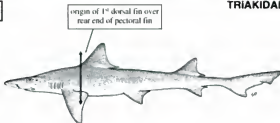
Local names:

Size: To 1.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, fixed bottom and floating gillnets, and line gear.

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling in inshore and offshore waters, also on coral reefs.

Feeds on small bottom fishes, molluscs, and crustaceans.

**HEMIGALEIDAE****Weasel sharks*****Hemipristis elongatus* (Klunzinger, 1871)**

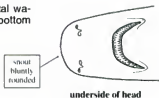
FAO names: En - Snaggletooth shark; Fr - Milandre chicor.

Local names:

Size: Reported to 2.4 m, most adults below 2.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating and fixed bottom gillnets and floating longlines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal waters. Feeds on inshore pelagic and bottom fishes.



underside of head

CARCHARHINIDAE**Requiem sharks*****Carcharhinus albinmarginatus* (Rüppell, 1837)****CARCHARHINIDAE**

FAO names: En - Silvertip shark; Fr - Requin pointe blanche.

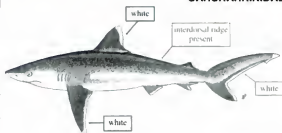
Local names:

Size: To 3.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs inshore and offshore from the surface to a depth of 800 m. Feeds on both bottom and pelagic fish, including rays and cephalopods.

Remarks: Potentially dangerous to divers.



Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides (Whitley, 1934)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Graceful shark; Fr - Requin gracile.

Local names:

Size: To at least 1.67 m.

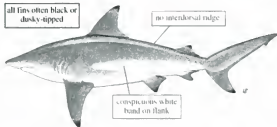
Fisheries: Caught with longlines and drifting gillnets.

Habitat and biology: An inshore, coastal pelagic species. Probably feeds mainly on fishes.

Remarks: Potentially dangerous to people.



ventral view of head

*Carcharhinus amboinensis* (Müller and Henle, 1839)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Pigeye shark; Fr - Requin balestine.

Local names:

Size: To 2.8 m.

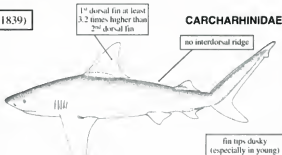
Fisheries: Caught with longlines, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs inshore as well as offshore, from the surfline to a depth of 60 m. A bottom-feeding shark, preying on fishes and shrimps.

Remarks: Potentially dangerous to people.



ventral view of head

*Carcharhinus brevipinna* (Müller and Henle, 1839)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Spinner shark; Fr - Requin tisserand.

Local names:

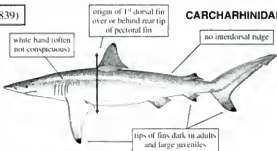
Size: To 2.8 m, common to 2.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with drifting gillnets and longlines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters. A fast-swimming shark that sometimes leaps out of the water. Feeds on schooling fishes and squids.



underside of head



Carcharhinus falciformis (Bibron in Müller & Henle, 1839)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Silky shark; Fr - Requin soyeux.

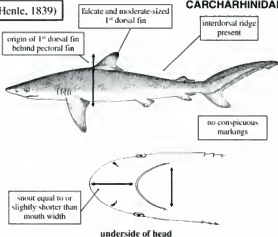
Local names:

Size: To 3.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating longlines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits oceanic waters near and beyond the continental slopes but also found in coastal waters; usually near the surface, but also found at depths to 500 m. Feeds mainly on fishes, squids, and pelagic octopods.

Remarks: Reported to be dangerous to humans. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Carcharhinus leucas* (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Bull shark; Fr - Requin bouledogue.

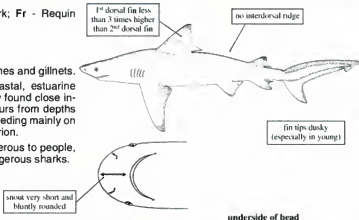
Local names:

Size: To 3.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: In coastal, estuarine and lacustrine waters, usually found close inshore in marine habitats; occurs from depths of 1 to 152 m. Omnivorous, feeding mainly on fishes, invertebrates, and carrion.

Remarks: Known to be dangerous to people, probably one of the most dangerous sharks.

*Carcharhinus limbatus* (Valenciennes in Müller & Henle, 1839)

CARCHARHINIDAE

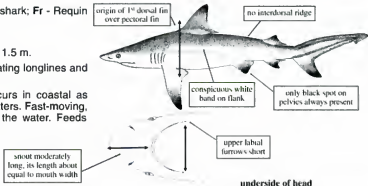
FAO names: En - Blacktip shark; Fr - Requin bordé.

Local names:

Size: To 2.5 m, common to 1.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating longlines and floating gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal as well as offshore surface waters. Fast-moving, sometimes leaping out of the water. Feeds mainly on schooling fishes.



***Carcharhinus longimanus* (Poey, 1861)**

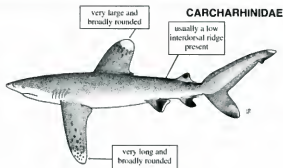
FAO names: En - Oceanic whitetip shark;
Fr - Requin océanique.

Local names:

Size: To 3.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating longlines, drift-gillnets, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in oceanic waters but also occasionally in coastal waters. A sluggish species, often accompanied by pilot fishes. Feeds mainly on fishes and squids.

**CARCHARHINIDAE*****Carcharhinus macroti* (Müller and Henle, 1839)**

FAO names: En - Hardnose shark; Fr - Requin à nez rude.

Local names:

Size: To 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets, bottom gillnets, and longlines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in inshore and offshore continental waters. Feeds probably on small fishes, cephalopods, and crustaceans.

**CARCHARHINIDAE*****Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)**

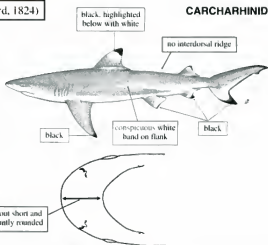
FAO names: En - Blacktip reef shark;
Fr - Requin pointes noires.

Local names:

Size: To 1.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs inshore and offshore on continental and insular shelves; prefers shallow water on and around coral reefs. Feeds on small fishes and cephalopods.

**CARCHARHINIDAE**

underside of head

***Carcharhinus plumbeus* (Nardo, 1827)**

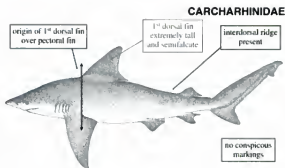
FAO names: En - Sandbar shark; Fr - Requin gris.

Local names:

Size: To possibly 3.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, hook-and-line, and bottom set nets.

Habitat and biology: Coastal-pelagic, found on continental and insular shelves and in deeper water adjacent to them; from the intertidal zone to a depth of 280 m. Feeds primarily on small bottom fishes.

***Carcharhinus sealei* (Pietschmann, 1916)**

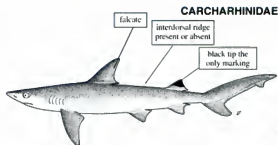
FAO names: En - Blackspot shark; Fr - Requin à taches noires.

Local names:

Size: To 95 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal waters on the continental and insular shelves, from the surf line to a depth of 40 m. Feeds on small fishes, squids, and prawns.

***Carcharhinus sorrah* (Valenciennes, 1839)**

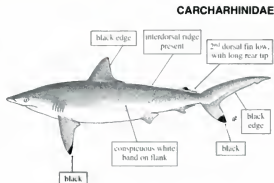
FAO names: En - Spottail shark; Fr - Requin à queue tachetée.

Local names:

Size: To 1.6 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets and longlines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in inshore and sometimes offshore waters; often found around coral reefs; from the surface to a depth of 140 m. Feeds on small bony fishes and cephalopods.



***Carcharhinus wheeleri* Garrick, 1982**

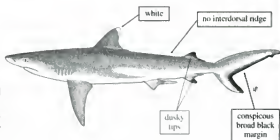
FAO names: En - Blacktail reefshark; Fr - Requin à queue noire.

Local names:

Size: To 1.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in inshore and offshore waters, associated with coral reefs; from the surface to a depth of 140 m. Feeds on surface and bottom bony fishes and cephalopods.

CARCHARHINIDAE***Galeocerdo cuvier* (Peron and Le Seuer, 1822)**

FAO names: En - Tiger shark; Fr - Requin tigre commun.

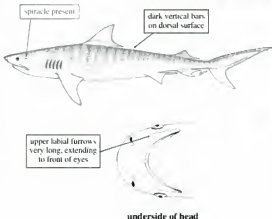
Local names:

Size: Exceptionally to 7.4 m, common to 4 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and line gear.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in inshore as well as offshore waters, near the surface and bottom; often found in shallow inshore waters, including rivers and estuaries. A voracious, indiscriminate predator feeding on all kinds of fish, marine mammals, turtles, seabirds, sea snakes, squids, molluscs, and crabs.

Remarks: One of the most dangerous sharks; attacks divers, swimmers, and even boats.

CARCHARHINIDAE***Loxodon macrorhinus* Müller and Henle, 1839**

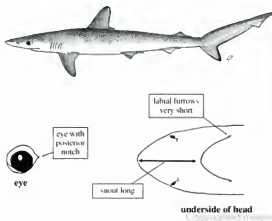
FAO names: En - Slit-eye shark; Fr - Requin sagrin.

Local names: Libax, Jeer-Jeer.

Size: To 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and line gear.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in tropical, coastal, clear waters, near the surface and bottom; at depths from 7 to 80 m. Probably feeding on small fishes and crustaceans.

CARCHARHINIDAE

Negaprion acutidens (Rüppell, 1837)

CARCHARHINIDAE

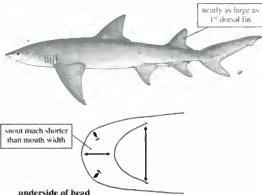
FAO names: En - Sicklefim lemon shark; Fr - Requin limon faucille.

Local names: Libax, Farluuq.

Size: To 3.1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and line gear.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in shallow inshore and offshore waters near the bottom; often around coral reefs and sandy plateaus near coral, at depths down to at least 23 m. Feeds on fishes.

*Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Blue shark; Fr - Peau bleue.

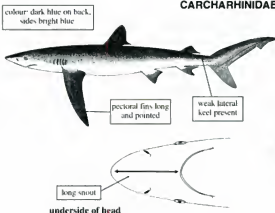
Local names:

Size: To 3.83 m.

Fisheries: Caught with pelagic longlines.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic-epipelagic, usually well offshore near the surface. Feeds on bony fishes, small sharks, squids, pelagic crustaceans, and occasionally sea birds and carrion.

Remarks: Considered a dangerous shark.

*Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Rüppell, 1837)

CARCHARHINIDAE

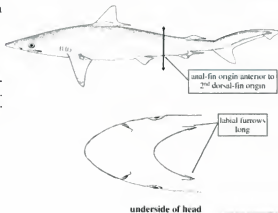
FAO names: En - Milk shark; Fr - Requin à museau pointu.

Local names:

Size: To 1.78 m, common to less than 1.1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs inshore and offshore, from the surfline to depths of at least 50 m. Feeds on small bony fishes and small crustaceans.



Scoliodon laticaudus Müller and Henle, 1838

CARCHARHINIDAE

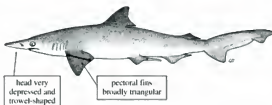
FAO names: En - Spadenose shark; Fr - Requin épée.

Local names: Libaax, Baal Madoobe.

Size: To 74 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, longlines, floating and bottom gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Occurs close inshore on the continental and insular shelves. Feeds on bottom-living bony fishes.



Triaenodon obesus (Rüppell, 1837)

CARCHARHINIDAE

FAO names: En - Whitetip reef shark; Fr - Requin corail.

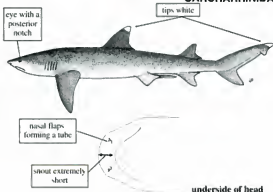
Local names: Libaax, Daaha.

Size: Said to attain 2.13 m, common to 1.6 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets, and line gear.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal clear waters, usually on and around coral reefs. Feeds on wide variety of reefs fishes, but also on cephalopods and larger crustaceans.

Remarks: Attacks on divers have been reported.



SPHYRNIDAE

Hammerhead sharks, bonnethead sharks

Sphyrna lewini (Griffith and Smith, 1834)

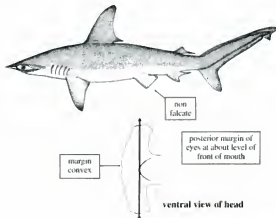
FAO names: En - Scalloped hammerhead; Fr - Requin-marteau halicorne.

Local names: Manyaso.

Size: To 4.2 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating and bottom gillnets and floating longlines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in estuarine and inshore waters, also well offshore and semi-oceanic. Feeds on pelagic fishes, squids, lobsters, shrimps, and crabs.



Sphyrna mokarran (Rüppell, 1837)

SPHYRNIDAE

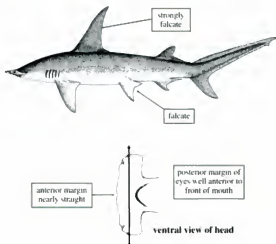
FAO names: En - Great hammerhead; Fr - Grand requin-marteau.

Local names: Cawar.

Size: To 6 m.

Fisheries: Caught with floating gillnets and floating longlines.

Habitat and biology: Semi-oceanic, also in inshore waters, often found around and on coral reefs. Feeds on bony fishes, other sharks, squids, and lobsters.



SQUALIDAE

Dogfish sharks

Squaliolus laticaudus Smith & Radcliff, 1912

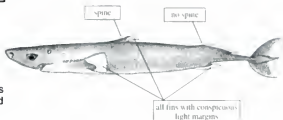
FAO names: En - Spined pygmy shark; Fr - Squalé nain.

Local names:

Size: To about 25 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, at depths from 200 to 500 m. Feeds on deepwater squid and deepwater fishes.

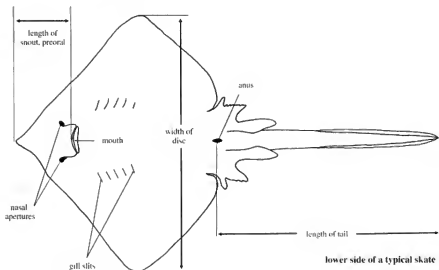
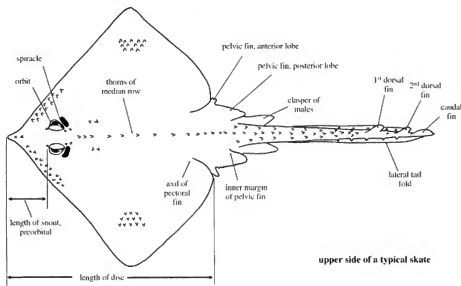


BATOID FISHES

The purpose of this guide is to ensure correct identification of all batoid families recorded from Somalian waters. Families which are of little interest to fisheries, but which might be confused with important ones, also are included here.

Note: Families in the guide are arranged by order using the classification adopted by Eschmeyer (1990) which best reflects current use. Page numbers refer to those families that are treated in more detail in the species identification guide. All features utilized in the guide apply only to the species which occur in Somalia. It should be noted that the taxonomy of batoid fishes is in a confused state, and many families are in urgent need of revision.

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES**Order PRISTIFORMES - Sawfishes**

Body shark-like with a saw-like elongated snout bearing a row of strong lateral teeth on each side.

PRISTIDAE**Page 80****Sawfishes**

To 7.3 m. Demersal in shallow marine waters and estuaries, enters freshwater. Three species.

snout extremely prolonged,
blade-like, armed with
tooth-like structures

**Order TORPEDINIFORMES - Electric rays**

Pectoral fins greatly expanded and fused with head and trunk, forming a large oval disc; tail stout, without a spine. A large electric organ on each side of head, usually visible through the skin as a pattern of hexagonal markings.

TORPEDINIDAE**Page 81****Electric rays**

To 1.3 m. Demersal, from shallow waters to depths of 200 m. Probably two species.

electric organ
on each side
of head



Order RAJIFORMES - Guitarfishes and skates

Body elongate and shark-like with pectoral fins expanded and fused with head and trunk; tail stout, not marked off from body, and without a spine.

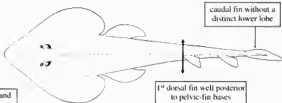
RHINOBATIDAE

Page 81

Guitarfishes

To 3 m. Demersal, in shallow coastal waters. Probably 5 species.

body elongate and
shark-like



Rhynchobates



Rhina

Order MYLIOBATIFORMES - Stingrays

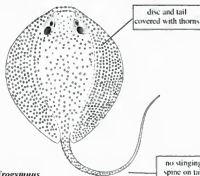
Body flattend with pectoral fins greatly expanded and fused with head and trunk; tail slender or whip-like, usually with a spine; usually with a single dorsal fin, but no caudal fin. No electric organ.

DASYATIDIDAE

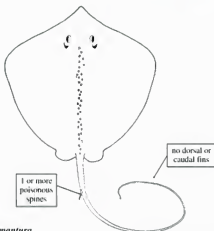
Page 83

Stingrays

To 2 m disc width. Demersal, in coastal marine waters, enters freshwater. Nine species.



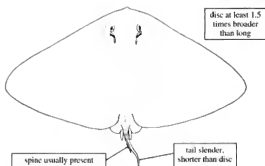
Urogymanus



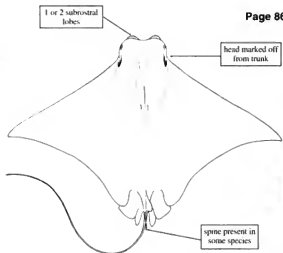
Himantura

GYMNURIDAE**Page 86****Butterfly rays**

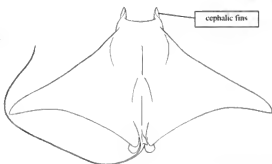
To 2.5 m disc width. Demersal, inshore waters and offshore banks. A single species.

**MYLIOBATIDAE****Page 86****Eagle rays and Cownose rays**

To 2.3 m disc width. Demersal, but often swim above the bottom, coastal waters. Three species.

**MOBULIDAE****Page 87****Manta rays and Devil rays**

To at least 6.7 m disc width. Pelagic, in coastal and oceanic waters. Three species.



PRISTIDAE

Sawfishes

Anoxypristis cuspidatus (Latham, 1794)

FAO names: En - Narrow sawfish.

Local names:

Size: Reported to attain 6 m.

Fisheries: Caught for its flesh in parts of Asia, liver rich in oil.

Habitat and biology: Inshore coastal waters, enters freshwater.



Pristis pectinata Latham, 1794

PRISTIDAE

FAO names: En - Largetooth sawfish;

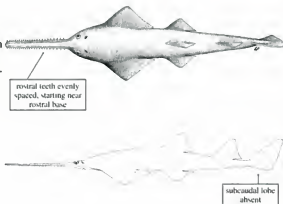
Fr - Poisson-scie tident.

Local names: Libaax-Miinshaar, Zaraacimo.

Size: Probably to 7.6 m, common to 5.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and bottom trawls. Flesh of good quality.

Habitat and biology: In shallow bays, lagoons and estuaries, also enters freshwater.



Pristis zijsron Bleeker, 1851

PRISTIDAE

FAO names: En - Longcomb sawfish.

Local names:

Size: Reported to reach 7.3 m.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and bottom trawls. Flesh of good quality.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters, also enters freshwater.



TORPEDINIDAE

Electric rays

Torpedo panthera Olfers, 1831

FAO names: En - Panther electric ray.

Local names:

Size: To 1 m.

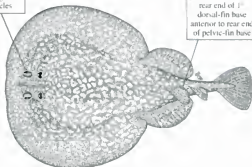
Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: On mud or sandy bottoms, from shallow water to depths of 110 m. Can deliver a strong electric shock.

Remarks: A third species that may occur in Somalia is *Torpedo fuscomaculata* Peters, 1855. It can be distinguished from *T. panthera* for having the eyes much nearer to the spiracles than to the anterior margin of the snout and for having a greater distance between the first and second dorsal fin than the distance from second dorsal to caudal fin.

eyes moderate,
as large as
spiracles

rear end of 1st
dorsal-fin base
anterior to rear end
of pelvic-fin base



Torpedo sinuspersici Olfers, 1831

FAO names: En - Marbled electric ray.

Local names:

Size: To 1.3 m total length, 90 cm disc width.

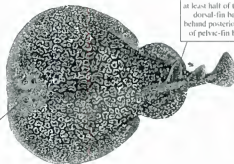
Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and bottom trawls. Flesh edible.

Habitat and biology: Inshore waters over sandy bottoms, down to a depth of 200 m. Can deliver a strong electric shock.

TORPEDINIDAE

at least half of the 1st
dorsal-fin base
behind posterior end
of pelvic-fin base

eyes smaller
than spiracles



RHINOBATIDAE

Guitarfishes, Shovelnose rays

Rhina ancylostoma Bloch and Schneider, 1801

FAO names: En - Bowmouth guitarfish;
Fr - Angelot.

Local names: Oolo-Oolo Tuurey.

Size: Reported to reach 2.7 m.

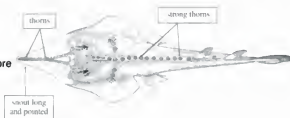
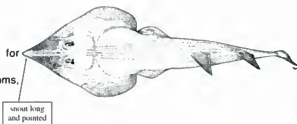
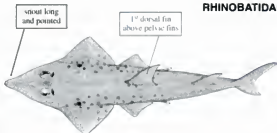
Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawl. Commercially caught off Asia.

Habitat and biology: A bottom living species that occurs close inshore and on offshore reefs, from depths of 3 to 90 m. Feeds on crabs and shellfish.

Remarks: Some authors place this species in a separate family, Rhinidae or Rhynchobatidae.

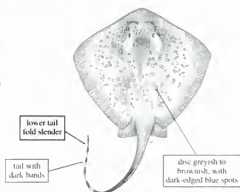
snout rounded



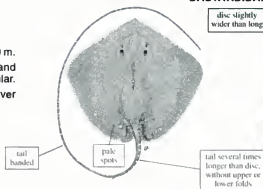
Rhinobatos granulatus* Cuvier, 1829*RHINOBATIDAE****FAO names:** En - Granulated guitarfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 2.8 m.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, in inshore coastal waters.***Rhinobatos halavi* (Forsskål, 1775)****RHINOBATIDAE****FAO names:** En - Halavi's guitarfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 1.2 m.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** in shallow coastal waters, from the surface to depths of about 40 m.***Rhinobatos schlegelii* Müller and Henle, 1841****RHINOBATIDAE****FAO names:** En - Yellow guitarfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 1 m.**Fisheries:** Edible, dried fins are used for shark-fin soup.**Habitat and biology:** On sandy-mud bottoms, down to a depth of 200 m.***Rhynchobatus djiddensis* (Forsskål, 1775)****RHINOBATIDAE****FAO names:** En - Giant guitarfish; Fr - Poisson paille à pois.**Local names:** Oolo-Oolo Shabeelley.**Size:** To at least 3 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with line gear. Reasonable food fish, fins sought after in Asian markets.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in shallow inshore waters, on sandy bottoms, from depths of 2 to 50 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

DASYATIDIDAE

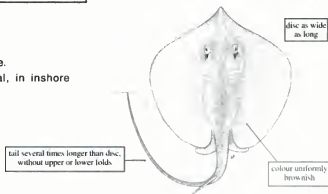
Stingrays

Dasyatis kuhlii (Müller and Henle, 1841)**FAO names:** En - Bluespotted stingray.**Local names:****Size:** To 38 cm disc width and about 67 cm total length.**Fisheries:** Caught with line gear and bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** In coastal waters, to a depth of 90 m.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.*Himantura gerrardi* (Gray, 1851)**FAO names:** En - Sharpnose stingray.**Local names:****Size:** To 90 cm disc width, total length to about 2.0 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with line gear, beach seine, and bottom trawls. Flesh excellent eating, but not popular.**Habitat and biology:** In shallow inshore waters, over sandy and mud bottoms, to a depth of 50 m.

DASYATIDIDAE

*Himantura imbricatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**FAO names:** En - Scaly stingray.**Local names:****Size:** To 25 cm disc width.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, in inshore coastal waters.

DASYATIDIDAE



Himantura jenkinsii (Annandale, 1909)

DASYATIDIDAE

FAO names: En - Pointed-nose stingray; Fr - Pas-tenague à nez pointu.

Local names: Shafane.

Size: To at least 1 m disc width and about 2 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and long-lines.

Habitat and biology: In coastal water to a depth of about 50 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



disc slightly wider than long

tail not banded, and no spots on dorsal surface of disc

tail longer than disc, without upper and lower tail folds

Himantura uarnak (Forsskal, 1775)

DASYATIDIDAE

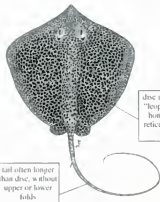
FAO names: En - Honeycomb stingray; Fr - Pas-tenague léopard.

Local names: Shafane Shabeellow.

Size: To 2 m disc width and more than 6.0 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear. Flesh palatable, but not highly esteemed.

Habitat and biology: On sandy bottoms and in shallow estuaries and lagoons, to a depth of 50 m. Feeds on bivalves, crabs, shrimps, and worms.



disc in young with "leopard" pattern; honey-comb or reticulated pattern in adults

tail often longer than disc, without upper or lower folds

Pastinachus sephen (Forsskal, 1775)

DASYATIDIDAE

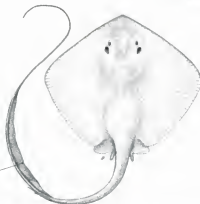
FAO names: En - Cowtail stingray; Fr - Pas-tenague plumetée.

Local names: Shafane Cordaal.

Size: To at least 1.8 m disc width and about 3 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, estuaries and freshwater, down to depths of about 60 m.



lower tailfold very prominent, terminating before tip of tail

Taeniura lymma* (Forsskal, 1775)*DASYATIDIDAE**

FAO names: En - Bluespotted ribbontail ray;
Fr - Pastenague queue à ruban.

Local names: Shafane.

Size: To at least 30 cm disc width and about 70 cm total length.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters over sandy bottoms, to depths of at least 20 m.

***Taeniura meyeni* Müller and Henle, 1841****DASYATIDIDAE**

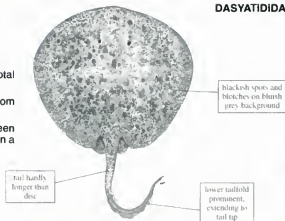
FAO names: En - Blotched fantail ray;
Fr - Pastenague éventail.

Local names:

Size: To at least 1.8 m disc width and 3.3 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Most common between depths of 20 and 60 m, but known to occur in a depth of 450 m.

***Urogymnus asperimus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)****DASYATIDIDAE**

FAO names: En - Porcupine ray.

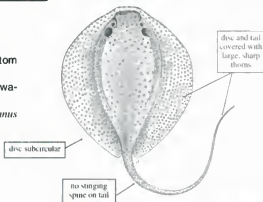
Local names:

Size: To at least 1 m disc width.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in inshore waters.

Remarks: Often recorded as *U. africanus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801).



GYMNURIDAE

Butterfly rays

Gymnura poecilura (Shaw, 1804)

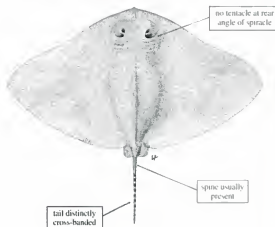
FAO names: En - Longtail butterfly ray.

Local names:

Size: To 2.5 m disc width.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, incidentally by hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Inshore waters on sandy bottoms and offshore banks.



MYLIOBATIDIDAE

Eagle rays, Cownose rays

Aetobatus narinari (Euphrasen, 1790)

FAO names: En - Spotted eagle ray;

Fr - Aigle de mer léopard.

Local names: Maylan.

Size: To at least 3 m disc width and 8.8 m total length when tail undamaged.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and harpoons. Flesh edible.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal waters, to depths of 60 m. Can leap out of the water. Feeds mainly on bivalves, but also on shrimps, crabs, octopus, and worms.



Aetomylaeus maculatus (Gray, 1834)

MYLIOBATIDIDAE

FAO names: En - Mottled eagle ray.

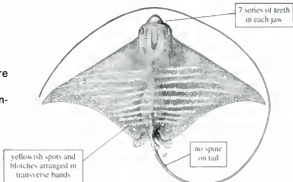
Local names:

Size: To at least 2 m disc width.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in inshore coastal waters.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Rhinoptera javanica* (Müller and Henle, 1841)

MYLIOBATIDIDAE

FAO names: En - Javanese cownose ray;

Fr - Mourine javanaise.

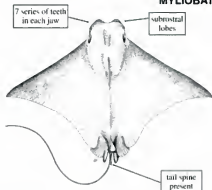
Local names: Mayla-Cadde.

Size: To 1.5 m disc width.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, shore seines, setnets, and trawls. Edible.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters. Gregarious, often occurring in large numbers. Feeds mainly on bivalves.

Remarks: Placed by some authors in a separated family, Rhinopteridae.



MOBULIDAE

Mantas, devil rays

Manta birostris (Donndorff, 1798)

FAO names: En - Giant manta; Fr - Mante géante.

Local names: Gaangish.

Size: To at least 6.7 m disc width and about 2 tons in weight.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, occurs in coastal and oceanic waters. Can leap out of the water. Feeds on plankton.



Mobula eregoodootenkee* (Cuvier, 1829)*MOBULIDAE**

FAO names: En - Pygmy devilray.

Local names: Gaangish.

Size: Probably to at least 1 m disc width.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear, gillnets, and harpoons.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, occurs in coastal and oceanic waters. Feeds on plankton.

Remarks: Previously often misidentified as *M. diabolus* (Shaw, 1804), a species that does not occur in Somalia.



head and cephalic fins elongate, cephalic-fin length more than 16% of disc width



underside of head

mouth on lower surface of head

Mobula kuhlii* (Valenciennes in Müller and Henle, 1841)*MOBULIDAE**

FAO names: En - Lesser devilray; Fr - Petit diable.

Local names: Gaangish.

Size: Probably to at least 1 m disc width.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear, gillnets, and harpoons.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, occurs in coastal and oceanic waters. Feeds on plankton.

Remarks: Previously often misidentified as *M. diabolus* (Shaw, 1804), a species that does not occur in Somalia.



cephalic-fin length less than 16% of disc width



underside of head

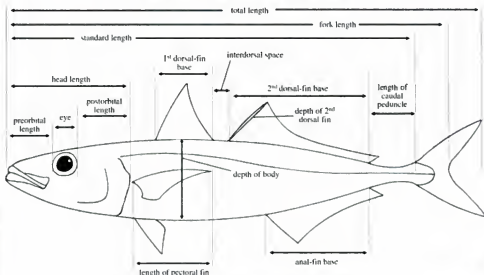
mouth on lower surface of head

BONY FISHES

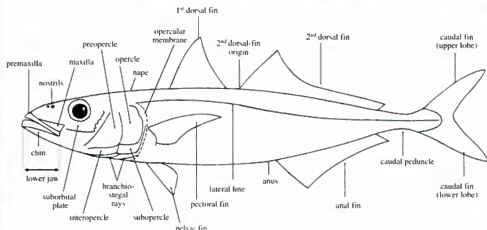
The purpose of this guide is to ensure correct identification of all families recorded from or are expected to be found in Somali waters. In order to avoid erroneous identification, certain families of little or no interest to fisheries, but which might be confused with important ones, are included here. The guide also allows the identification of some genera, particularly in the case of some highly polymorphic families.

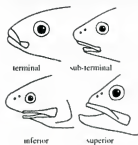
Note: Families in the guide are arranged by order (and suborder in the case of some Perciformes) using the classification adopted by Eschmeyer (1990) which best reflects current use. Page numbers refer to those families that are treated in more detail in the species identification guide. The species identification guide does not include those families which are of interest only to the aquarium fish trade, except where they may be important also as food. The features utilized in the guide apply only to the species which occur in Somalia.

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS

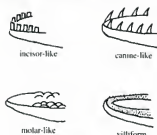
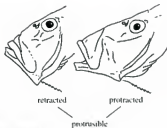


General Nomenclature of the External Morphology

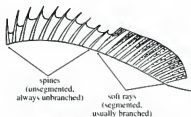
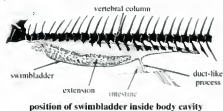
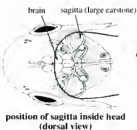
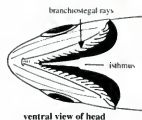
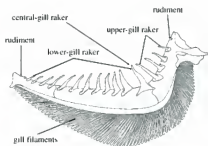
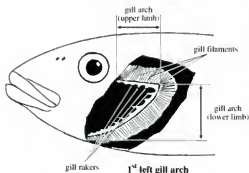




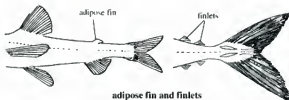
types of mouth



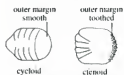
most common types of teeth



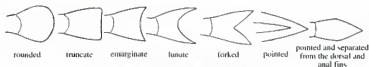
example of a continuous dorsal fin of a spiny-rayed fish



adipose fin and finlets



schematic examples of "normal" scales



most common types of caudal fin

GUIDE TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES

Order ELOPIFORMES - Tarpons and allies

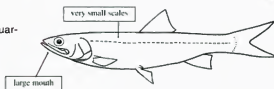
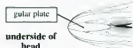
Fin spines absent; a single dorsal fin located above middle of body; pelvic fins in abdominal position; lateral line present; branchiostegal rays 23-25; upper jaw extending past eye; tip of snout not overhanging mouth; colour silvery.

ELOPIDAE

Page 133

Ladyfishes

To 90 cm. Coastal marine waters and estuaries; pelagic. A single species.

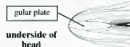


MEGALOPIDAE

Page 133

Tarpons

To 55 cm. Coastal marine waters, estuaries, and freshwater; pelagic. A single species.



Order ALBULIFORMES - Bonefishes

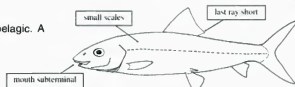
Fin spines absent; a single dorsal fin located above middle of body; pelvic fins in abdominal position; lateral line present; branchiostegal rays 6-16; upper jaw not extending as far as front of eye; tip of snout overhanging mouth; colour silvery.

ALBULIDAE

Page 134

Bonefishes

To 1 m. Coastal marine waters; pelagic. A single species.



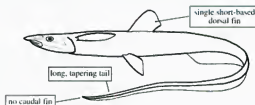
Order NOTACANTHIFORMES - Spiny Eels

Body very elongate; snout projecting; a single short-based and soft-rayed dorsal fin; anal fin long.

HALOSAURIDAE

Halosaurs

To about 50 cm. Marine, from depths of 1000-2500 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably only one species: *Halosauropsis affinis* (Günther, 1877).



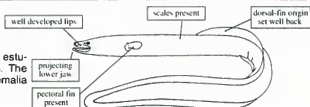
Order ANGUILLIFORMES - Eels

Body very elongate; fin-spines absent; pelvic fins absent; usually scaleless.

ANGUILLIDAE

Freshwater eels

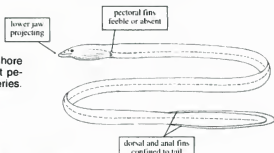
To 120 cm. Mainly freshwater but enter estuaries; benthic. Of interest to fisheries. The presence of possibly 2 species in Somalia needs to be confirmed.



MORINGUIDAE

Spaghetti eels

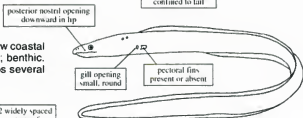
To at least 50 cm. Marine; mostly inshore waters; benthic, burrowing by day, but pelagic at night. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



CHLOPSIDAE

False morays

To about 50 cm. Marine, from shallow coastal waters to depths of at least 300 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



MURAENIDAE

Morays

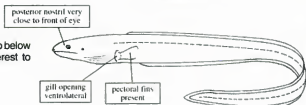
To 400 cm. Marine, mostly in shallow water to a depth of 165 m; benthic. Twenty species.



SYNAPOBRANCHIDAE

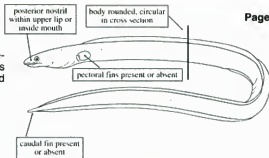
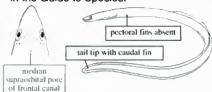
Cutthroat eels

To about 100 cm. Marine, coastal waters to below a depth of 4000 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



OPHICHTHIDAE**Snake eels, worm eels**

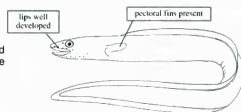
To 100 cm. Marine and estuarine, one species entering fresh water; benthic. Numerous species but poorly known, 3 species included in the Guide to Species.



Page 140

CONGRIDAE**Conger eels**

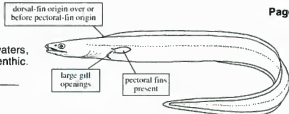
To 80 cm. Marine, coral reefs, and mud banks; benthic. Many species, of which 2 are included in the Guide to Species.



Page 141

MURAENOSOCIDAE**Pike congers**

To 250 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters, and estuaries to a depth of 100 m; benthic. Three species.



Page 141

Order CLUPEIFORMES - Herrings and allies

Fin spines absent; a single dorsal fin located above middle of body; pelvic fins in abdominal position; lateral line absent; a row of scutes along ventral profile (except in Chirocentridae, some Clupeidae and some Engraulididae); colour silvery.

CLUPEIDAE**Sardines, sardinellas**

To 25 cm. Coastal marine waters, estuaries and freshwater; mainly pelagic. Twenty species.

*Sardinella**Nematalosa*

Page 142

ENGRAULIDIDAE

Page 149

Anchovies

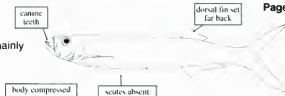
To 18 cm. Coastal marine waters; mainly pelagic. Ten species.

**CHIROCENTRIDAE**

Page 152

Wolf-herrings

To 100 cm. Coastal marine waters; mainly pelagic. Two species.

**Order GONORHYNCHIFORMES - Milkfish and allies**

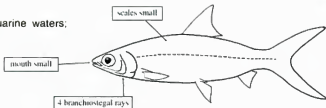
Fin spines absent; a single dorsal fin located above middle of body; pelvic fins in abdominal position; lateral line present; branchiostegal rays 4; mouth small, jaws toothless or teeth reduced; colour silvery.

CHANIDAE

Page 152

Milkfish

To 180 cm. Marine and estuarine waters; pelagic. A single species.

**Order SILURIFORMES - Catfishes**

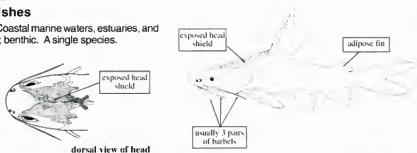
Barbels present around mouth; a strong spine usually present at front of dorsal and pectoral fins; an adipose fin often present; scales absent, but a bony head shield often present.

ARIIDAE

Page 153

Sea catfishes

To 180 cm. Coastal marine waters, estuaries, and freshwaters; benthic. A single species.



dorsal view of head

PLOTOSIDAE

Page 153

Eel catfishes

To 41 cm. Marine, entering brackish and freshwaters; benthic. Two species.

**Order SALMONIFORMES - Argentines and allies**

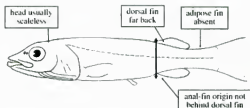
A diverse assemblage of families characterized by the inclusion of the maxilla in the gape of mouth; fin spines absent; adipose fin often present.

ARGENTINIDAE**Argentines**

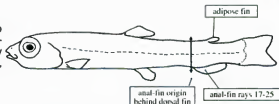
To about 40 cm. Marine, from depths of 80 to about 400 m; benthopelagic and pelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.

**ALEPOCEPHALIDAE****Slickheads**

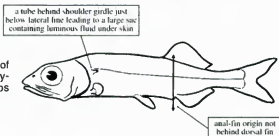
To about 70 cm. Marine; usually at depths of below 1000 m; benthopelagic. Of little interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.

**BATHYLAGIDAE****Deepsea smelts**

To about 20 cm. Marine; from the surface to a depth of below 200 m, epipelagic to bathypelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably one species: *Bathylagus antarcticus* Günther, 1878.

**PLATYTROCTIDAE****Tube shoulders**

To about 20 cm. Marine; between depths of 200 and below 4000 m; meso- and bathypelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



Order STOMIIFORMES - Hatchetfishes, Viperfishes and allies

Deepsea fishes, having light organs (photophores); chin barbels present in some; premaxilla and maxilla both with teeth, and included in gape of mouth; ventral adipose fin present in some.

GONOSTOMATIDAE

Bristlemouth

To about 25 cm. Marine, mostly deeper water at depths below 200 m; meso- to bathypelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

12-16 branchiostegal rays



Triplophus



Cyclothone

STERNOPTYCHIDAE

Marine hatchetfishes

To 20 cm. Marine, from the surface to depths below 300 m; meso- and bathypelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

6-10 branchiostegal rays



light organs

CHAULIODONTIDAE

Viperfishes

To 40 cm. Marine, deep water, often migrating to near-surface at night. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Chauliodus sloani* Bloch and Schneider, 1801.

dorsal fin shortly behind head



fang-like teeth

large pelvic fin

STOMIIDAE

Scaly dragonfishes

To about 40 cm. Marine, deep water, often migrating to near-surface at night. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

dorsal fin far back



barbel with light organ

ASTRONESTHIDAE

Snaggletooths

To about 20 cm. Marine, from a depth of about 150 m to below 2000 m; mesopelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

dorsal fin ends well in front of anal fin



Order AULOPIFORMES - Greeneyes, Lizardfishes and allies

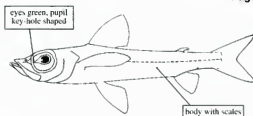
Premaxilla forming the gape of the mouth (maxilla excluded); upper jaw not protrusible; adipose fin present; caudal fin forked.

CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE

Page 154

Greeneyes

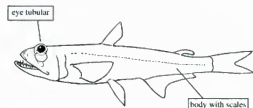
To 17 cm. Deep water, from depths of 150-379 m; benthic; often in great abundance, and of potential interest to fisheries. Two species.



SCOPELARCHIDAE

Pearleyes

To 13 cm. Marine, from the surface to depths below 2300 m; mostly below 300 m; meso- and bathypelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

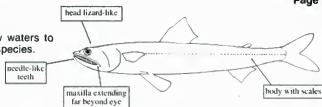


SYNODONTIDAE

Page 154

Lizardfishes

To 50 cm. Marine, from shallow waters to depths of 200 m; benthic. Nine species.



PARALEPIDIDAE

Barracudinas

To 13 cm. Marine, from shallow water to depths of 2000 m; pelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.



EVERMANNELIDAE

Sabertooth fishes

To 12 cm. Marine, mesopelagic, but rising to the surface at night. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.



Order MYCTOPHIFORMES - Lanternfishes and allies

Fin spines absent; adipose fin present; light organs (photophores) sometimes present; deep sea fishes.

MYCTOPHIDAE

Lanternfishes

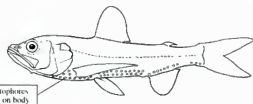
To 30 cm, but most species less than 10 cm. From the surface (at night) to depths below 2000 m; mesopelagic to bathypelagic. Currently of little interest to fisheries. Numerous species.



NEOSCOPELIDAE

Neoscopelids

To about 30 cm. Marine, from the surface to depths below 500 m; pelagic or benthopelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably a single species: *Scopelengys tristis* Alcock, 1890.



Order GADIFORMES - Cods, Hakes, and allies

No sharp spines in fins (except in dorsal fin of some macrourids); pelvic fins below or anterior to pectoral fins and widely separated from each other, usually entire, but reduced to filaments in some species; barbels often present on chin.



BREGMACEROTIDAE

Codlets

To 10 cm; but usually smaller. Marine, from the surface to depths of 2000 m; pelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



MACROURIDAE

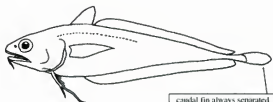
Grenadiers

To 52 cm. Marine, from depths of about 200 to 1000 m; benthopelagic. Of little interest to fisheries. Numerous species in the Indian Ocean, most poorly known, 2 species included in the Guide to Species.



MORIDAE**Codlings**

To about 25 cm. Marine, in deeper water; benthopelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.



caudal fin always separated from dorsal and anal fin

Order OPHIDIIFORMES - Cusk Eels, Brotulas, and allies

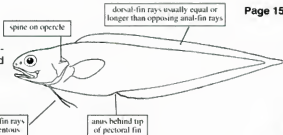
No sharp spines in fins; pelvic fins absent in some species; when present, these fins are placed anterior to pectoral fins, sometimes far forward on underside of head; they are always close together and filamentous, each with not more than 2 rays; caudal fin separate or joined to dorsal and anal fins; snout without barbels.



underside of head

OPHIDIIDAE**Cusk eels**

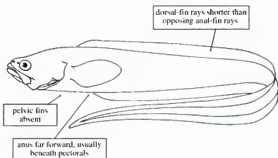
To 50 cm. Marine, at depths of 650 m; benthic. Several species, of which 1 is included in the Guide to Species.



Page 157

CARAPIDAE**Pearlfishes**

To about 20 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters; benthic, living as commensals in holothurians, molluscs and ascidians, which they enter tail first. Poorly known; of no interest to fisheries. Several species.



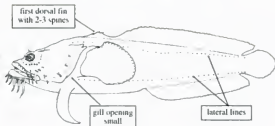
Order BATRACHOIDIFORMES - Toadfishes

Head large and depressed, body compressed; two dorsal fins, the first with 2 or 3 spines; pelvic fins under throat; gill openings restricted to sides of head; one to several lateral lines on body.

BATRACHOIDIDAE

Toadfishes

To about 20 cm. Coastal waters; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably a single species: *Thalassothia cirrhosa* (Klunzinger, 1871).



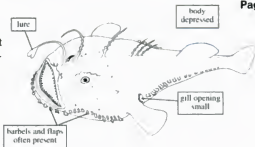
Order LOPHIIFORMES - Anglerfishes and allies

Body globulose or depressed; first spine of dorsal fin modified to form a 'fishing pole'; gill openings small and circular, usually located below or behind pectoral fins.

LOPHIIDAE

Anglerfishes

To 45 cm. Marine, mainly deep water, at depths of 70 to 500 m; benthic. Two species.

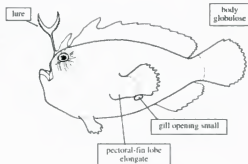


Page 158

ANTENNARIIDAE

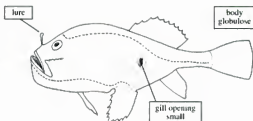
Frogfishes

To 25 cm. Marine, coastal and surface waters to a depth of 100 m; mostly benthic. Of little interest to fisheries. Several species.



CHAUNACIDAE**Sea toads**

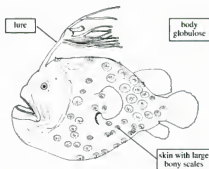
To about 45 cm. Marine, offshore waters in depths of about 300 to 1000 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably several species.

**OGCOEPHALIDAE****Batfishes**

To 20 cm. Marine, coastal and deep water to at least a depth of 2000 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

**HIMANTOLOPHIDAE****Footballfishes**

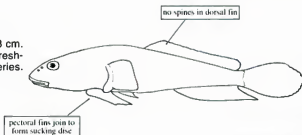
To about 60 cm. Marine, from near the surface to depths below 500 m, pelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Himantolophus groenlandicus* Reinhard, 1837.

**Order GOBIESOCIFORMES - Clingfishes**

Pectoral fins joined to form an adhesive disc on ventral surface of body at juncture of head and body; 1 dorsal fin without spines.

GOBIESOCIDAE**Clingfishes**

To 15 cm, but most species less than 8 cm. Marine, entering also estuaries and freshwater; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.



Order ATHERINIFORMES - Silversides and allies

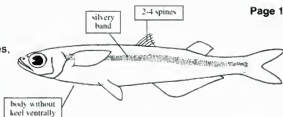
Small fishes; 2 well separated dorsal fins, the first spiny, but often inconspicuous; a silvery stripe on sides.

ATHERINIDAE

Page 158

Silversides

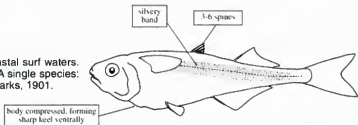
To 15 cm. Coastal marine waters, estuaries, coastal lagoons; pelagic. Three species.



NOTOCHEIRIDAE

Surf sardines

To about 9 cm. Marine, coastal surf waters. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Iso natalensis* Jordan and Starks, 1901.



Order BELONIFORMES - Flyingfishes and allies

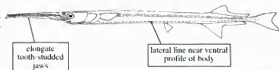
Either snout beak-like with upper or lower jaws greatly prolonged, or with enlarged, wing-like pectoral, and sometimes also pelvic fins; lateral line near ventral profile of body; a single dorsal fin consisting of soft rays; pelvic fins abdominal.

BELONIDAE

Page 159

Needlefishes

To about 150 cm. Marine, coastal and offshore waters, estuaries and freshwater, near the surface. Five species.

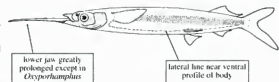


HEMIRAMPHIDAE

Page 161

Halfbeaks

To 44 cm. Marine, coastal and offshore waters, some entering estuaries and even freshwater; generally pelagic, swimming near surface. Six species.



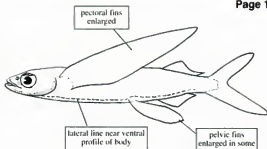
Oxyporhamphus

EXOCTETIDAE

Page 162

Flyingfishes

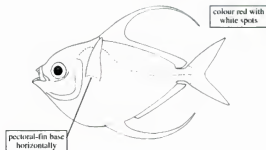
To 30 cm. Marine; pelagic in surface waters; capable of jumping out of the water and gliding for long distances. Twelve species.

**Order LAMPRIFORMES - Opahs and allies**

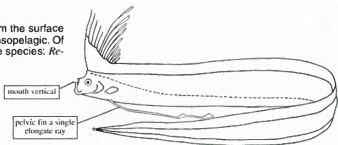
A diverse group of often strange looking fishes. No true spines in fins; pelvic fins under bases of pectoral fins.

LAMPRIDAE**Opahs**

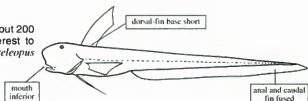
To 180 cm. Marine, well offshore; epipelagic. Of little interest to fisheries, but flesh excellent. A single species: *Lampris guttatus* (Bünnich, 1788).

**REGALECIDAE****Oarfishes**

To at least 700 cm. Marine, from the surface to a depth of 1000 m; epi- to mesopelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Regalecus glesne* Ascanius, 1772.

**ATELEPODIDAE****Atelepodids**

To 180 cm. Marine, from depths of about 200 to 660 m; benthopelagic. Of no interest to fisheries. At least one species: *Ateleopus natalensis* Regan, 1921.



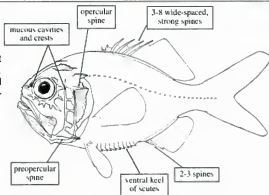
Order BERYCIFORMES - Squirrelfishes and allies

Head spines or crests well developed, fin spines well developed; scales heavy and strongly ctenoid (rough).

TRACHICHTHYIDAE

Slimeheads

To about 60 cm. Marine, from depths of about 100 to 1000 m, rarely below 600 m; benthic. Where they occur in abundance of potential interest to fisheries. Probably several species.



ANOMALOPIDAE

Lanterneye fishes

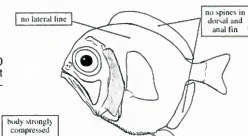
To 30 cm. Marine, from shallow water at night to depths below 100 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Photoblepharon steinitzi* Abe and Haneda, 1973.



DIRETMIDAE

Diretmids

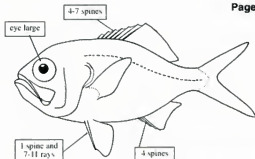
To 15 cm. Marine, from depths of 500 to 700 m; benthic. Taken as bycatch, of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Diretmus argenteus* Johnson, 1863.



BERYCIDAE

Alfonsinos

To 70 cm. Marine; from depths of 200 to 600 m; bathypelagic. At least 2 species, which are both included in the Guide to Species.

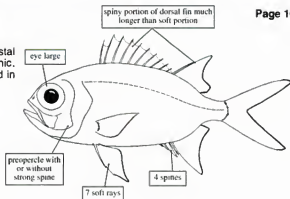


HOLOCENTRIDAE

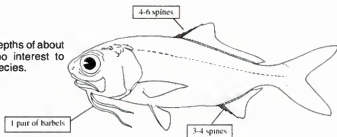
Page 167

Squirrelfishes, soldierfishes

To about 45 cm. Marine, from shallow coastal waters to depths below 200 m; benthic. Twenty species of which 18 are included in the Guide to Species.

**POLYMIXIDAE****Beardfishes**

To about 35 cm. Marine, from depths of about 100 to 650 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably several species.

**Order ZEIFORMES - Dories and allies**

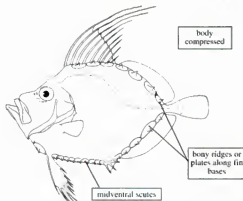
Body usually compressed and deep; jaws greatly distensible; prominent spines in anterior part of dorsal fin.

**ZEIDAE**

Page 173

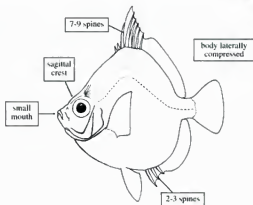
Dories

To 70 cm. Marine; outer continental slope from depths of 90 to 300 m; benthic. Two species.



CAPROIDAE**Boarfishes**

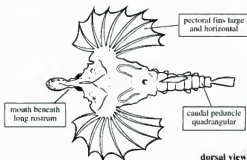
To 22 cm. Marine, from depths of 65 to 600 m. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species.

**Order GASTEROSTEIFORMES - Tubesnouts, Seamoths, and Sticklebacks**

Reduced number of branchiostegal rays (1-5); small mouth, often tubular snout; body covered with armour of dermal plates in most members.

PEGASIDAE**Seamoths**

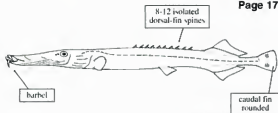
To about 16 cm. Coastal waters; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. At least one species: *Eurypegasus draconis* (Linnaeus, 1766).

**Order SYNGNATHIFORMES - Pipefishes and allies**

Body elongate, snout tube-like, mouth small; scales sometimes modified to form series of body plates.

AULOSTOMIDAE**Trumpetfishes**

To about 75 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters. A single species.



FISTULARIIDAE

Page 175

Cornetfishes, flutemouths

To about 200 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters. Two species.



caudal fin with long filament

CENTRISCIDAE**Snipefishes and shrimpfishes**

To about 20 cm. Coastal marine waters to depths of 80 m. Of little interest to fisheries. Perhaps 3 species, the presence of *Macroramphosus scolopax* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Somalia needs to be confirmed.



body extremely compressed

1st dorsal-fin spine

2nd dorsal and anal fin ventral



Macroramphosus

SOLENOSTOMIDAE**Ghost pipefishes**

To about 15 cm. Marine, coastal waters. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps 2 species.



pelvic fin large

SYNGNATHIDAE**Pipefishes and seahorses**

To about 30 cm. Coastal marine waters to depths of about 90 m, littoral pools, lagoons, estuaries, and freshwater; mostly benthic. Of no interest to fisheries, some species of interest to the aquarium trade. Many species.



body encased in numerous joined bony rings

Syngnathus



Hippocampus

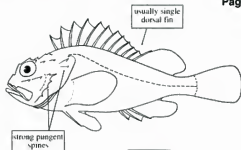
Order SCORPAENIFORMES - Scorpionfishes and allies

Cheeks with a bony strut (posterior extension of suborbital bone to preopercle), usually well developed spines on head and prominent spines in dorsal fin; pectoral fins usually rounded, sometimes greatly enlarged; membranes between lower rays often incised; caudal fin rarely forked.

SCORPAENIDAE

Scorpionfishes, rockfishes

To 40 cm. Marine, from the coastline to depths of 400 m; benthic. Eight species.

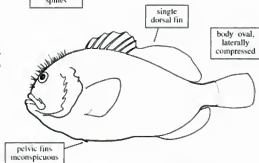


Page 176

CARACANTHIDAE

Velvetfish

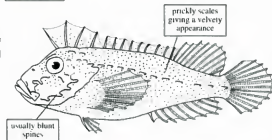
To about 5 cm. Marine, coastal waters; demersal, usually associated with corals. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps 2 species.



APLOACTINIDAE

Little velvetfish

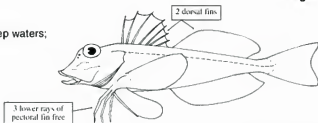
To about 12 cm. Marine, coastal waters. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



TRIGLIDAE

Gurnards

To 16 cm. Marine, coastal and deep waters; benthic. Six species.



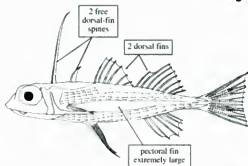
Page 178

DACTYLOPTERIDAE

Page 180

Flying gurnards

To 40 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters; benthic. A single species.

**PLATYCEPHALIDAE**

Page 181

Spiny flatheads

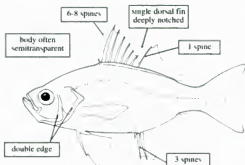
To 100 cm. Marine, on sand or mud bottoms down to a depth of about 70 m. Several species, 8 included in the Guide to Species.

**Order PERCIFORMES: PERCOIDEI - Perch-like Fishes**

Shape extremely variable; either 2 dorsal fins, or 1 dorsal fin with anterior elements being sharp spines; pelvic fins usually with 1 spine and 5 soft rays, placed well forward on ventral surface of body; maxillary bone not included in gape of mouth, but dorsal to the tooth-bearing premaxilla.

AMBASSIDAE**Perchlets, glassfishes**

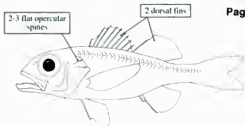
To about 15 cm. Shallow coastal waters and estuarine, entering freshwater. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps 2 species.

**ACROPOMATIDAE**

Page 183

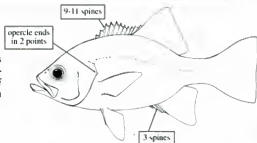
Glow-bellies, splittins

To 30 cm. Marine, from depths of 100 to 600 m; benthic. Three species.



DINOPERCIDAE**Cavebasses**

To 65 cm. Marine, on rocky reefs to depths beyond 50 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Dinoperca petersi* (Day, 1875). The presence of this species in Somalia needs to be confirmed.

**SERRANIDAE****Groupers, seabasses, rockcods, hinds, combers, coral trouts, lyretails, soapfishes**

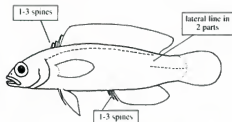
To 250 cm. Marine, from the coastline to depths beyond 380 m; also in lower reaches of estuaries; mostly benthic; a large and diverse family. 41 species.



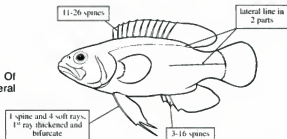
Page 184

PSEUDOCHROMIDAE**Dottybacks**

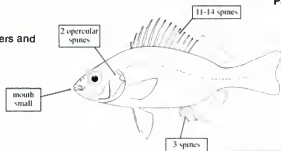
To about 10 cm, but most species less than 5 cm. Shallow coastal waters, especially coral reefs, to depths of about 100 m; benthic. Of interest to the aquarium trade. Numerous species, poorly known.

**PLESIOPIDAE****Roundheads**

To about 25 cm. Marine coastal waters. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.

**TERAPONTIDAE****Terapon perches, terapons**

To about 30 cm. Marine, coastal waters and estuaries. Four species.



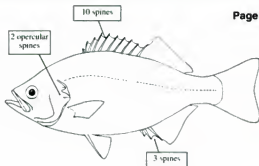
Page 197

KUHLIIDAE

Page 199

Flagtails, daras

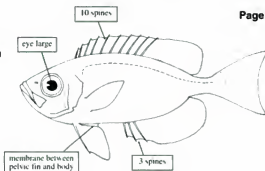
To 40 cm. Marine coastal waters, estuaries, and entering freshwater. Two species.

**PRIACANTHIDAE**

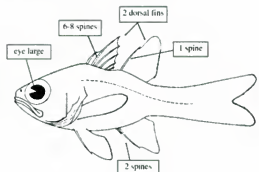
Page 199

Bigeyes, glasseyes

To 50 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 200 m; benthic. Seven species.

**APOGONIDAE****Cardinalfishes**

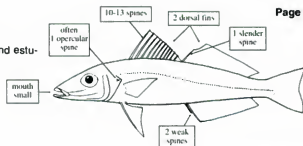
To about 20 cm, but most species smaller than 12 cm. Marine, mostly in shallow water; also some in brackish waters and freshwater; benthic, benthopelagic at night. Of interest mainly to the aquarium trade. Numerous species.

**SILLAGINIDAE**

Page 202

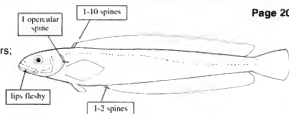
Whitings

To 35 cm. Marine, coastal waters and estuaries; benthic. Three species.



MALACANTHIDAE**Tilefishes**

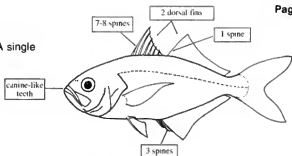
To 45 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters; benthic. Two species.



Page 203

LACTARIIDAE**False trevallies**

To 40 cm. Marine, coastal waters. A single species.



Page 203

POMATOMIDAE**Bluefishes**

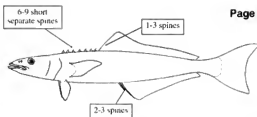
To 120 cm. Marine, in coastal waters. A single species.



Page 204

RACHYCENTRIDAE**Cobias**

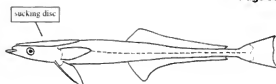
To 200 cm. Marine, pelagic in coastal waters, occasionally in estuaries. A single species.



Page 204

ECHENEIDAE**Remoras, sharksuckers**

To about 90 cm. Marine, pelagic; attaches to larger marine animals such as sharks, turtles, and marine mammals. Several species, 1 included in the Guide to Species.



Page 204

sucking disc



dorsal view of head

CARANGIDAE**Jacks, trevallies, scads, queenfishes, runners, pompanos**

To about 165 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of 200 m; a few species entering brackish waters; benthic, coastal pelagic or oceanic pelagic; a large and diverse family. 42 species.

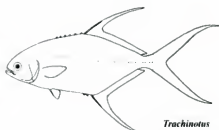
4-8 spines, very short and embedded in some species

scales often present

finlets present in some species

*Decapterus*

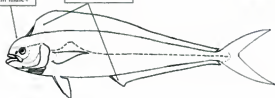
usually 3 spines, the 1st 2 detached (embedded in large carangids)

*Alectis**Seriola**Caranx**Scomberoides**Trachinotus***CORYPHAENIDAE****Dolphinfishes**

To 200 cm. Marine, oceanic pelagic, but sometimes approaching the coast. Two species.

bony crest in males

no spines in dorsal and anal fin

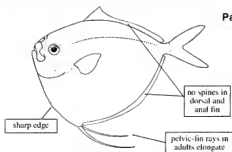


MENIDAE

Page 220

Moonfishes

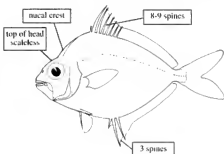
To 24 cm. Marine, coastal waters, entering estuaries. A single species.

**LEIOGNATHIDAE**

Page 220

Ponyfishes, slipmouths, tooth-ponies

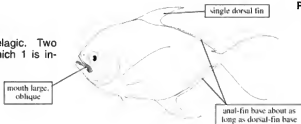
To 21 cm. Marine, coastal waters to a depth of 25 m and estuaries; schooling, benthic. A single species.

**BRAMIDAE**

Page 224

Pomfrets, ocean breams

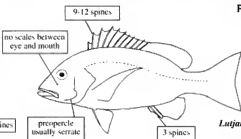
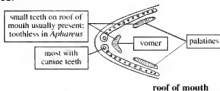
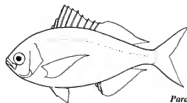
To about 60 cm. Marine; epipelagic. Two species may be present, of which 1 is included in the Guide to Species.

**LUTJANIDAE**

Page 224

Snappers

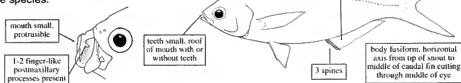
To 120 cm. Mostly marine, from the coastline to a depth of 360 m; some species enter estuaries and even rivers; benthic. 28 species.

*Lutjanus**Etelis**Paracaesio*

CAESIONIDAE**Fusiliers**

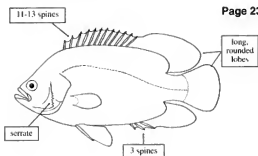
To about 40 cm. Marine, coastal waters, associated with reefs, to a depth of about 60 m. Twelve species.

Page 234

**LOBOTIDAE****Tripletails**

To 100 cm. Marine, oceanic-pelagic, drifting near surface. A single species.

Page 237

**GERREIDAE****Silverbiddies, mojarras**

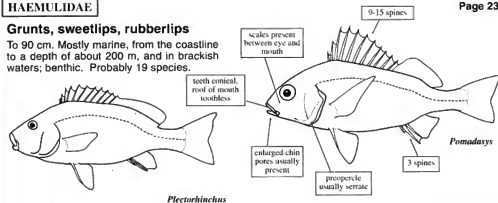
To 35 cm. Coastal marine waters to depths of about 60 m; also estuaries, coastal lagoons and freshwater; benthic. Four species.

Page 238

**HAEMULIDAE****Grunts, sweetlips, rubberlips**

To 90 cm. Mostly marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 200 m, and in brackish waters; benthic. Probably 19 species.

Page 239



SPARIDAE

Page 245

Porgies, seabreams, pinfishes

To 90 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 150 m, occasionally entering estuaries; benthic. Ten species.

teeth canine-like, conical or incisor-like, molars often present, roof of mouth toothless



hind tip of premaxilla overlapping maxilla

no scales between eye and mouth

check scaled

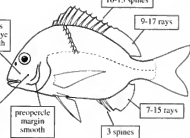
preopercle margin smooth

10-13 spines

9-17 rays

3 spines

7-15 rays

**LETHRINIDAE**

Page 249

Emperors, pigface breams

To 100 cm. Marine, in coastal waters to a depth of about 185 m; benthic. Twelve species.

outer teeth canine-like or conical, molars often present, inner teeth villiform, roof of mouth toothless

no scales between eye and mouth

check and preopercle scaleless in *Lethrinus*

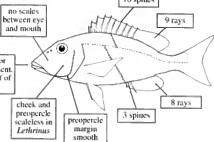
preopercle margin smooth

10 spines

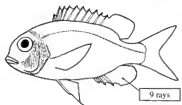
9 rays

3 spines

8 rays

*Lethrinus*

9 rays

Gnathodentex

9 rays

Monotaxis

10 rays

*Gymnocranius***NEMIPTERIDAE**

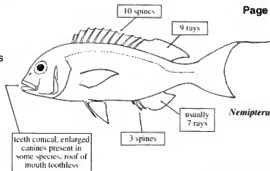
Page 254

Threadfin breams, monacle breams, dwarf monacle breams

To 30 cm. Marine, coastal waters to depths of about 400 m; benthic. Eleven species.



suborbital spine present in some species

Scolopsis

10 spines

9 rays

3 spines

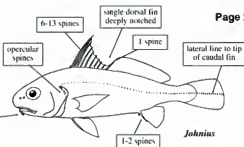
usually 7 rays

Nemipterus

teeth conical, enlarged canines present in some species, roof of mouth toothless

SCIAENIDAE**Croakers, drums, meagres, weakfishes**

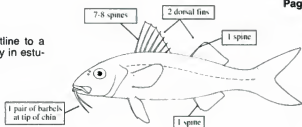
To 80 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of 100 m; benthic. Four species.

*Otolithes**Johnius*

Page 257

MULLIDAE**Goatfishes, red mullets**

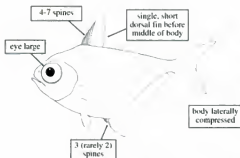
To 50 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 100 m; occasionally in estuaries; benthic. 17 species.



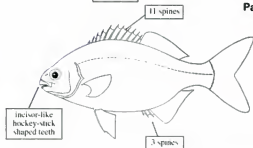
Page 258

PEMPHERIDIDAE**Sweepers**

To about 17 cm. Marine, coastal waters. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

**KYPHOSIDAE****Seachubs, rudderfishes, stonebreams**

To 75 cm. Marine, reef areas; benthic. Three species.

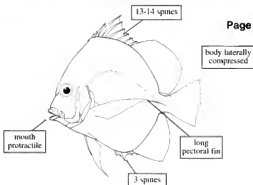


Page 263

individual tooth
lateral viewupper jaw
viewed from below

DREPANIDAE**Sicklefishes**

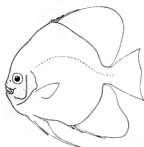
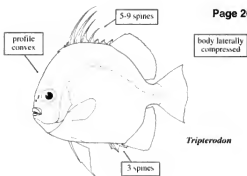
To 40 cm. Marine, mud banks, to a depth of 40 m; benthic. Two species.



Page 264

EPHIPPIDAE**Spadefishes, batfishes**

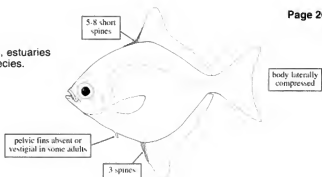
To 75 cm. Marine, shallow waters on mud banks; benthic. Four species.

*Platax**Tripteron*

Page 265

MONODACTYLIDAE**Moonies**

To 25 cm. Marine, coastal waters, estuaries and entering freshwater. Two species.



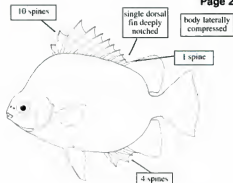
Page 266

SCATOPHAGIDAE

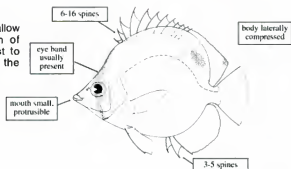
Page 267

Scats

To about 30 cm. Marine and estuarine. A single species.

**CHAETODONTIDAE****Butterflyfishes**

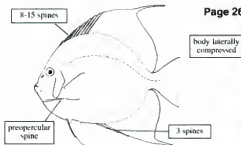
To about 20 cm. Marine, usually in shallow waters but occasionally to a depth of about 100 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries; some species of interest to the aquarium trade. Several species.

**POMACANTHIDAE**

Page 267

Angelfishes

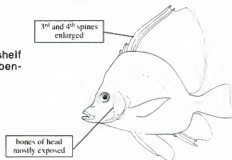
To 50 cm. Marine, from the coastline to 70 m depth; benthic. Several species, 8 included in the Guide to Species.

**PENTACEROTIDAE**

Page 270

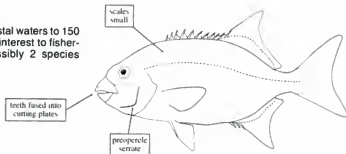
Armourheads

To 35 cm. Marine, on continental shelf and slope at depths of about 400 m; benthic. A single species.

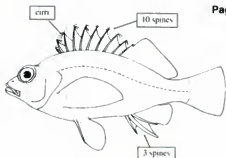


OPLEGNATHIDAE**Knifejaws**

To 75 cm. Marine, from coastal waters to 150 m depth, benthic. Of some interest to fisheries. The presence of possibly 2 species needs to be confirmed.

**CIRRHITIDAE****Hawfishes, curleyfins**

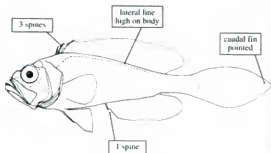
To 30 cm. Marine, in shallow waters to depths of 120 m; benthic. Smaller species of some interest to the aquarium trade. Several species, 2 included in the Guide to Species.



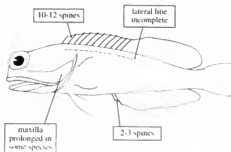
Page 270

CEPOLIDAE**Bandfishes**

To about 52 cm. Marine, from shallow water to a depth of about 475 m; benthic. Of little interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.

**OPISTHOGNATHIDAE****Jawfishes**

To about 35 cm, but most species smaller than 11 cm. Marine, in shallow water to depths of 200 m; benthic on sandy bottoms. Of little interest to fisheries. Several species.



Order PERCIFORMES: MUGILOIDEI - Mulletts

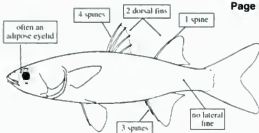
Body elongate; head flattened; mouth small; pectoral fins high on body; 2 dorsal fins; sides silvery; no lateral line.

MUGILIDAE

Page 271

Mulletts

To 90 cm. Coastal marine, estuaries and freshwater, at shallow depths (less than 20 m); mostly benthic in food habits, but usually swim near the surface. Eleven species.

**Order PERCIFORMES: POLYNEMOIDEI - Threadfins**

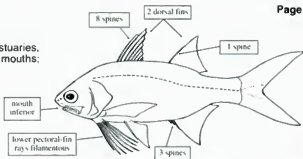
Snout conical, projecting beyond mouth; pectoral fins in 2 parts, the lower with 3 or more free filamentous rays.

POLYNEMIDAE

Page 274

Threadfins

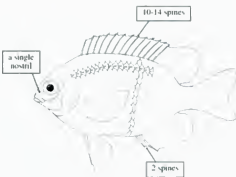
To 45 cm. Marine coastal waters, estuaries, coastal lagoons and freshwater river mouths; benthic. Two species.

**Order PERCIFORMES: LABROIDEI - Wrasses and allies**

Well developed teeth, coalesced into plates in the Scaridae; scales usually large and cycloid (smooth); body compressed; usually colourful species.

POMACENTRIDAE**Damselfishes**

To about 25 cm, but most species smaller than 5 cm. Marine, coastal waters usually in depths less than 20 m; also in estuaries; mostly benthic; some species of interest to the aquarium trade. Several species.

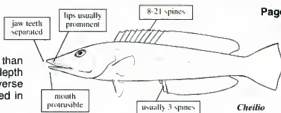


LABRIDAE

Page 275

Wrasses, hogfishes, coris, tuskfishes

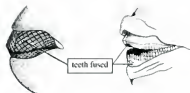
To about 200 cm (but most species less than 25 cm). Marine from the coastline to a depth of about 160 m; benthic. A large and diverse group, of which 62 species are included in the Guide to Species.

*Cheilio**Cheilinus**Coris**Epibulus**Gomphosus**Xyrichtys***SCARIDAE**

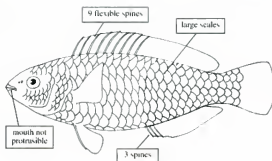
Page 289

Parrotfishes

To 120 cm. Marine, in shallow waters rarely in depths below 60 m; benthic. 25 species.

*Calotomus*

teeth fused



9 flexible spines

large scales

mouth not protrusible

3 spines

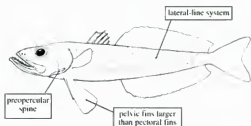
Order PERCIFORMES: TRACHINOIDEI - Weeverfishes and allies

A diverse assemblage of families difficult to characterize as a group; this suborder must be regarded as provisional.

CHAMPSODONTIDAE

Gapers

To about 20 cm. Marine, from surface at night to a depth of 500 m, mesopelagic. Of little interest to fisheries. Several species.



AMMODYTIDAE

Sandlances

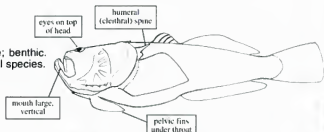
To about 30 cm. Marine; from the coastline to a depth of about 50 m; benthic or pelagic. Too small to be of importance, but good eating; used as bait. Perhaps several species.



URANOSCOPIDAE

Stargazers

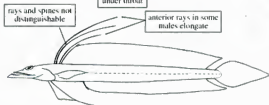
To about 60 cm. Mainly estuarine; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.



TRICHONOTIDAE

Sand eels

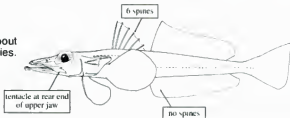
To about 18 cm. Marine, coastal waters. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.



PERCOPHIDAE

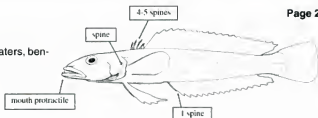
Duckbills

To about 25 cm. Marine, from depths of about 250 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Probably several species.



PINGUIPEDIDAE**Grubfishes**

To about 30 cm. Marine, coastal waters, benthic. Five species.



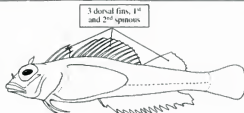
Page 298

Order PERCIFORMES: BLENNIOIDEI - Blennies and allies

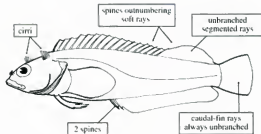
Dorsal fin long; pelvic fins reduced, with 1 hidden spine and 2 to 4 soft rays, located ahead of pectoral fins; tentacles often present on head; 2 anal-fin spines (one of them often difficult to see).

TRIPTERYGIIDAE**Triplefins**

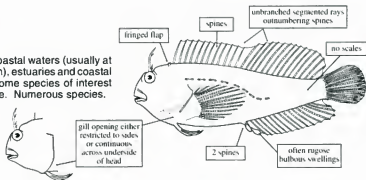
To about 6 cm. Marine, in shallow coastal waters; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

**CLINIDAE****Clinids**

To about 20 cm. Marine, usually in shallow water; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Numerous species.

**BLENNIIDAE****Blennies**

To 20 cm; marine. Coastal waters (usually at depths less than 20 m), estuaries and coastal lagoons; benthic. Some species of interest to the aquarium trade. Numerous species.



Order PERCIFORMES: CALLIONYMOIDEI - Dragonets

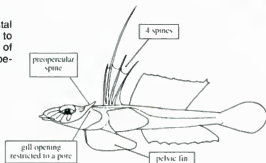
A sharp preopercular spine; a small gill opening on upper part of head; size usually less than 25 cm.

CALLIONYMIDAE

Page 299

Dragonets

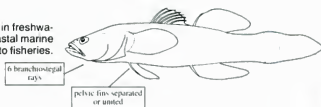
To about 25 cm. Marine, mainly from coastal reefs; benthic. Some species of interest to the aquarium trade. Numerous species, of which one is included in the Guide to Species.

**Order PERCIFORMES: GOBIOIDEI - Gobies and allies**

Usually small fishes with pelvic fins either very close together or united into a single cup-like structure.

ELEOTRIDIDAE**Gudgeons**

To about 30 cm. Adults generally in freshwater, but entering brackish and coastal marine waters; benthic. Of little interest to fisheries. Several species.

**GOBIIDAE****Gobies**

To about 30 cm, but most species less than 10 cm. Marine and brackish waters and a few in freshwaters; usually in shallow water, but a few species to a depth of below 150 m; benthic. The largest family of fishes; of no interest to fisheries, but some species of interest to the aquarium trade. Numerous species.



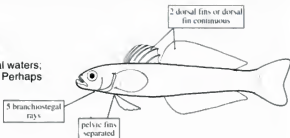
pelvic fins united



Periophthalmus

MICRODESMIDAE**Wormfishes and dartfishes**

To 28 cm. Marine, in shallow coastal waters; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Perhaps several species.

**Order PERCIFORMES: ACANTHUROIDEI - Surgeonfishes**

Small scales; one or more strong, moveable, forward-projecting spine(s) mid-laterally on caudal peduncle.

SIGANIDAE

Page 299

Rabbitfish

To 45 cm. Marine, coastal waters around reefs. Five species.

**ZANCLIDAE****Moorish idol**

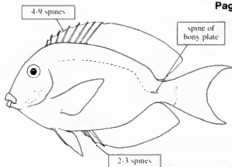
To about 20 cm. Marine, coral reefs. Of no interest to fisheries. A single species: *Zanclus cornutus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

**ACANTHURIDAE**

Page 301

Surgeonfishes, tangs, unicornfishes

To about 70 cm. Marine, in shallow waters, associated with reefs, usually at a depth of less than 50 m; benthic. 27 species.



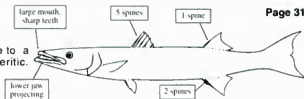
Order PERCIFORMES: SPHYRAENOIDEI - Barracudas

Body elongate, generally silvery on sides; head and snout both very long; teeth strong; 2 dorsal fins.

SPHYRAENIDAE

Barracudas

To 180 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 100 m; pelagic neritic. Eight species.



Page 310

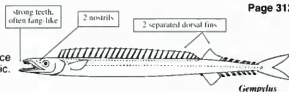
Order PERCIFORMES: SCOMBROIDEI - Tunas and allies

Finlets usually present at posterior ends of dorsal and anal fins; 1 to 3 keels on either side of caudal peduncle (except in most species of Gempylidae).

GEMPYLIDAE

Snake mackerels, barracoutas, escolars, oilfishes

To about 200 cm. Marine, from the surface (at night) to depths below 600 m; pelagic. Seven species.



Page 312



Neopinnula



Rexea

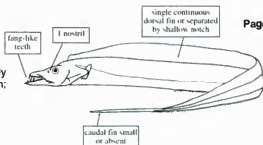


Lepidocybium

TRICHIURIDAE

Cutlassfishes, hairtailfishes, frostfishes, scabbardfishes

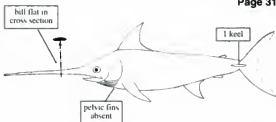
To 120 cm. Marine, from the surface (mainly at night) to below depths of about 1000 m; benthic and pelagic. Five species.



Page 314

XIPHIIDAE**Swordfishes**

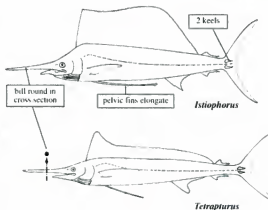
To 445 cm. Marine, from surface waters to depths below 800 m; pelagic. A single species.



Page 315

ISTIOPHORIDAE**Marlins, sailfishes, spearfishes**

To 460 cm. Marine, pelagic oceanic, usually above the thermocline. Five species.



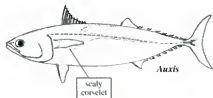
Page 315

**SCOMBRIDAE****Albacores, bonitos, kawakawas, mackerels, seerfishes, tunas, wahoos**

To 250 cm. Marine, from surface waters to depths below 200 m; pelagic. 15 species.



Page 317



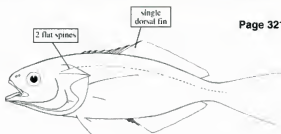
Order PERCIFORMES: STROMATOIDEI - Harvestfishes and allies

Shape variable; snout blunt and thick; toothed saccular outgrowths (pharyngeal sacs) present in the gullet immediately behind the last gill arch; teeth small, approximately uniserial.

CENTROLOPHIIDAE

Ruffs

To 20 cm. Marine; between depths of 250 and 300 m; mesopelagic to demersal. Numerous species, of which one is included in the Guide to Species.

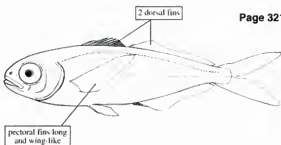


Page 321

NOMEIDAE

Man-of-war fishes, driftfishes

To 18 cm. Marine; deeper water of the continental slope; epi- to mesopelagic. Perhaps 3 species, 2 included in the Guide to Species.

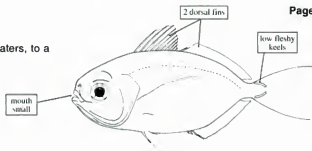


Page 321

ARIOMMATIDAE

Ariommas, driftfishes

To 250 cm. Marine; continental waters, to a depth of 300 m. A single species.



Page 322



Order PLEURONECTIFORMES - Flatfishes

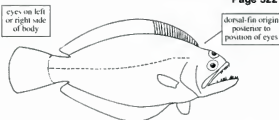
Flattened body shape; eyes present on one side of body only.

PSETTODIDAE

Spiny turbot

To 60 cm. Marine, coastal waters to depths of 100 m. A single species.

Page 322



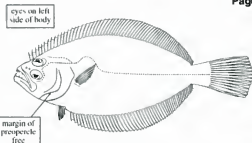
PARALICHTHYIDAE

Short pelvic flounders

To about 35 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 200 m; benthic. Two species.

Page 323

pelvic-fin bases
nearly symmetrical



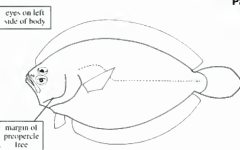
BOTHIDAE

Lefteye flounders

To about 40 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 600 m; benthic. Numerous species of which 5 are included in the Guide to Species.

Page 323

pelvic-fin base on
eyed side longer

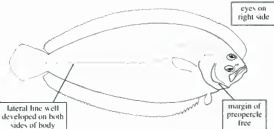


PLEURONECTIDAE

Righteye flounders

To 17 cm. Marine, mainly in deeper waters. Several species of which one is included in the Guide to Species.

Page 325



SOLEIDAE

Page 326

Soles

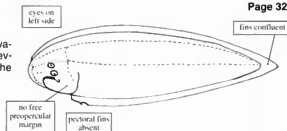
To 32 cm. Marine, shallow coastal waters; some species in estuaries; benthic. Several species of which 6 are included in the Guide to Species.

**CYNOGLOSSIDAE**

Page 327

Tonguesoles

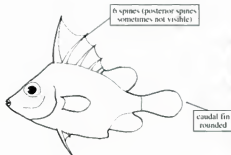
To 46 cm. Marine from shallow coastal waters to depths of about 200 m; benthic. Several species of which 5 are included in the Guide to Species.

**Order TETRAODONTIFORMES - Pufferfishes and allies**

Pelvic fins absent or strongly reduced; a small mouth with strong teeth, frequently coalesced into a biting plate; a small gill opening; skin thick or rough, sometimes with prickles, spines or scaly plates.

TRIACANTHODIDAE**Spikefishes**

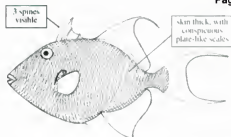
To 25 cm. Marine, from depths 30 of to 300 m; benthic. Of no interest to fisheries. Several species.

**BALISTIDAE**

Page 329

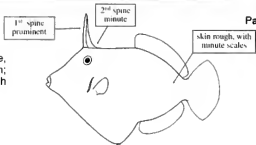
Triggerfishes and durgons

To about 70 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 100 m; mostly benthic, a few benthopelagic. 19 species.



MONACANTHIDAE**Filefishes, leatherjackets**

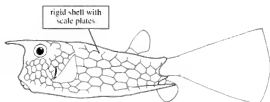
To 1 m, but most smaller than 10 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 100 m; mostly benthic. Numerous species of which 9 are included in the Guide to Species.



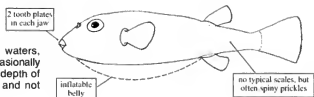
Page 335

OSTRACIIDAE**Boxfishes, cowfishes**

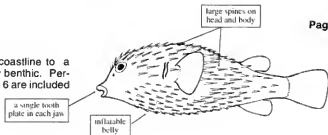
To 50 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 100 m; benthic. Not eaten, but some of interest to aquarium trade. Several species.

**TETRAODONTIDAE****Puffers**

To about 100 cm. Coastal marine waters, estuaries, brackish lagoons, and occasionally freshwater; from the coastline to a depth of about 180 m; benthic. Poisonous and not eaten. Numerous species.

**DIODONTIDAE****Porcupinefishes**

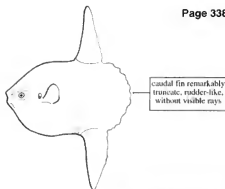
To 60 cm. Marine, from the coastline to a depth of about 100 m; mostly benthic. Perhaps several species of which 6 are included in the Guide to Species.



Page 337

MOLIDAE**Molas, ocean sunfishes, headfishes**

To 300 cm or more. Marine, from the surface to a depth of about 360 m; pelagic oceanic. Three species worldwide.



Page 338

ELOPIDAE

Ladyfishes, tenpounders

Elops machnata (Forsskål, 1775)

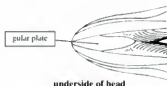
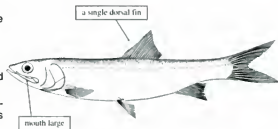
FAO names: En - Tenpounder; Fr - Guinée saumon.

Local names: Ilweyn.

Size: To 90 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters, entering lagoons and estuaries. Feeds on crustaceans and small fish.



MEGALOPIDAE

Tarpons

Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet, 1782)

(plate 1, 1)

FAO names: En - Indo-Pacific tarpon;

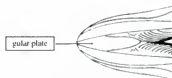
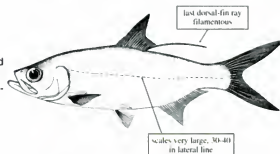
Fr - Tarpon indo-pacifique.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, seines, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters, entering lagoons and estuaries.



ALBULIDAE

Bonefishes

Albula glossodonta (Forsk  l, 1775)

FAO names: En - Roundjaw bonefish;
Fr - Banane l  vre ronde.

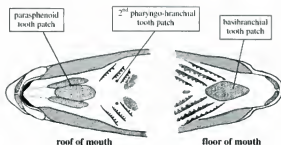
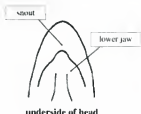
Local names:

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gill nets and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic neritic; over trawling grounds.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed, previously often misidentified as *A. vulpes*.



Albula forsteri Valenciennes, 1846

ALBULIDAE

FAO names: En - Sharpjaw bonefish;
Fr - Banane l  vre aigue.

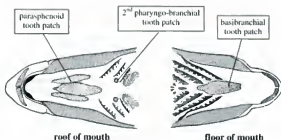
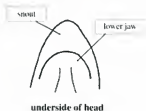
Local names:

Size: Maximum to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gill nets and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic neritic; over trawling grounds.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed. Previously misidentified as *A. vulpes* and *A. neoguinaica*.



MURAENIDAE

Morays

Echidna nebulosa (Ahl, 1789)

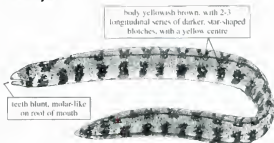
FAO names: En - Starry moray ; Fr - Murène étoilée.

Local names: Kal.

Size: To about 80 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally with various hook-and-line gear, nets, traps, and spear.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in shallow reef areas, from depths of 2 to 30 m.

*Echidna polyzona* (Richardson, 1845)

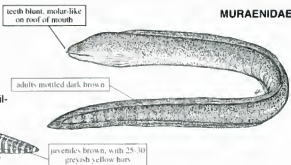
FAO name: En - Striped moray.

Local names:

Size: To at least 60 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: No information available.



MURAENIDAE



juvenile

Echidna zebra (Shaw, 1797)

FAO names: En - Zebra moray; Fr - Murène zébrée.

Local names: Marisa.

Size: To 150 cm, common to about 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally with hook-and-line, net, trap, and spear.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow reefs, from depths of 10 to 50 m. Feeds on a variety of small reef animals.



MURAENIDAE

Gymnothorax favagineus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

FAO names: En - Blackspotted moray.

Local names:

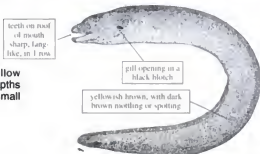
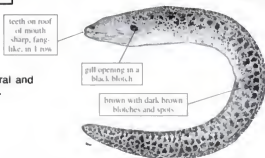
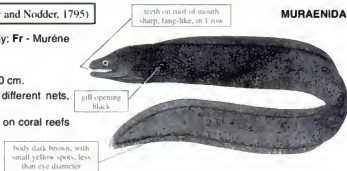
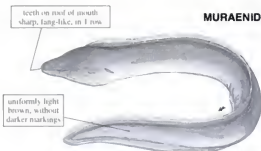
Size: To at least 1.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in shallow water, on coral and rocky reefs, from depths of 5 to 40 m. Feeds on cephalopods and small fishes.



MURAENIDAE

Gymnothorax flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1830)*MURAENIDAE****FAO name:** En - Yellowmargin moray.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 1.2 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** Benthic in shallow water, on coral and rocky reefs, from depths of 3 to 60 m. Feeds on cephalopods and small fishes.***Gymnothorax javanicus* (Bleeker, 1856)****MURAENIDAE****FAO names:** En - Giant moray.**Local names:****Size:** Probably to 3 m.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Benthic, on coral and rocky reefs, from depths of 10 to 50 m.***Gymnothorax meleagris* (Shaw and Nodder, 1795)****MURAENIDAE****FAO names:** En - Turkey moray; Fr - Murène voie lactée.**Local names:** Kal.**Size:** To 120 cm, common to 80 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly by different nets, traps, and spear.**Habitat and biology:** Benthic, on coral reefs and rocks, to depths of 36 m.***Gymnothorax monochrous* (Bleeker, 1856)****MURAENIDAE****FAO names:** En - Drab morey.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 56 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Benthic, in shallow coastal reefs.

Gymnothorax nudivomer (Playfair and Günther, 1866)

MURAENIDAE

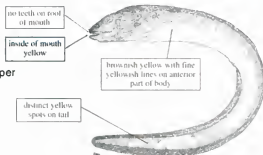
FAO names: En - Yellowmouth moray.

Local names:

Size: To 1 m.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in deeper coastal areas, from depths of 4 to 165 m.

*Gymnothorax punctatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

MURAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Whitespotted moray.

Local names:

Size: To 90 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal coral and rocky reefs.

*Gymnothorax rueppelliae* (McClelland, 1845)

MURAENIDAE

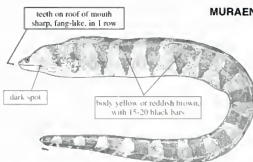
FAO names: En - Rüppell's moray.

Local names:

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal reefs, from depths of 3 to 30 m.

*Gymnothorax undulatus* (Lacepède, 1803)

MURAENIDAE

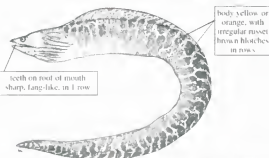
FAO names: En - Undulated moray.

Local names:

Size: To 150 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on coral reefs and rocks, deeper water, to a depth of about 30 m.



Pseudechina brummeri (Bleeker, 1858)

MURAENIDAE

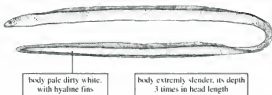
FAO names: En - Brummer's moray.

Local names:

Size: To about 1 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal waters.

*Siderea grisea* (Lacepède, 1803)

MURAENIDAE

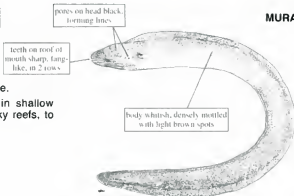
FAO names: En - Grey moray.

Local names:

Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal waters, on coral and rocky reefs, to depths of 40 m.

*Siderea picta* (Ahl, 1789)

MURAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Speckled sidereal moray; Fr - Murène sidérale.

Local names: Maguungi.

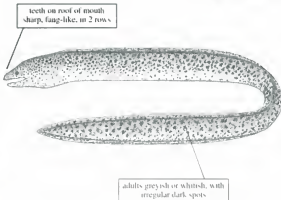
Size: To 140 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with various types of nets, traps, and spear.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal waters, on coral and rocky reefs. Feeds on small reef animals.



juvenile



adults greyish or whitish, with irregular dark spots

Thyrsoidea macrura (Bleeker, 1854)

MURAENIDAE

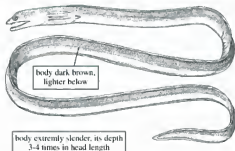
FAO names: En - Giant slender moray;
Fr - Murène fil géante.

Local names:

Size: To about 4 m, common to 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with various hook-and-line, traps, and sometimes in offshore trawl nets.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal waters, muddy areas, estuaries and river mouths. Feeds on different small fishes and crustaceans.

*Uropterygius concolor* (Rüppell, 1835)

MURAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Brown moray.

Local names:

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Reefs and shallow waters.

dorsal and anal fin reduced to rudiments on tip of tail

body uniform reddish brown

*Uropterygius marmoratus* (Lacepède, 1803)

MURAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Marbled moray.

Local names:

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Reefs and shallow waters.

body yellowish or brownish, lighter below and finely or coarsely marbled with darker brown spots

dorsal and anal fin reduced to rudiments on tip of tail

*Uropterygius tigrinus* (Lesson, 1829)

MURAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Tiger moray.

Local names:

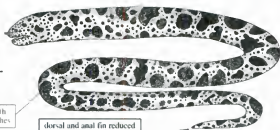
Size: To 105 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: No information available.

body brown with large black blotches

dorsal and anal fin reduced to rudiments on tip of tail



OPHICHTHIDAE

Snake eels, worm eels

Lamnostoma orientalis (McClelland, 1844)

FAO names: En - Oriental worm eel;

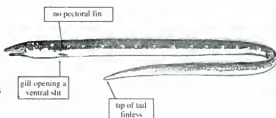
Fr - Serpention oriental.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly in nets and by hand. Used fresh as bait.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in estuaries and inshore areas of turbid waters.



Muraenichthys schultzei (Bleeker, 1857)

FAO names: En - Mained snake eel;

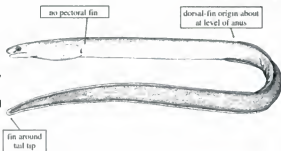
Fr - Serpention manchot.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm; common to 8 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly in bag or nets, or by digging. Used live or fresh as shark bait.

Habitat and biology: In inshore waters and tide pools. Burrowing in soft sediment.



OPHICHTHIDAE

Pisodonophis boro (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

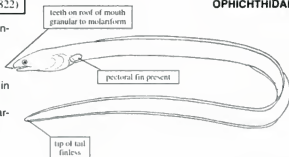
FAO names: En - Rice-paddy eel; Fr - Serpention des rizières.

Local names:

Size: To 100 cm.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally, for example in bag nets. Used fresh as bait.

Habitat and biology: In Lagoons and estuaries, entering freshwater and paddy fields.



OPHICHTHIDAE

CONGRIDAE

Conger eels

Conger cinereus cinereus (Rüppell, 1828)

FAO names: En - Longfin African conger; Fr - Congre oiro.

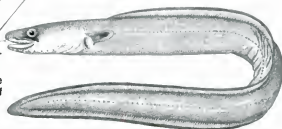
Local names: Maguungi.

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on reefs, active at night. Feeds on a variety of small reef animals.

outer row of teeth forming a conspicuous cutting edge

*Uroconger lepturus* (Richardson, 1848)

FAO names: En - Slender conger; Fr - Congre gracile.

Local names: Maguungi.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught in fine-meshed shrimp trawls.

Habitat and biology: Offshore, on soft sandy mud. Feeds on small bottom-living crustaceans.

teeth multiserial, forming a band, but no cutting edge



tip of tail pointed

CONGRIDAE

MURAENESOCIDAE

Pike congers

Congroox talabonoides (Bleeker, 1853)

FAO names: En - Indian pike conger; Fr - Morénésoce indien.

Local names:

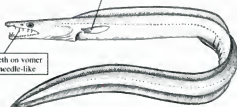
Size: To 2.5 m, common to 1.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, trawls, drift nets, and bag nets. Marketed fresh.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in coastal waters and estuaries, on soft bottom down to a depth of 100 m. A nocturnal fish, feeding on bottom fish and crustaceans.

pectoral fin short

teeth on vomer needle-like



***Muraenesox bagio* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)**

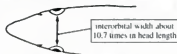
FAO names: En - Common pike conger;
Fr - Morénésocé commun.

Local names: Maguungi.

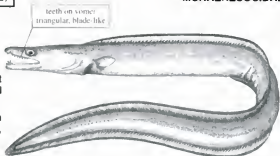
Size: To 1.8 m, common to 1.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, trawls, drift nets, and bag nets. Marketed fresh. Good eating.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on soft bottom to depths of about 100 m. A nocturnal fish, feeding on bottom fish and crustaceans.



dorsal view of head

**MURAENESOCIDAE*****Muraenesox cinereus* (Forsskal, 1775)**

FAO names: En - Daggertooth pike conger;
Fr - Morénésocé dague.

Local names:

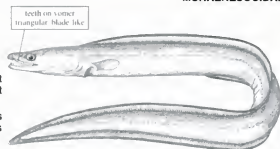
Size: To 80 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, trawls, drift nets, and bag nets. Marketed fresh. Excellent eating.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on soft bottoms to depths of 100 m, also in estuaries, lagoons and shallow coastal inlets.



dorsal view of head

**MURAENESOCIDAE****CLUPEIDAE**

Herrings, shads, gizzard shads, sardines, sardinellas, pellionas

***Amblygaster leiogaster* (Valenciennes, 1847)**

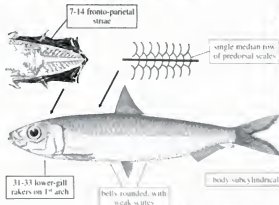
FAO names: En - Smoothbelly sardinella;
Fr - Sardinelle daniva.

Local names:

Size: To 23 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.



Amblygaster sirm* (Walbaum, 1792)*CLUPEIDAE**

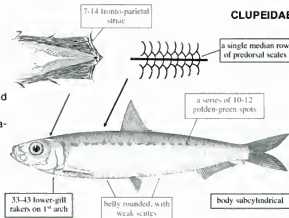
FAO names: En - Spotted sardinella;
Fr - Sardineille tachetée.

Local names:

Size: To 23 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.

***Dussumieria acuta* (Valenciennes, 1847)****CLUPEIDAE**

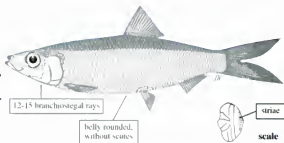
FAO names: En - Rainbow sardine;
Fr - Sardine arc-en-ciel.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with setnets, beach seines, purse seines, and shallow trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in inshore waters.

***Dussumieria elopsides* Bleeker, 1849****CLUPEIDAE**

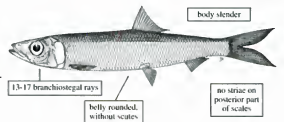
FAO names: En - Slender rainbow sardine.

Local names:

Size: To about 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: A pelagic inshore species.

***Etrumeus teres* (De Kay, 1840)****CLUPEIDAE**

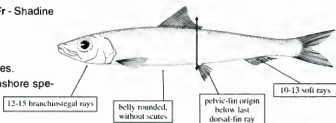
FAO names: En - Round herring; Fr - Shadine ronde.

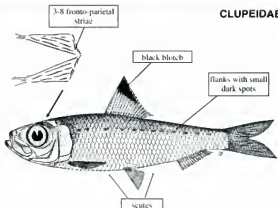
Local names:

Size: To 25 cm.

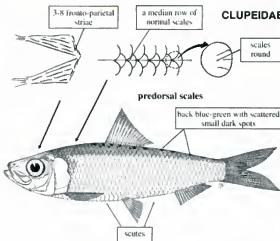
Fisheries: Caught with purse seines.

Habitat and biology: A pelagic inshore species.

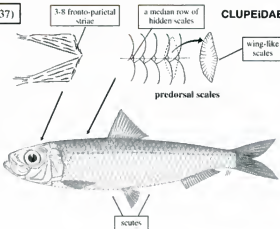


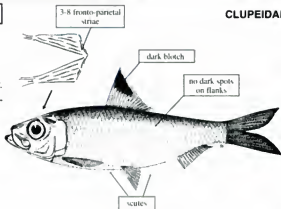
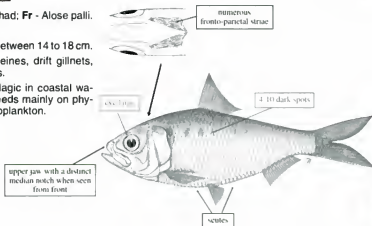
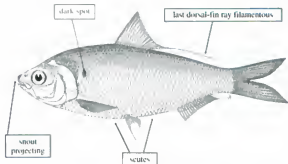
Herklotsichthys lossei* Wongratana, 1983*FAO names:** En - Gulf herring.**Local names:****Size:** To 8 cm standard length.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Coastal, pelagic, schooling.**CLUPEIDAE*****Herklotsichthys punctatus* (Rüppell, 1837)****FAO names:** En - Spotted herring;

Fr - Hareng tacheté.

Local names:**Size:** To 8.5 cm, common to 7 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines, liftnets, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters.**CLUPEIDAE*****Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1837)****FAO names:** En - Bluestripe herring;

Fr - Hareng à bande bleue.

Local names:**Size:** To 14 cm, common to 10 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines, liftnets, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters.**CLUPEIDAE**

Herklotsichthys spilurus* (Guichenot, 1863)*CLUPEIDAE****FAO names:** En - Reunion herring.**Local names:****Size:** To 8.5 cm, common to 7 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal fishing gear.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters.***Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829)****CLUPEIDAE****FAO names:** En - Kelee shad; Fr - Aloise palli.**Local names:** Aarijoog.**Size:** To 24.4 cm, usually between 14 to 18 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines, drift gillnets, liftnets, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters, enters estuaries. Feeds mainly on phytoplankton but also on zooplankton.***Nematalosa arabica* Regan, 1917****CLUPEIDAE****FAO names:** En - Arabian gizzard shad.**Local names:****Size:** To 16.5 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic.

Pellona ditchela Valenciennes, 1847

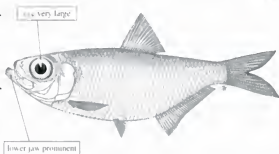
FAO names: En - Indian pellona; Fr - Aloë-caille indienne.

Local names: Aarijoog.

Size: To 16 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines and liftnets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters, also estuaries, lagoons, and rivers.

***Sardinella albella*** (Valenciennes, 1847)

FAO names: En - White sardinella; Fr - Sardine blanche.

Local names: Aarijoog.

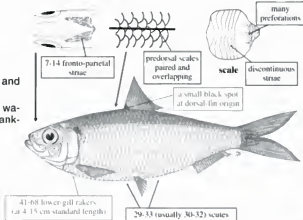
Size: To 14 cm, usually to 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters. Feeds on zooplankton and phytoplankton.

(plate III, 20)

CLUPEIDAE

***Sardinella gibbosa*** (Bleeker, 1849)

FAO names: En - Goldstripe sardinella; Fr - Sardine dorée.

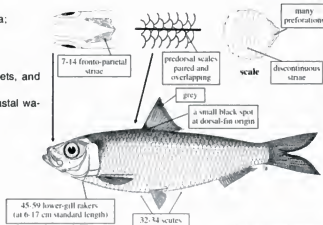
Local names: Aarijoog.

Size: To 17 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.

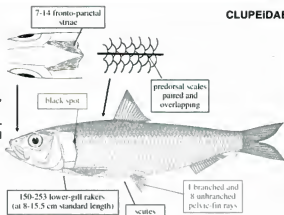
Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.

CLUPEIDAE

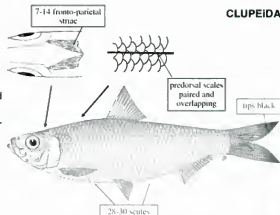
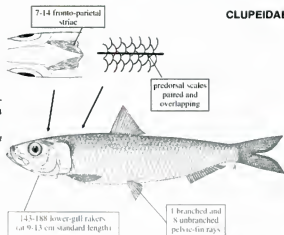


Sardinella longiceps* (Valenciennes, 1847)*CLUPEIDAE****FAO names:** En - Indian oil sardine;

Fr - Sardine indienne.

Local names:**Size:** To 23 cm, common to 20 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with boat seines, gillnets, shore seines, and castnets.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters. Feeds on phytoplankton and on small crustaceans.***Sardinella melanura* (Cuvier, 1829)****CLUPEIDAE****FAO names:** En - Blacktip sardinella;

Fr - Sardine queue noire.

Local names: Aarijoog.**Size:** To 12.2 cm, common to 10 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters.***Sardinella ueglecta* Wongratana, 1983****CLUPEIDAE****FAO names:** En - East African sardinella.**Local names:** Buraasow.**Size:** To 13 cm, but probably grows larger.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, in coastal waters, from depths between 1 to 60 m; also in bays.**Remarks:** Often misidentified as *Sardinella longiceps* Valenciennes, 1847.

Sardinella sindensis (Day, 1878)

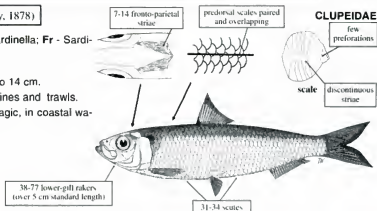
FAO names: En - Sind sardinella; Fr - Sard-nelle miyako.

Local names:

Size: To 17 cm, common to 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, in coastal waters.

*Spratelloides delicatulus* (Bennett 1831)

CLUPEIDAE

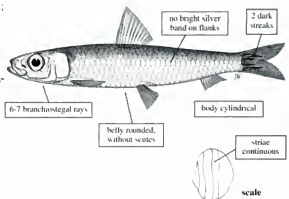
FAO names: En - Delicate round herring; Fr - Hareng rond.

Local names:

Size: To 7 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, in shallow waters.

*Spratelloides gracilis* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

CLUPEIDAE

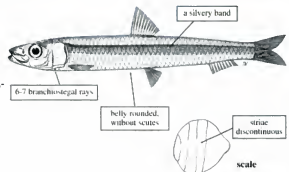
FAO names: En - Striped round herring; Fr - Hareng gracile.

Local names:

Size: To 9.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, in shallow waters.



ENGRAULIDAE

Anchovies

Encrasicholina devisi (Whitley, 1940)

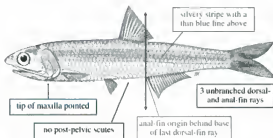
FAO names: En - Devis' anchovy;
Fr - Anchois devis.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 8 cm, common to 7 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines and stakenets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.



a small silvery plate in front of isthmus

underside of head

Encrasicholina heteroloba (Rüppell, 1837)

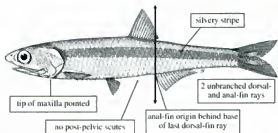
FAO names: En - Shorthead anchovy;
Fr - Anchois douanier.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 8 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines, ringnets, stakenets, and dipnets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.



a small silvery plate in front of isthmus

underside of head

Encrasicholina punctifer Fowler, 1938

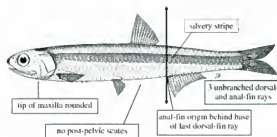
FAO names: En - Buccaneer anchovy;
Fr - Anchois boucanier.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines and stakenets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.



a small silvery plate in front of isthmus

underside of head

ENGRAULIDAE

ENGRAULIDAE

Engraulis capensis* Gilchrist, 1846*ENGRAULIDAE**

FAO names: En - Southern African anchovy.

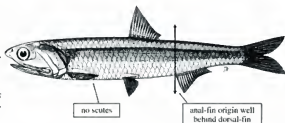
Local names:

Size: To 13 cm, common to 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters, but down to a depth of about 400 m. Feeds on planktonic organisms.

Remarks: Often misidentified as *Engraulis japonicus* Schlegel, 1846, which does not occur in Somalia.

***Stolephorus commersonii* Lacepède, 1803****ENGRAULIDAE**

FAO names: En - Commerson's anchovy;

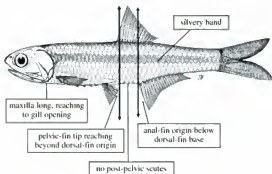
Fr - Anchois bombra.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 10 cm, common to 8 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.

***Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823)****ENGRAULIDAE**

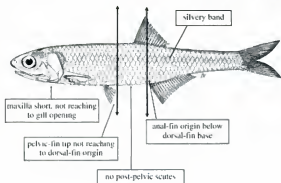
FAO names: En - Indian anchovy; Fr - Anchois indien.

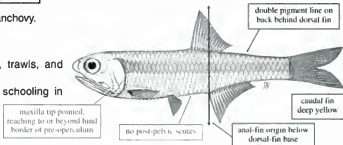
Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 15.5 cm, common to 12 cm.

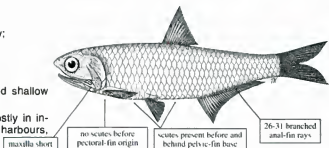
Fisheries: Caught with seines, trawls, and stakenets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters.

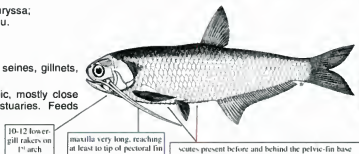


Stolephorus insularis* Hardenberg, 1933*ENGRAULIDIDAE****FAO names:** En - Hardenberg's anchovy.**Local names:****Size:** To 6.4 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines, trawls, and stakenets.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, schooling in coastal waters.***Thryssa baelama* (Forsskal, 1775)****FAO names:** En - Baelama anchovy;

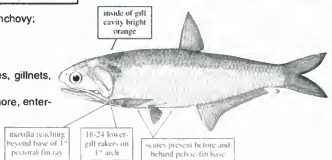
Fr - Anchois-moustache sardin.

Local names: Samaduul.**Size:** To 10.8 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, mostly in inshore waters as bays, lagoons, harbours, mangrove pools and estuaries.***Thryssa setirostris* (Broussonet, 1782)****ENGRAULIDIDAE****FAO names:** En - Longjaw thryssa;

Fr - Anchois-moustache cornu.

Local names: Samaduul.**Size:** To at least 15 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with boat seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, mostly close inshore, entering bays and estuaries. Feeds mainly on crustaceans.***Thryssa vitirostris* (Gilchrist and Thompson, 1908)****ENGRAULIDIDAE****FAO names:** En - Orangemouth anchovy;

Fr - Anchois-moustache cristal.

Local names: Samaduul.**Size:** To 17.8 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with boat seines, gillnets, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, inshore, entering estuaries and lagoons.

CHIROCENTRIDAE

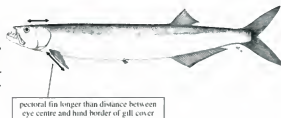
Wolf-herrings

Chirocentrus dorab (Forsskål, 1775)**FAO names:** En - Dorab wolf-herring;

Fr - Chirocentre dorab.

Local names: Sanbelag.**Size:** To 1.0 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps, gillnets, seines, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters, from the shore to a depth of about 120 m; probably feeding on small fish and crustaceans.*Chirocentrus nudus* (Swainson, 1839)**FAO names:** En - Whitefin wolf-herring;

Fr - Chirocentre sabre.

Local names: Sanbelag.**Size:** To 1.0 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps gillnets, seines, and shallow trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in coastal waters, from the shore to a depth of about 150 m. Feeds on small fish and crustaceans.

CHIROCENTRIDAE

CHANIDAE

Milkfish

Chanos chanos (Forsskål, 1775)**FAO names:** En - Milkfish; Fr - Chanos.**Local names:** Ilweyn.**Size:** To 1.8 m, common to 1.0 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with scoop nets, dragnets, setnets, and traps.**Habitat and biology:** A coastal pelagic species, entering estuaries, rivers, and lakes. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

ARIIDAE

Sea catfishes

Arius thalassinus (Rüppell, 1837)

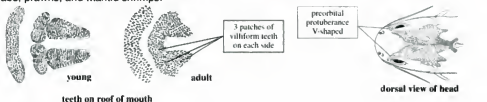
FAO names: En - Giant catfish; Fr - Mâchoiron titan.

Local names: Funi, Bacoore.

Size: To 1.85 m, common between 20 and 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters, down to a depth of about 100 m; often found in estuaries, but rarely in freshwater. Feeds mainly on crabs, prawns, and mantid shrimps.



PLOTOSIDAE

Stinging catfishes, coral reef catfishes, eel catfishes, barbel eels

Plotosus limbatus Valenciennes, 1840

PLOTOSIDAE

FAO names: En - Darkfin eel catfish; Fr - Balibot aile noire.

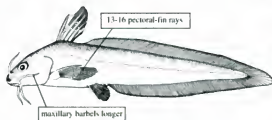
Local names: Koonbile.

Size: To at least 41 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, seines, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: In estuaries and along open coasts. Feeds mainly on crustaceans, molluscs, and fishes.

Remarks: The dorsal and pelvic spines are venomous and may be fatal!

*Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg, 1787)

PLOTOSIDAE

FAO names: En - Striped eel catfish; Fr - Balibot rayé.

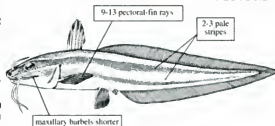
Local names: Koonbile.

Size: To about 30 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, seines, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: On reefs, along open coasts, in estuaries, and tidal pools. Feeds on small crustaceans, molluscs, and fishes.

Remarks: The dorsal and pelvic spines are venomous and may be fatal!



CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE

Greeneyes

Chlorophthalmus agassizi (Bonaparte, 1850)

FAO names: En - Shortnose greeneye;
Fr - Verdociil nez court.

Local names:

Size: To 17 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, inhabits shelf and offshore waters in depths between 150 and 980 m. Feeds on invertebrates.



Chlorophthalmus bicornis (Norman, 1939)

FAO names: En - Spinyjaw greeneye;
Fr - Verdociil barbu.

Local names:

Size: To 15 cm, common to 12 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, inhabits deeper offshore waters, from depths of 270 to 370 m.

CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE



lower jaw
terminating in
a projecting
denticulate
plate



underside of head

SYNODONTIDAE

Lizardfishes

Harpadon nehereus (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

FAO names: En - Bombay-duck; Fr - Bumalo.

Local names:

Size: To at least 40 cm, common between 10 and 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Shallow grounds in in-shore waters and estuaries.

Remarks: This species was placed in the family Harpadontidae in Fischer and Bianchi, 1984.



lateral line extending
onto median lobe of
caudal fin

Saurida gracilis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

SYNODONTIDAE

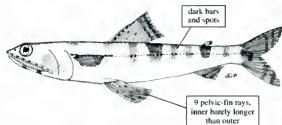
FAO names: En - Gracile lizardfish; Fr - Anoli grêle.

Local names: Anishow.

Size: To about 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters, in sandy areas near coral reefs. Feeds mainly on fishes.

*Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795)

SYNODONTIDAE

FAO names: En - Greater lizardfish; Fr - Anoli tumbil.

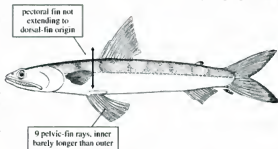
Local names: Anishow.

Size: To at least 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy bottoms between depths of 20 and 60 m. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans and squids.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Saurida undosquamis* Richardson, 1848

SYNODONTIDAE

FAO names: En - Brushtooth lizardfish;

Fr - Anoli à grandes écailles;

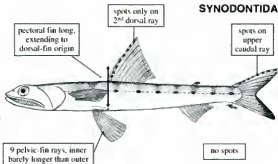
Local names: Anishow.

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy bottoms from depths of 20 to at least 200 m. Feeds on fishes and invertebrates.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Synodus binotatus* Schultz, 1953

SYNODONTIDAE

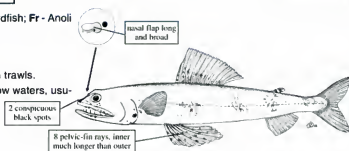
FAO names: En - Twospot lizardfish; Fr - Anoli à deux taches.

Local names:

Size: To at least 16 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters, usually at depths less than 10 m.



Synodus dermatogenys Fowler, 1912

SYNODONTIDAE

FAO names: En - Banded lizardfish;
Fr - Anoli bigarré.

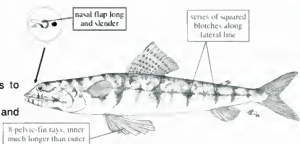
Local names:

Size: To 20 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters to depths of 20 m.

Remarks: Often confused and in Fischer and Bianchi, 1984, reported as *S. variegatus*.

*Synodus indicus* (Day, 1873)

SYNODONTIDAE

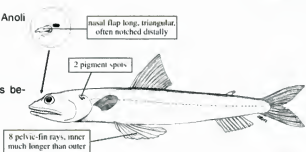
FAO names: En - Indian lizardfish; Fr - Anoli indien.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm, common to 12 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters between depths of 20 and 100 m.

*Synodus macrops* Tanaka, 1917

SYNODONTIDAE

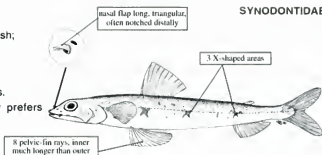
FAO names: En - Triplecross lizardfish;
Fr - Anoli croix.

Local names:

Size: To 18 cm, common to 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Apparently prefers deeper waters from 35 to 150 m.

*Synodus variegatus* (Lacepède, 1803)

SYNODONTIDAE

FAO names: En - Variegated lizardfish;
Fr - Anolie bigarré.

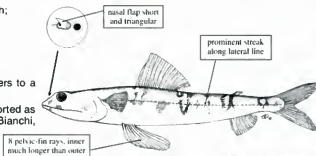
Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters to a depth of 10 m.

Remarks: This species has been reported as *S. englemanni* Schultz, in Fischer and Bianchi, 1984.



MACROURIDAE

Grenadiers

Malacocephalus laevis (Lowe, 1843)

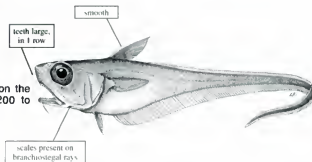
FAO names: En - Softhead grenadier;
Fr - Grenadier barbu.

Local names:

Size: To 52 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic on the continental slope, from depths of 200 to 1000 m.



Ventrifossa petersoni (Alcock, 1891)

MACROURIDAE

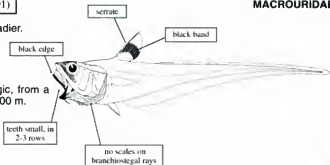
FAO names: En - Peterson's grenadier.

Local names:

Size: To 42 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic, from a depth of about 300 m to at least 1000 m.



OPHIDIIDAE

Cusk eels, brotulas

Brotula multibarata (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

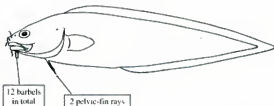
FAO names: En - Goatbeard brotula;
Fr - Brotula barbe-deboue.

Local names: Koonbile.

Size: To at least 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, in traps, and in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on continental shelf and slope, to a depth of 650 m.



LOPHIIDAE

Anglerfishes

Lophiodes mutilus (Alcock, 1893)

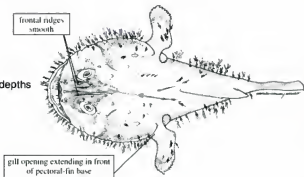
FAO names: En - Smooth angler;
Fr - Bandroie marache.

Local names: Shafane.

Size: To 45 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found at depths between 300 and 500 m.



Lophiomus setigerus (Vahl, 1792)

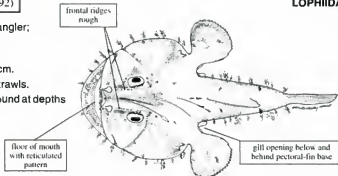
FAO names: En - Blackmouth angler;
Fr - Bandroie bouche noire.

Local names: Shafane.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found at depths between 70 and 250 m.



LOPHIIDAE

ATHERINIDAE

Silersides

Atherinomorus lacunosus (Forster, 1801)

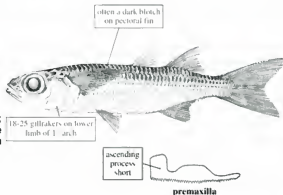
FAO names: En - Hardyhead silverside;
Fr - Athérine tête.

Local names: Nusiye.

Size: To 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with seines.

Habitat and biology: An ubiquitous species; during the day aggregating in large inactive schools close to the shore. At night feeding on planktonic eggs of crustacea and small fish.



Hypoatherina barnesi Schultz, 1953

ATHERINIDAE

FAO names: En - Barnes' silverside;

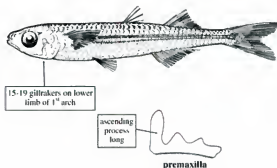
Fr - Athérine de Barnes.

Local names: Nusiye.

Size: To 6.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with seines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in coastal waters, lagoons.

*Hypoatherina temminckii* (Bleeker, 1853)

ATHERINIDAE

FAO names: En - Samoan silverside;

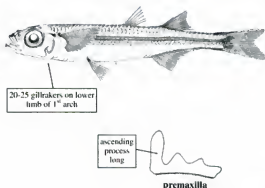
Fr - Athérine samoan.

Local names: Nusiye.

Size: To 11 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with seines.

Habitat and biology: Appears to be restricted to coastal waters.



BELONIDAE

Needlefishes

Ablennes hians (Valenciennes, 1846)

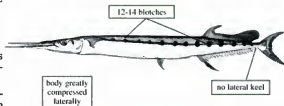
FAO names: En - Flat needlefish; Fr - Orphie plate.

Local names: Shoolii.

Size: To 1.2 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught by casting or trolling lures near the surface, also with seines and drift-nets.

Habitat and biology: A pelagic species inhabiting surface waters. Carnivorous, feeding on small fish.



Platybelone argalus platyura (Bennett, 1837)

BELONIDAE

FAO names: En - Keeltail needlefish;

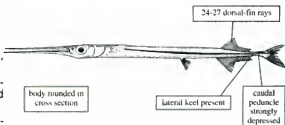
Fr - Orphie carène.

Local names: Shoolii.

Size: To at least 38.2 cm standard length, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly by casting and trolling lures near surface; also with seines and trammelnet.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in offshore waters.

*Strongylura leiura* (Bleeker, 1850)

BELONIDAE

FAO names: En - Banded needlefish;

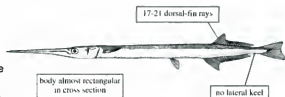
Fr - Aiguillette ruban.

Local names: Shoolii.

Size: To 73 cm total length.

Fisheries: Caught with driftnets, shore seines, and purse seines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal areas, also entering estuaries. Feeds on small fish.

*Tylosurus acus melanotus* (Bleeker, 1850)

BELONIDAE

FAO names: En - Agujon needlefish;

Fr - Aiguille voyeuse.

Local names: Shoolii.

Size: To 90 cm total length.

Fisheries: Caught by casting or trolling lures near surface; also with gillnets and seines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, inhabiting offshore waters, but also found in coastal waters. Feeds on small fish.

*Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus* (Peron and Le Seur, 1821)

BELONIDAE

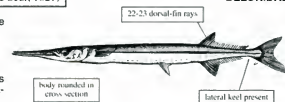
FAO names: En - Hound needlefish; Fr - Aiguille crocodile.

Local names: Shoolii.

Size: Reported to 1.5 m total length.

Fisheries: Caught by casting or trolling lures near surface; also with purse seines and driftnets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in more coastal waters, but also found offshore. Feeds on small fish.



HEMIRAMPHIDAE

Halfbeaks

Euleptorhamphus viridis (van Hasselt, 1823)

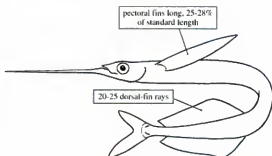
FAO names: En - Ribbon halfbeak.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Well offshore; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the water.



Hemiramphus far (Forsskal, 1775)

FAO names: En - Blackbarred halfbeak;
Fr - Demi-bec bagmard.

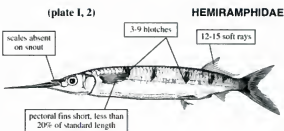
Local names: Qaraare.

Size: To about 45 cm, common to 27 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets and dragnets.

Habitat and biology: Chiefly in areas of rich submerged vegetation; adults feed mainly on sea grasses.

Remarks: A similar species that may occur in the Gulf of Aden is *Hemiramphus marginatus* (Forsskal, 1775). It can be distinguished from *H. far* by lacking dark bars on sides and for having its lower jaw shorter than head length.



Hyporhamphus affinis (Günther, 1866)

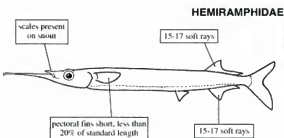
FAO names: En - Tropical halfbeak.

Local names:

Size: To 26 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with shore seines and purse seines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits clear waters, particularly around reefs.



Hyporhamphus gamberur (Lacepède, 1803)

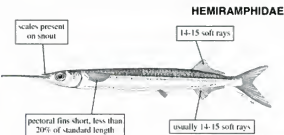
FAO names: En - Red Sea halfbeak.

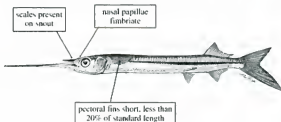
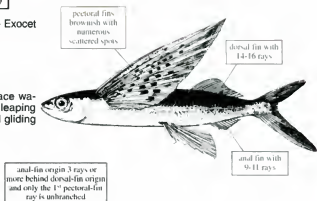
Local names:

Size: To 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines.

Habitat and biology: Common around reefs.



Oxyporhamphus micropterus micropterus* (Valenciennes, 1846)*HEMIRAMPHIDAE****FAO names:** En - Shortwing flyingfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 19 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with purse seines and drift-nets.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, oceanic.***Rhynchorhamphus arabicus* Parin & Shcherbachev, 1972****HEMIRAMPHIDAE****FAO names:** En - Arabian flyingfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 20 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** No information available.**EXOCEETIDAE****Flyingfishes*****Cheilopogon atrisignis* (Jenkins, 1904)****FAO names:** En - Glider flyingfish; Fr - Exocet planeur.**Local names:****Size:** To about 30 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic in surface waters of both oceanic and neritic areas; leaping out of the water from time to time and gliding for long distances above the surface.

Cheilopogon cyanopterus (Valenciennes, 1846)

EXOCEOETIDAE

FAO names: En - Margined flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet cadène.

Local names:

Size: To about 29 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of both oceanic and neritic areas; leaping out of the water from time to time and gliding for long distances above the surface.



pectoral fin

pectoral fins blue in life without a pale transverse stripe or dark spots



dorsal fin with 12-14 rays

anal fin with 9-11 rays

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Cheilopogon furcatus (Mitchill, 1815)

EXOCEOETIDAE

FAO names: En - Spotfin flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet tacheté.

Local names:

Size: To about 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of the open ocean; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.

central portion crossed by a pale transverse stripe



pectoral fin

pectoral fins greyish with a pale margin



dorsal fin not pigmented, with 12-14 rays

anal fin with 9-11 rays

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Cheilopogon nigricans (Bennett, 1846)

EXOCEOETIDAE

FAO names: En - African flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet africain.

Local names:

Size: To about 24 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

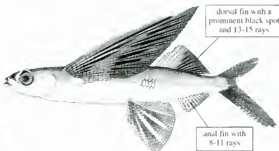
Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of the open ocean; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.

central portion crossed by a yellow or greyish yellow transverse stripe



pectoral fin

pectoral fins black with a pale margin



dorsal fin with a prominent black spot and 13-15 rays

anal fin with 8-11 rays

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Cheilopogon suttoni (Whitley and Colefax, 1938)

EXOCOETIDAE

FAO names: En - Sutton's flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet de Sutton.

Local names:

Size: To about 28 cm.

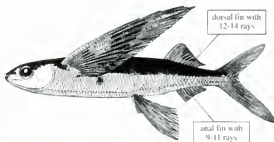
Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of both neritic and oceanic areas; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



pectoral fin

pectoral fins grey or brownish with numerous scattered dark spots



dorsal fin with 12-14 rays

anal fin with 9-11 rays

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Cypselurus naresii (Günther, 1889)

EXOCOETIDAE

FAO names: En - Pharaoh flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet pharaon

Local names:

Size: To about 21 cm.

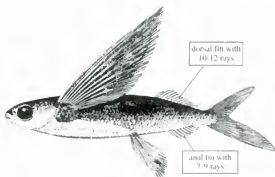
Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of both neritic and oceanic areas; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



pectoral fin

pectoral fins uniformly brownish, unpigmented below the 9th ray



dorsal fin with 10-12 rays

anal fin with 7-9 rays

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Cypselurus oligolepis (Bleeker, 1866)

EXOCOETIDAE

FAO names: En - Largescale flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet à grandes écailles.

Local names:

Size: To about 17 cm.

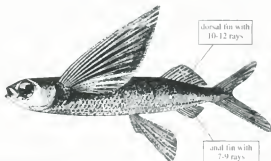
Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of inshore areas; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



pectoral fin

pectoral fins greyish brown, lower portion and posterior tip colourless



dorsal fin with 10-12 rays

anal fin with 7-9 rays

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Cypselurus poecilopterus (Valenciennes, 1846)

EXOCOETIDAE

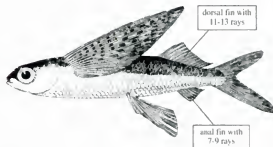
FAO names: En - Yellow-wing flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet aile jaune.

Local names:

Size: To 21 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in neritic surface waters, rare in the open ocean; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



dorsal fin with
11-13 rays

anal fin with
7-9 rays



pectoral fin

pectoral fins brownish grey
(yellowish brown in life) with
numerous dark spots

anal-fin origin 3 rays or more behind dorsal-fin origin
and only the 1st pectoral-fin ray is unbranched

Exocoetus monocirrhus Richardson, 1846

EXOCOETIDAE

FAO names: En - Barbel flyingfish; Fr - Exocet boue.

Local names:

Size: To about 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in open sea surface waters; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



21-29 gill rakers
on 1st arch

pelvic fins short, closer to pectoral-fin
origin than to anal-fin origin

dorsal- and
anal-fin bases
opposite

Hirundichthys coromandelensis (Hornell, 1923)

EXOCOETIDAE

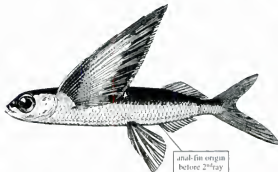
FAO names: En - Coromandel flyingfish;
Fr - Exocet coromandel.

Local names:

Size: To 19 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in surface waters of both neritic and oceanic areas; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



anal-fin origin
before 2nd ray
of dorsal fin



pectoral fin

pectoral fins dark with a
broad pale transverse stripe
and a wide pale margin

Parexocoetus brachypterus (Richardson, 1846)

EXOCOETIDAE

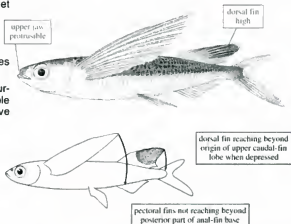
FAO names: En - Sailfin flyingfish; Fr - Exocet voilier.

Local names:

Size: To about 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in neritic surface waters, rare in the open ocean; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.

*Parexocoetus mento* (Valenciennes, 1846)

EXOCOETIDAE

FAO names: En - African sailfin flyingfish; Fr - Exocet voilier africain.

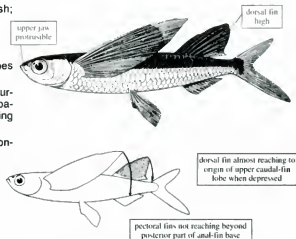
Local names:

Size: To about 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in neritic surface waters, absent in the open ocean; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Prognichthys brevipinnis* (Valenciennes, 1846)

EXOCOETIDAE

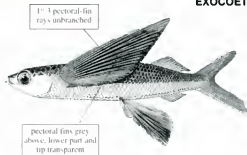
FAO names: En - Shortfin flyingfish; Fr - Exocet aile courte.

Local names:

Size: To 19 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in various types of gear.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in neritic surface waters, rare in the open ocean; capable of leaping out of the water and gliding above the surface.



BERYCIDAE

Alfonsinos

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier, 1829

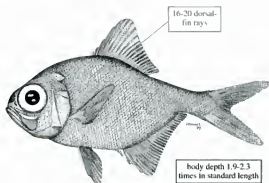
FAO names: En - Alfonsino; Fr - Beryx commun.

Local names:

Size: To about 60 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Bathypelagic, usually over the continental slope in depths of about 200 to 600 m. Feeds on crustaceans, small fish and cephalopods.



Beryx splendens Lowe, 1834

BERYCIDAE

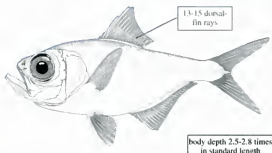
FAO names: En - Slender alfonsino; Fr - Beryx long.

Local names:

Size: To about 70 cm, common to about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Bathypelagic, over the continental slope, in depths from about 200 to 600 m.



HOLOCENTRIDAE

Squirrelfishes, soldierfishes

Myripristis adustus Bleeker, 1853

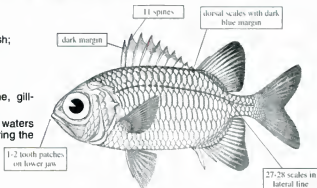
FAO names: En - Shadowfin soldierfish; Fr - Marignan ombré.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and by spearing; caught at night.

Habitat and biology: Prefers shallow waters around coral reefs; hides in caves during the day.



***Myripristis berndti* Jordan & Evermann, 1903**

FAO names: En - Blotcheye soldierfish;
Fr - Marignan à ocellères.

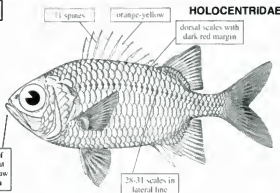
Local names:

Size: To 29 cm, common to 22 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and gill-nets; caught at night.

Habitat and biology: Shallow waters around coral reefs; a cave resident by day.

a single pair of tooth patches at front of lower jaw outside mouth

**HOLOCENTRIDAE*****Myripristis kuntzei* (Cuvier, 1831)**

FAO names: En - Shoulderbar soldierfish;
Fr - Marignan ardoisé.

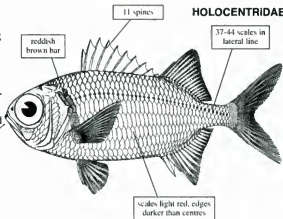
Local names:

Size: To 20 cm, common to 16 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and gill-nets; caught at night.

Habitat and biology: Shallow waters around coral reefs.

a single pair of tooth patches at front of lower jaw outside mouth

**HOLOCENTRIDAE*****Myripristis melanostictus* (Bleeker, 1863)**

FAO names: En - Blacktip soldierfish;
Fr - Marignan poklé.

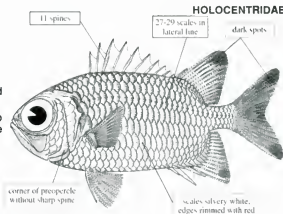
Local names:

Size: To 28 cm, common to 24 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and trawls.

Habitat and biology: In moderate to deep water, generally more than 30 m; by day in the shelter of reefs, over open bottoms at night.

4 groups of teeth at front of lower jaw outside mouth

**HOLOCENTRIDAE**

frontal view of mouth

***Myripristis murdjan* (Forsskål, 1775)**

FAO names: En - Pinecone soldierfish;
Fr - Marignan pomme de pin.

Local names:

Size: To 23 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and gill-nets; caught at night.

Habitat and biology: A coral reef species hiding in caves and crevices by day.

a single pair of
tooth patches at
front of lower jaw
outside mouth

11 spines

margin of dorsal
scales brown

27-32 scales in
lateral line

HOLOCENTRIDAE***Myripristis violacea* Bleeker, 1851**

FAO names: En - Violet soldierfish;
Fr - Marignan violacé.

Local names:

Size: To 23 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and gill-nets; caught at night.

Habitat and biology: A coral reef species of shallow waters.

a single pair of
tooth patches at
front of lower jaw
outside mouth

11 spines

margin of dorsal scales dark blue
or dark brown to nearly black

27-29 scales in
lateral line

HOLOCENTRIDAE***Neoniphon opercularis* (Valenciennes, 1831)**

FAO names: En - Blackfin squirrelfish;
Fr - Marignan aile noire.

Local names:

Size: To 32 cm, common to 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: A reef species found in shallow to moderate depths.

pointed
snout

white spots

last dorsal-fin spine
longer than penultimate

13 soft rays

corner of preopercle
with a sharp spine

HOLOCENTRIDAE

Neoniphon sammara* (Forsskal, 1775)*HOLOCENTRIDAE**

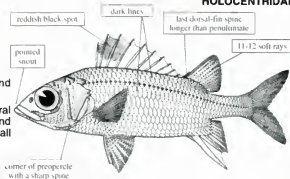
FAO names: En - Sammara squirrelfish;
Fr - Marignan tacheté.

Local names:

Size: To 28 cm, common to 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: Associated with coral reefs; most often in shallow waters of bays and lagoons. Feeds at night on crabs and small fish.

***Ostichthys archiepiscopus* (Valenciennes, 1862)****HOLOCENTRIDAE**

FAO names: En - Straighthead soldierfish;
Fr - Marignan cuirassé.

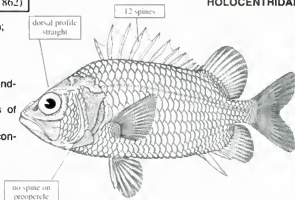
Local names:

Size: To 28 cm, common to 24 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Occurs at depths of about 200 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Sargocentron caudimaculatum* (Rüppell, 1838)****HOLOCENTRIDAE**

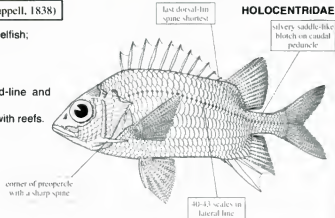
FAO names: En - Silverspot squirrelfish;
Fr - Marignan rouge et argent.

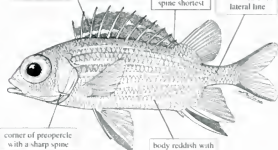
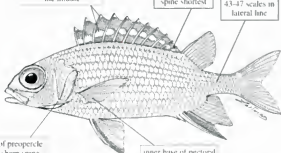
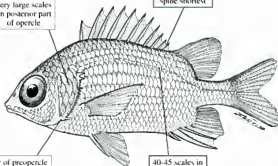
Local names:

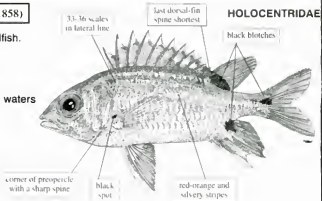
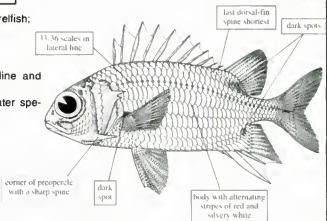
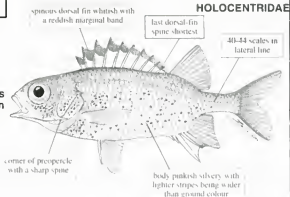
Size: To 24 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: Associated with reefs.



Sargocentron diadema* (Lacepède, 1803)*FAO names:** En - Crown squirrelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 16 cm**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** A coral reef species, usually found in depths of 2 to 30 m; tends to occur in aggregations.spinous dorsal-fin membranes
almost entirely black with
oblique white bands**HOLOCENTRIDAE**last dorsal-fin
spine shortest46-48 scales in
lateral linecorner of preopercle
with a sharp spinebody reddish with
light bands***Sargocentron ittodai* (Jordan & Fowler, 1903)****FAO names:** En - Samurai squirrelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 17 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** Associated with coral reefs.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.red, tips white, and a
series of white dots in
the middle**HOLOCENTRIDAE**last dorsal-fin
spine shortest43-47 scales in
lateral linecorner of preopercle
with a sharp spineinner base of pectoral
fin with black spot***Sargocentron macrosquamis* Golani, 1984****FAO names:** En - Bigscale squirrelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 9 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** The few specimens recorded so far were collected in shallow waters from depths of 4 to 10 m.very large scales
on posterior part
of operclelast dorsal-fin
spine shortest40-45 scales in
lateral linecorner of preopercle
with a sharp spine

Sargocentron melanospilos* (Bleeker, 1858)*FAO names:** En - Blackblotch squirrelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 19 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow coastal waters to a depth of about 90 m.**HOLOCENTRIDAE*****Sargocentron praslin* (Lacepède, 1802)****FAO names:** En - Dark-striped squirrelfish;
Fr - Marignan rouget.**Local names:****Size:** To 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line and traps.**Habitat and biology:** A shallow-water species, often found around coral reefs.**HOLOCENTRIDAE*****Sargocentron punctatissimum* (Cuvier, 1829)****FAO names:** En - Peppered squirrelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 16 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs on rocky shores and coral reefs exposed to wave action; often found in very shallow water.**HOLOCENTRIDAE**

***Sargocentron rubrum* (Forsskal, 1775)**

spinous dorsal fin red, tips white;
a median band of white spots

HOLOCENTRIDAE

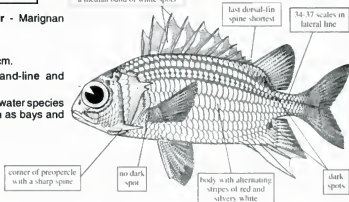
FAO names: En - Redcoat; Fr - Marignan rouget.

Local name:

Size: To 32 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: A shallow-water species found in protected habitats such as bays and lagoons.

***Sargocentron spiniferum* (Forsskal, 1775)****HOLOCENTRIDAE**

FAO names: En - Sabre squirrelfish;

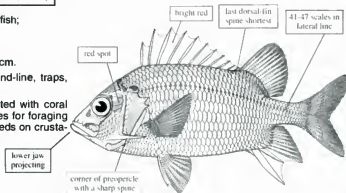
Fr - Marignan sabre.

Local names:

Size: To 45 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, traps, and by spearing.

Habitat and biology: Associated with coral reefs; hides by day and emerges for foraging with the onset of darkness. Feeds on crustaceans.

**ZEIDAE****Dories*****Cyttopsis roseus* (Lowe, 1843)**

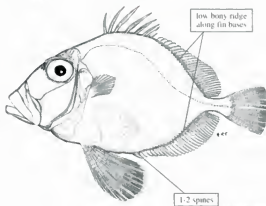
FAO names: En - Rosy dory; Fr - Saint Pierre rosé.

Local names:

Size: To 22 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Found beyond a depth of 200 m.



Zenopsis conchifer (Lowe, 1852)

ZEIDAE

FAO names: En - Silvery John dory;

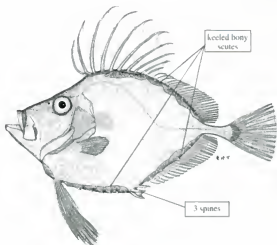
Fr - Saint Pierre argenté.

Local names:

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Found near the bottom beyond a depth of 90 m.



CAPROIDAE

Boarfishes

Antigonia rubescens (Günther, 1860)

FAO names: En - Indo-Pacific boarfish;

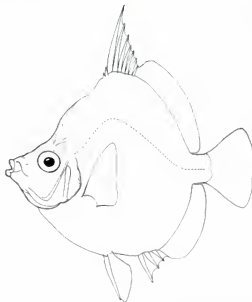
Fr - Sanglier indo-pacifique.

Local names:

Size: To 22 cm.

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Living near the bottom, in depths of 65 to 600 m.



AULOSTOMIDAE

Trumpetfishes

Aulostomus chinensis (Linnaeus, 1758)

FAO names: En - Chinese trumpetfish;
Fr - Trompette chinoise.

Local names:

Size: To 75 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch with various types of artisanal gear.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in shallow clear water; most frequently observed hanging vertically in the water with the head down. Feeds on small fish and shrimps.



FISTULARIIDAE

Cornetfishes, flutemouths

Fistularia commersonii (Rüppell, 1835)

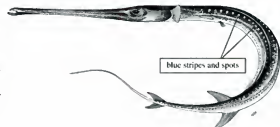
FAO names: En - Bluespotted cornetfish;
Fr - Cornette à taches bleues.

Local names: Bustooni.

Size: To about 1.6 m, common to 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, gillnets, and lines.

Habitat and biology: Most common in sea-grass beds and coral reefs in shallow water. Feeds on small fishes and shrimps.



Fistularia petimba (Lacepède, 1803)

FISTULARIIDAE

FAO names: En - Red cornetfish; Fr - Cornette rouge.

Local names: Bustooni.

Size: To 2.0 m, common to 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, gillnets, and lines.

Habitat and biology: In coastal areas over soft bottoms, usually at depths greater than 10 m.



bony plates

red to orange-brown above, silvery below

sector of back in front of dorsal fin

SCORPAENIDAE

Scorpionfishes, rockfishes, stonefishes, etc.

Apistus carinatus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

FAO names: En - Ocellated waspfish;
Fr - Rascasse ocellée.

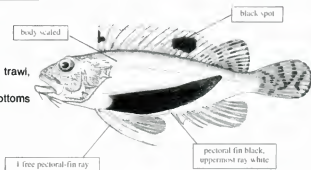
Local names:

Size: To 15 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with bottom trawl, occasionally with shore seine.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on soft bottoms to a depth of 60 m.

Remarks: Fin spines venomous.

*Minous inermis* Alcock, 1889

SCORPAENIDAE

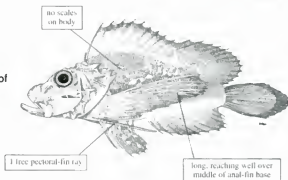
FAO names: En - Alcock's scorpionfish.

Local names:

Size: To at least 10 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawl.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, from depths of 35 to 420 m.

*Pterois miles* (Bennett, 1828)

SCORPAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Indian turkeyfish.

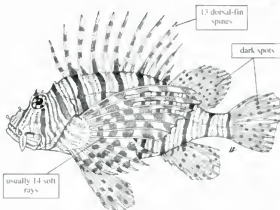
Local names:

Size: To 35 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught incidentally with bottom trawl.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, to about 60 m.

Remarks: Fin spines highly venomous, sting can cause death in humans.



Pterois radiata Cuvier, 1829)

SCORPAENIDAE

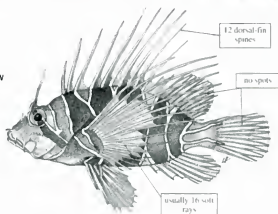
FAO names: En - Clearfin turkeyfish.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm standard length.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow water to a depth of about 30 m.

*Pterois russelli* Bennett, 1831

SCORPAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Plaintail turkeyfish;

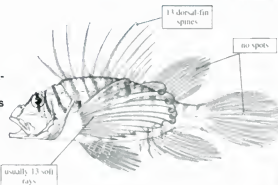
Fr - Laffe gouvernail.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawl, occasionally with shore seine.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on soft bottoms to a depth of 60 m.

*Scorpaenopsis barbata* (Rüppell, 1838)

SCORPAENIDAE

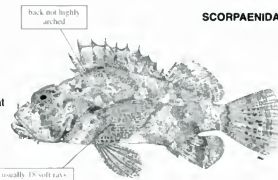
FAO names: En - Bearded scorpionfish.

Local names:

Size: To 22 cm standard length.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, to a depth of at least 30 m.



Scorpaenopsis gibbosa* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)*SCORPAENIDAE**

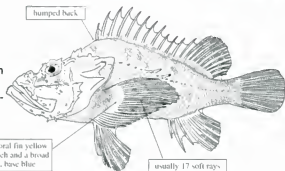
FAO names: En - Humpback scorpionfish;
Fr - Rascasse bossue.

Local names:

Size: To 21 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught occasionally with bottom trawl, also with spear.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in inshore waters, among rocks and corals.

***Synanceia verrucosa* Bloch and Schneider, 1801****SCORPAENIDAE**

FAO names: En - Stonefish; Fr - Poisson pierre commun.

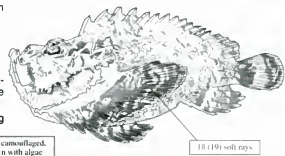
Local names:

Size: To 40 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with spear.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow waters, around coral reefs and rocks and in tide pools. Very well camouflaged.

Remarks: Fin spines highly venomous, sting can cause dead in humans.

**TRIGLIDAE****Gurnards, searobins*****Lepidotrigla bentuviai* Richards & Saksena, 1977**

FAO names: En - Twohorn gurnard; Fr - Gron-din cornu.

Local names:

Size: Known to reach 12 cm.

Fisheries: Caught probably by trawls.

Habitat and biology: The few specimens collected so far were collected between depths of 25 to 49 m.



rostral process in dorsal view

Lepidotrigla bispinosa* (Steindachner, 1898)*TRIGLIDAE**

FAO names: En - Bullhorn gurnard; Fr - Grondin taureau.

Local names:

Size: To 16 cm.

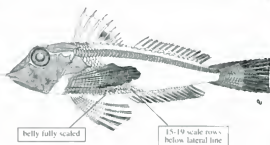
Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: At depths between 9 and 115 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



rostral process in dorsal view

***Lepidotrigla faueri* Gilchrist & Thompson, 1914****TRIGLIDAE**

FAO names: En - Scalybreast gurnard;

Fr - Grondin armure.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: At depths between 50 to 175 m.



rostral process in dorsal view

***Lepidotrigla multispinosa* Smith, 1934****TRIGLIDAE**

FAO names: En - Spiny gurnard; Fr - Grondin épineux.

Local names:

Size: To 15 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: In depths from 230 to 335 m.



rostral process in dorsal view



Lepidotrigla omanensis Regan, 1905

TRIGLIDAE

FAO names: En - Oman gurnard; Fr - Grondin d'Oman.

Local names:

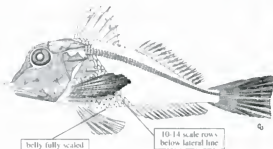
Size: To 12.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: At depths between 56 to 220 m.



rostral process in dorsal view

*Lepidotrigla spiloptera* Günther, 1880

TRIGLIDAE

FAO names: En - Spottedwing gurnard; Fr - Grondin aile tachetée.

Local names:

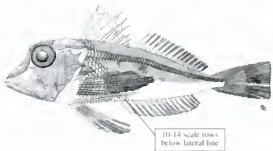
Size: To 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: At depths between 76 and 256 m.



rostral process in dorsal view



DACTYLOPTERIDAE

Flying gurnards

Dactyloptena orientalis (Cuvier, 1829)

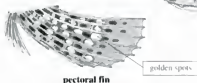
FAO names: En - Oriental flying gurnard; Fr - Grondin volant étoilé.

Local names:

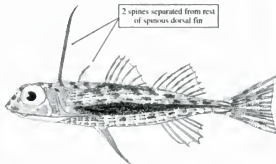
Size: To 40 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on sandy bottoms in coastal waters. Feeds on benthic crustaceans, clams, and small fish.



pectoral fin



PLATYCEPHALIDAE

Spiny flatheads

Cociella crocodila (Tilesius, 1812)

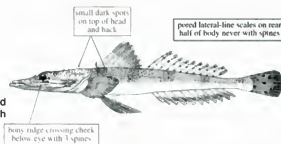
FAO names: En - Crocodile flathead;
Fr - Platycéphale crocodile.

Local names: Tixsi gaad.

Size: To about 50 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found on sand or mud bottoms from near the shore to a depth of about 100 m.

*Grammoplites suppositus* (Troschel, 1840)

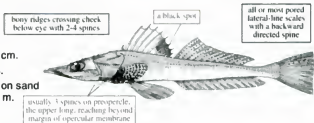
FAO names: En - Spottfin flathead;
Fr - Platycéphale épee.

Local names:

Size: To about 25 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found on sand or mud bottoms at depths of 45 to 94 m.

*Papillociiceps longiceps* (Cuvier, 1829)

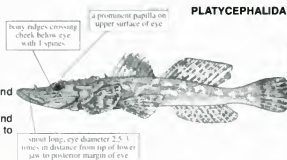
FAO names: En - Tentacled flathead;
Fr - Platycéphale tentaculé.

Local names: Tixsi gaad.

Size: To about 70 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and spears.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found on sand bottoms near coral reefs at depths from 1 to 15 m.

*Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

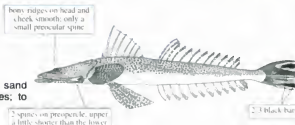
FAO names: En - Bartail flathead;
Fr - Platycéphale indien.

Local names: Tixsi gaad.

Size: To about 1.0 m, common to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found on sand bottoms in shallow areas, also estuaries; to depths of about 25 m.



PLATYCEPHALIDAE

PLATYCEPHALIDAE

PLATYCEPHALIDAE

***Rogadius pristiger* (Cuvier, 1829)**

FAO names: En - Thorny flathead;
Fr - Platycéphale épineux.

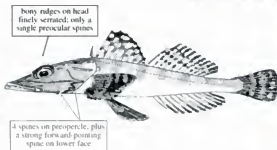
Local names: Tixsi gaad.

Size: To about 17 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found on sand or mud bottoms at depths from 15 to 95 m.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi, 1984, listed as *Rogadius asper* (Cuvier, 1829).

**PLATYCEPHALIDAE*****Sorsogona nigripinna* (Regan, 1905)**

FAO names: En - Blackfin flathead.

Local names:

Size: To at least 11 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, to depths of 70 m.

bony ridges on head and cheek smooth to serrate, 3-4 preocular spines, ridge crossing cheek below eye with small spines

3 spines on preopercle, not pointing forward

**PLATYCEPHALIDAE*****Sorsogona prionota* (Sauvage, 1873)**

FAO names: En - Blackblotch flathead.

Local names:

Size: To about 22 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, to depths of 65 m.

bony ridges on head finely serrate, usually 3-4 preocular spines

3 spines on preopercle, not pointing forward

beneath opercle a dark blotch interlaced with light lines

**PLATYCEPHALIDAE*****Thysanophrys chiltonae* Schultz, 1966**

FAO names: En - Longsnout flathead;
Fr - Platycéphale clin d'œil.

Local names:

Size: To about 23 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and spears.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found over sand in coral reef areas.

iris lappet of eye with finger-like or branched lobes, small papillae on upper surface of eye lacking

pored lateral-line scales on rear half of body never with spines



bony ridge crossing cheek below eye with 4 or more spines

PLATYCEPHALIDAE

ACROPOMATIDAE

Glowbellies, splitfins

Acropoma japonicum Günther, 1859

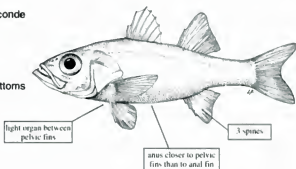
FAO names: En - Glowbelly; Fr - Maconde lumineux.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Over trawlable bottoms in depths of 100 to 300 m.



Synagrops adeni Kotthaus, 1970

ACROPOMATIDAE

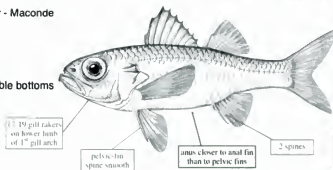
FAO names: En - Aden splitfin; Fr - Maconde aden.

Local names:

Size: To 11 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Over trawlable bottoms in depths of 280 to 600 m.



Synagrops japonicus (Döderlein, 1884)

ACROPOMATIDAE

FAO names: En - Japanese splitfin; Fr - Maconde bonche noire.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs over trawlable bottoms in depths of 180 to 600 m.



SERRANIDAE

Groupers, seabasses, rockcods, hinds, combers, coral trouts, lyretails, soapfishes

Aethaloperca rogaa (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate 1, 3)

FAO names: En - Redmouth grouper;
Fr - Vieille roga.

Local names: Caalo (if black).

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and probably in traps.

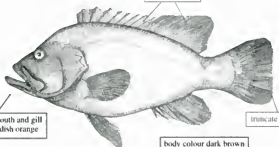
Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from depths of 3 to at least 60 m. Feeds on small fishes and crustaceans.

inside of mouth and gill cavity reddish orange

9 spines and 17-18 soft rays

truncate

body colour dark brown to black, occasionally with an orange cast

*Anyperodon leucogrammicus* (Valenciennes, 1828)

(plate 1, 4)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Slender grouper; Fr - Mèrou élégant.

Local names: Yaaquuri.

Size: To at least 52 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and probably in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on protected coral reefs in depths of 5 to 80 m. Feeds on small fishes and crustaceans.

often 4 whitish bands

orange-red spots

body greenish

body elongate and compressed, body width 3-4 times in head length



juvenile

background golden with dark edged bluish stripes

Belonoperca chabanaudi Fowler & Bean, 1930

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Arrowhead soapfish.

Local names:

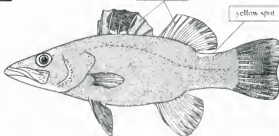
Size: To at least 14.5 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: On reefs, hiding in caves; becomes active at dusk.

2 separated dorsal fins

yellow spot



***Cephalopholis argus* (Schneider, 1801)**

(plate I, 5)

SERRANIDAE

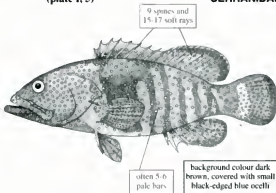
FAO names: En - Peacock hind; Fr - Vieille la prude.

Local names: Maka.

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from tide pools to a depth of at least 40 m. Feeds primarily on fishes.

***Cephalopholis hemistiktos* (Rüppell, 1830)**

(plate I, 6)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Yellowfin hind; Fr - Vielle d'Arabie.

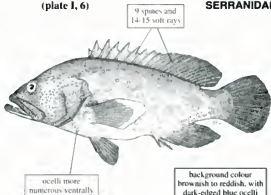
Local names:

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and spear.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from depths of 4 to at least 55 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Cephalopholis miniata* (Forsskål, 1775)**

(plate I, 7)

SERRANIDAE

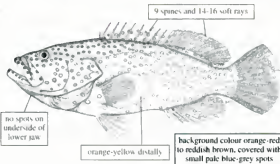
FAO names: En - Coral hind; Fr - Vieille de corail.

Local names: Guduudow-Filfil.

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from depths of 2 to 150 m. Feeds mainly on small fishes.



***Cephalopholis sexmaculata* (Rüppell, 1828)**

(plate I, 8)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Sixblotch hind; Fr - Vieille six tâches.

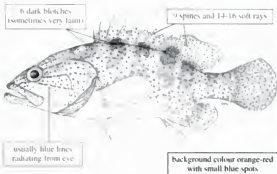
Local names: Guduudow.

Size: To at least 48 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from depths of 10 to 150 m. Feeds mainly on fishes; nocturnal in shallow water, diurnal in deeper water.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Cephalopholis sonnerati* (Valenciennes, 1825)**

(plate II, 9)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Tomato hind; Fr - Vieille ananas.

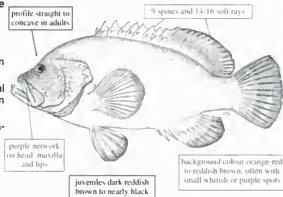
Local names: Caalo.

Size: To 57 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from depths of 30 to 100 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Dermatolepis striolata* (Playfair, 1867)**

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Smooth grouper; Fr - Mèrou lisse.

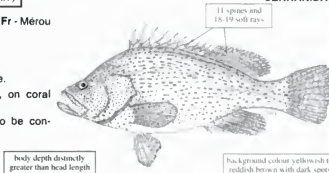
Local names: Caalo.

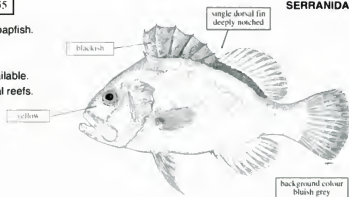
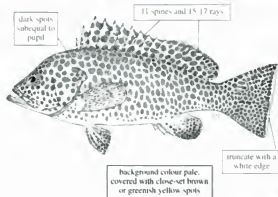
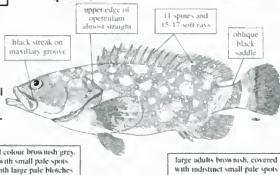
Size: To 85 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs to depths of 15 m.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



Diploprion drachi* Estéve, 1955*SERRANIDAE****FAO names:** En - Yellowfin soapfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 14 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs.***Epinephelus areolatus* (Forsskal, 1775)****(plate II, 10)****SERRANIDAE****FAO names:** En - Areolate grouper; Fr - Mérou aréolé.**Local names:** Sumeyn.**Size:** To about 40 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line, traps, and in trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, usually in seagrass beds near rocky reefs, dead coral, or alcyonarians; from depths of 6 to 200 m.***Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus* (Bloch, 1790)****(plate II, 11)****SERRANIDAE****FAO names:** En - Whitespotted grouper; Fr - Mérou taches blanches.**Local names:** Yaquuri.**Size:** To 59 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, on coral reefs.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Epinephelus chabaudi* (Castlenau, 1861)**

FAO names: En - Moustache grouper;
Fr - M  rou moustache.

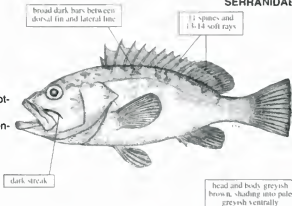
Local names:

Size: To 137 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on rocky bottoms, in deeper, cooler water.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



SERRANIDAE

***Epinephelus chlorostigma* (Valenciennes, 1828)**

(plate II, 12)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Brownspotted grouper;
Fr - M  rou pintade.

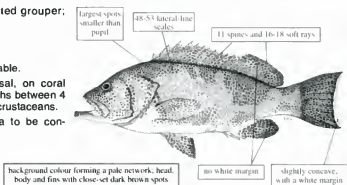
Local names: Sumeyn.

Size: To 75 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs and mud bottoms, at depths between 4 to 280 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822)**

(plate II, 13)

SERRANIDAE

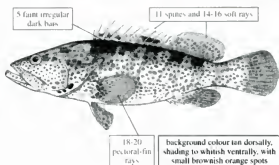
FAO names: En - Orangespotted grouper;
Fr - M  rou taches oranges.

Local names:

Size: To at least 95 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, traps, trawls, and liftnets.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, along continental and island shores, also in estuaries; offshore to depths of 100 m.



***Epinephelus epistictus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1842)**

(plate II, 14)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Dotted grouper; Fr - Mèrou pâle.

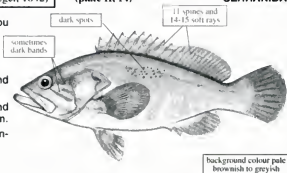
Local names: Sumeyn.

Size: To at least 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on rocky and trawlable bottoms, from depths of 71 to 290 m.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

***Epinephelus fasciatus* (Forsskal, 1775)**

(plate III, 15)

SERRANIDAE

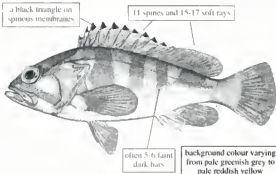
FAO names: En - Blacktip grouper; Fr - Mèrou oriflamme.

Local names: Wayeer.

Size: To about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs and rocky bottoms from the shore to a depth of 160 m. Feeds on a variety of crustaceans and on fishes.

***Epinephelus flavocaeruleus* (Lacépède, 1802)**

(plate III, 16)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Blue-and-yellow grouper; Fr - Mèrou faraud.

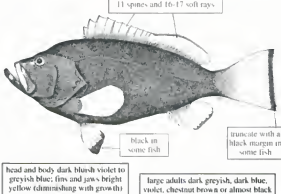
Local names: Caalo.

Size: To at least 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and spear.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, juveniles occur on shallow coral reefs, adults on deeper reefs to depths of 150 m. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans and cephalopods.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



large adults dark greyish, dark blue, violet, chestnut brown or almost black

Epinephelus fuscoguttatus (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate III, 17)

SERRANIDAE

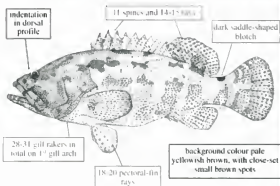
FAO names: En - Brownmarbled grouper;
Fr - Mèrou marion.

Local names: Caaio.

Size: To at least 95 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, traps, and spear.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on shallow coral reefs and rocky bottoms to depths of 60 m; juveniles in seagrass areas. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.

*Epinephelus gabriellae* Randall & Heemstra, 1991

(plate III, 18)

SERRANIDAE

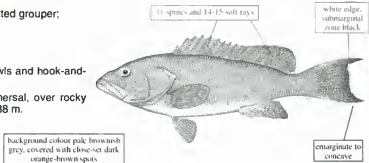
FAO names: En - Multispotted grouper;
Fr - Mèrou passoire.

Local names:

Size: To at least 37 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, over rocky bottoms in depths of 40 to 88 m.

*Epinephelus indistinctus* Randall & Heemstra, 1991

SERRANIDAE

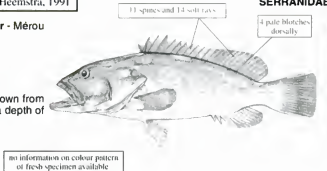
FAO names: En - Somali grouper; Fr - Mèrou somali.

Local names:

Size: To at least 80 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: So far only known from the holotype, which was trawled at a depth of 70 to 80 m.



Epinephelus lanceolatus (Bloch, 1790)

(plate III, 19)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Giant grouper; Fr - Mérou lancéolé.

Local names:

Size: To at least 2.3 m.

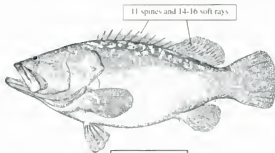
Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and spear.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, often found in shallow water but also at depths of 100 m. Feeds on crustaceans and fish.



juvenile

small juveniles yellow, with irregular broad black bars on body



11 spines and 14-16 soft rays

fins with numerous small black spots

adults dark brown with faint mottling

Epinephelus malabaricus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

(plate IV, 20)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Malabar grouper; Fr - Mérou malabar.

Local names: Yaquuri.

Size: To 1.15 m.

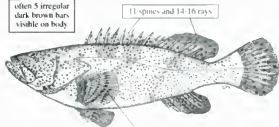
Fisheries: Caught with trawls, longlines, traps, spear, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral and rocky reefs, tidepools, estuaries, mangrove swamps and sand or mud bottoms; from the shore to depths of 150 m. Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.



juvenile

often 5 irregular dark brown bars visible on body



11 spines and 14-16 rays

18-20 pectoral-fin rays

head, body and fins brownish, covered with small blackish brown and white spots

Epinephelus morrhua (Valenciennes, 1833)

(plate IV, 21)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Comet grouper; Fr - Mérou comète.

Local names: Sumeyn.

Size: Perhaps to 90 cm.

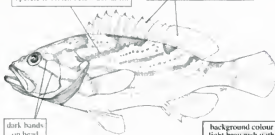
Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, longlines, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, usually found in depths of 80 to 370 m.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

dark band from upper edge of opercle to blotch below dorsal fin

11 spines and 14-15 soft rays



dark bands on head

background colour light brownish with dark brown bands

***Epinephelus multinotatus* (Peters, 1876)**

FAO names: En - White-blotched grouper; Fr - Mérou plate grise.

Local names: Caalo.

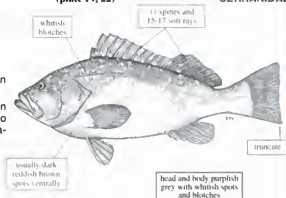
Size: To 1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, juveniles on inshore coral reefs, adults in deeper waters to a depth of 90 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

(plate IV, 22)

SERRANIDAE

***Epinephelus octofasciatus* Griffin, 1926**

FAO names: En - Eightbar grouper; Fr - Mérou huit raies.

Local names:

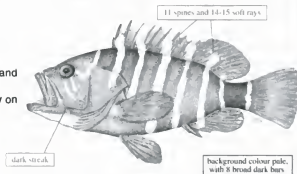
Size: To 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and longlines.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, probably on rocky reefs, from depths of 150 to 300 m.

(plate IV, 23)

SERRANIDAE

***Epinephelus poecilonotus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1842)**

(plate IV, 24)

SERRANIDAE

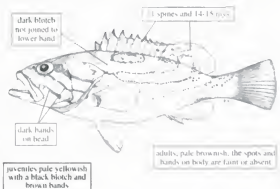
FAO names: En - Dot-dash grouper; Fr - Mérou morse.

Local names: Sumeyn.

Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, vertical longlines, and in trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, from depths of 45 to of 375 m.



Epinephelus polytepis Randall and Heemstra, 1991

(plate V, 25)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Smallscaled grouper;
Fr - Mérou petites écailles.

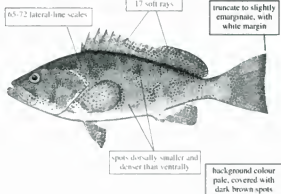
Local names:

Size: To 61 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, so far known from depths of 33 to 100 m.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Epinephelus polyphekadion* (Bleeker, 1849)

(plate V, 26)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Camouflage grouper;
Fr - Mérou camouflage.

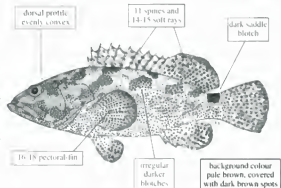
Local names:

Size: To 75 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in clear water on coral reefs. Feeds on crustaceans and fishes.

Remark: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Epinephelus radiatus* (Day, 1867)

(plate V, 27)

SERRANIDAE

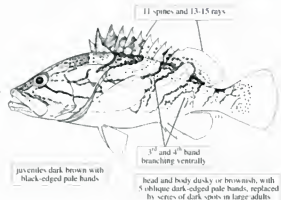
FAO names: En - Obliquebanded grouper;
Fr - Mérou zébré.

Local names:

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and vertical longlines.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, from depths of 80 to 383 m.



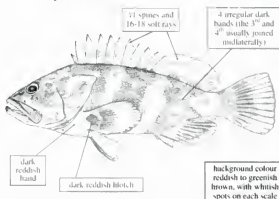
Epinephelus rivulatus (Valenciennes, 1830)

(plate V, 28)

SERRANIDAE

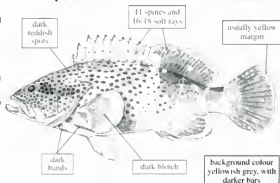
FAO names: En - Halfmoon grouper;

Fr - Mérout demi-lune.

Local names: Sumeyn.**Size:** To 37 cm standard length.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines, longlines, gillnets, traps, and spear.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, on rocky bottoms or coral reefs from depths of 10 to 150 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.**Remark:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.*Epinephelus stoliczkae* (Day, 1875)

(plate V, 29)

SERRANIDAE

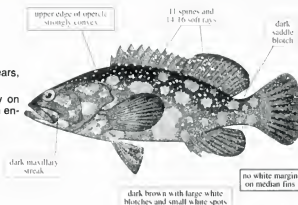
FAO names: En - Epaulet grouper; Fr - Mérout épaulette.**Local names:****Size:** To 38 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line and in traps.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, on shallow sandy bottoms.*Epinephelus summana* (Forskål, 1775)

(plate V, 30)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Summan grouper;

Fr - Mérout summan.

Local names:**Size:** To 52 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line, spears, and in traps.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, usually on shallow coral reefs in lagoons or brackish environments.

Epinephelus taurina (Forsskål, 1775)

FAO names: En - Greasy grouper; Fr - Méroutoutre.

Local names: Farey.

Size: To 75 cm.

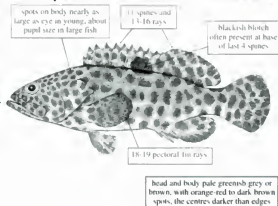
Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, clear water areas on coral reefs, in depths to at least 50 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

(plate VI, 31)

SERRANIDAE

*Epinephelus tukula* Morgans, 1959

(plate VI, 33)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Potato grouper; Fr - Mérout patate.

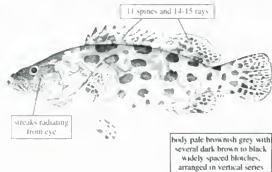
Local names: Sumeyn.

Size: To 1.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and spear.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs, in depths of 10 to 150 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Epinephelus undulosus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

(plate VI, 32)

SERRANIDAE

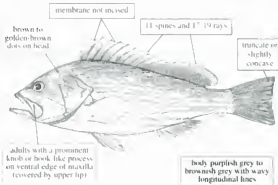
FAO names: En - Wavylined grouper; Fr - Merou ondulé.

Local names: Sumeyn.

Size: To 73 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, vertical longlines, and with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on sand banks, from depths of 24 to 90 m. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, and pelagic tunicates.



Grammistes sexlineatus (Thunberg, 1792)

SERRANIDAE

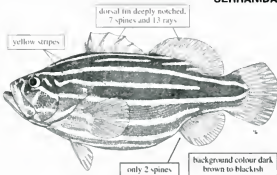
FAO names: En - Sixline soapfish.

Local names:

Size: To 27 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs and over rocky bottoms; carnivorous.

*Plectropomus areolatus* Rüppell, 1830

(plate VI, 34)

SERRANIDAE

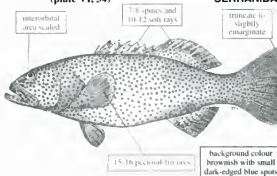
FAO names: En - Squartail coral grouper; Fr - Mérou queue carrée.

Local names:

Size: To 60 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in lagoons and outer reef areas, from depths of 2 to 20 m.

*Plectropomus laevis* (Lacepède, 1801)

(plate VI, 35 and 36)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Blacksaddle coral grouper; Fr - Mérou sellé.

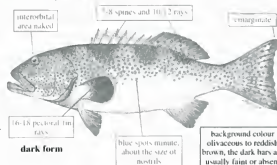
Local names: Wayeer.

Size: To 125 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs from depths of 4 to at least 90 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



dark form

background colour whitish or pale yellowish with 5 dark brown saddle-like blotches



pale black-saddle form

Plectropomus pessuliferus (Fowler, 1904)

(plate VII, 37)

SERRANIDAE

FAO names: En - Roving coral grouper;
Fr - Mérou-loche vagabonde.

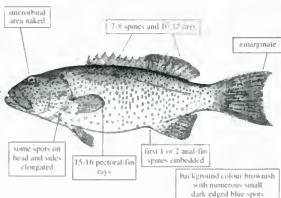
Local names:

Size: To 120 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, spear, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on or near coral reefs in depths of 25 to 147 m.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Variola louti* (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate VII, 38)

SERRANIDAE

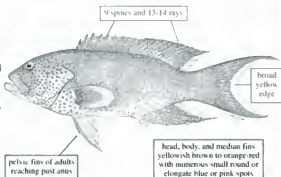
FAO names: En - Yellow-edged lyretail;
Fr - Croissant queue jaune.

Local names: Guduudow-Caydheere.

Size: To at least 81 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, spear, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, on coral reefs in depths of 3 to 250 m. Feeds on fish and crustaceans.



TERAPONTIDAE

Terapon perches, terapons

Pelates quadrilineatus (Bloch, 1790)

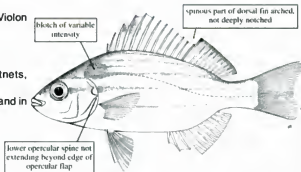
FAO names: En - Fourlined terapon; Fr - Violon crépuscule.

Local names: Geedow.

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handline, setnets, traps, and castnets.

Habitat and biology: In inshore waters and in brackish waters.



Terapon jarbua (Forsskal, 1775)

TERAPONTIDAE

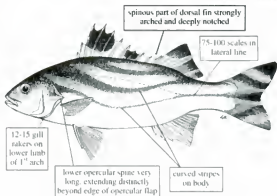
FAO names: En - Jarbua terapon; Fr - Violon jarbua.

Local names: Geedow.

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handline, setnets, traps, and castnets.

Habitat and biology: In inshore waters, often in brackish and freshwaters.

*Terapon puta* (Cuvier, 1829)

TERAPONTIDAE

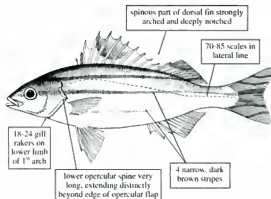
FAO names: En - Smallscaled terapon; Fr - Violon grogneur.

Local names: Geedow.

Size: To 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handline, setnets, traps, and castnets.

Habitat and biology: In inshore waters, often in brackish and freshwaters.

*Terapon theraps* (Cuvier, 1829)

TERAPONTIDAE

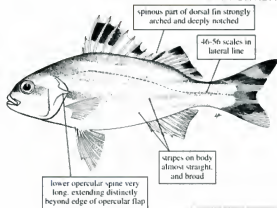
FAO names: En - Largescaled terapon; Fr - Violon tigre.

Local names: Geedow.

Size: To 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handline, setnets, traps, and castnets.

Habitat and biology: In inshore waters, sometimes in brackish waters.



KUHLIIDAE

Flagtails, daras

Kuhlia mugil (Forste, 1801)

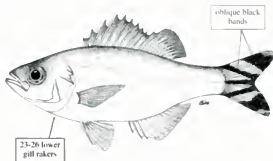
FAO names: En - Barred flagtail; Fr - Crocro drapeau.

Local names:

Size: To 25 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with small hooks, beach seines, and thrownets.

Habitat and biology: Schooling near reefs. Feeds on planktonic crustaceans and small fish.



Kuhlia rupestris (Lacepède, 1802)

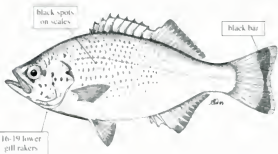
FAO names: En - Rock flagtail; Fr - Crocro sauvage.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, beach seines, gill nets, and thrownets.

Habitat and biology: Common in estuaries and freshwater.



KUHLIIDAE

PRIACANTHIDAE

Bigeyes, glasseyes, bullseyes

Cookeolus japonicus (Cuvier, 1829)

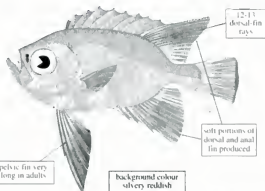
FAO names: En - Longfinned bullseye.

Local names:

Size: To at least 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In deep waters, from depths of 60 to 400 m.



PRIACANTHIDAE

Heteropriacanthus cruentatus (Lacepède, 1801)

PRIACANTHIDAE

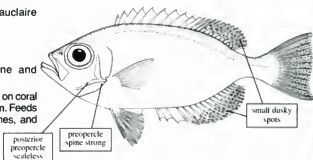
FAO names: En - Glasseye; Fr - Beauclaire de roche.

Local names: Taraaqo.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters on coral reefs and rocky bottoms, to a depth of 20 m. Feeds on cephalopods, crustaceans, small fishes, and polychaetes.

*Priacanthus blochii* Bleeker, 1853

PRIACANTHIDAE

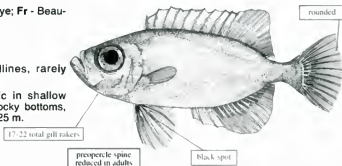
FAO names: En - Paeony bulleye; Fr - Beauclaire pivoine.

Local names:

Size: to at least 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, rarely trawled.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in shallow coastal waters, over reef or rocky bottoms, usually at depths of more than 25 m.

*Priacanthus hamrur* (Forsskål, 1775)

PRIACANTHIDAE

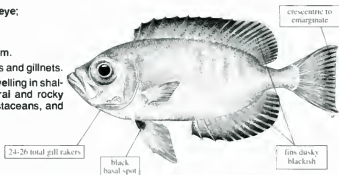
FAO names: En - Moontail bullseye; Fr - Beauclaire miroir.

Local names: Taraaqo.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling in shallow waters, associated with coral and rocky reefs. Feeds on small fish, crustaceans, and other small invertebrates.



Priacanthus protilus* Starnes, 1988*PRIACANTHIDAE****FAO names:** En - Elongate bulleye.**Local names:****Size:** To 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** The type series was trawled at depths between 35 to 250 m.

28-31 total gill rakers

crescentic

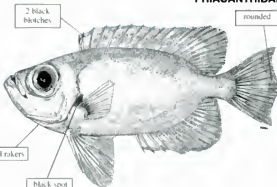
***Priacanthus sagittarius* Starnes, 1988****PRIACANTHIDAE****FAO names:** En - Arrow bulleye.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 28 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Recorded from depths of 60 to 100 m.

2 black blotches

rounded

19-22 total gill rakers

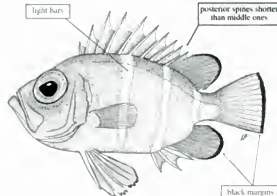
black spot

***Pristigenys nipponia* (Cuvier, 1829)****PRIACANTHIDAE****FAO names:** En - Japanese bigeye.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 27 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Coastal waters, in rocky habitats, from depths of 80 to 100 m.

light bars

posterior spines shorter than middle ones

black margins



SILLAGINIDAE

Sillagos

Sillago aeolus Jordan and Evermann, 1902

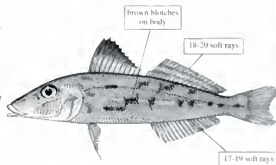
FAO names: En - Oriental sillago; Fr - Pêche-madame oriental.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, to a depth of 60 m.



Sillago chondropus Bleeker, 1849

FAO names: En - Clubfoot sillago; Fr - Pêche-madame diablotin.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 35 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with seines.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in shallow coastal waters, to a depth of 5 m.



SILLAGINIDAE

Sillago sihama (Forsskål, 1775)

FAO names: En - Silver sillago; Fr - Pêche-madame argenté.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 30 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with seine and cast nets.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in shallow coastal waters and estuaries seldom to a depth of 60 m, over sandy bottoms. Feeds on small polychaetes, crustaceans, fish, and algae.



SILLAGINIDAE

MALACANTHIDAE

Blanquillos, sand tilefishes

Malacanthus brevirostris Guichenot, 1848

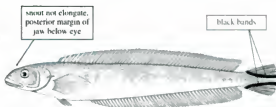
FAO names: En - Quakerfish; Fr - Matajuel nez court.

Local names:

Size: To at least 32 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling, in depths of 5 to 33 m; inhabits burrows in pairs.

*Malacanthus latovittatus* (Lacepède, 1801)

FAO names: En - Blue blanquillo; Fr - Matajuel bleu.

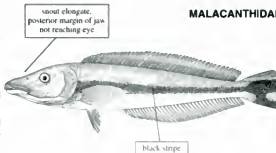
Local names:

Size: To at least 43.5 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits burrows in sand and rubble bottoms near reefs in shallow waters.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



MALACANTHIDAE

LACTARIIDAE

False trevallies, hulk trevallies

Lactarius lactarius (Schneider, 1801)

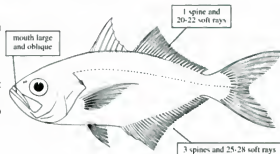
FAO names: En - False trevally; Fr - Péliau chanos.

Local names: Buraasow.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, boat seines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters to depths of 100 m.



POMATOMIDAE

Bluefishes

Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus, 1766)

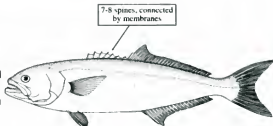
FAO names: En - Bluefish; Fr - Tassergal.

Local names: Qayac.

Size: To 1.2 m, common to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, lines, and purse seines.

Habitat and biology: A voracious predator in warm coastal waters.



RACHYCENTRIDAE

Cobias

Rachycentron canadum (Linnaeus, 1766)

FAO names: En - Cobia; Fr - Mafou.

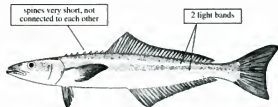
Local names: Takho.

Size: To 2.0 m, common to 1.1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, bottom trawls, trolling gear, driftnets, and floating gill-nets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, but also over shallow coral reefs, occasionally in estuaries.

Feeds on crabs, squids and fishes.



ECHENEIDAE

Remoras, sharksuckers, discfishes

Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus, 1758

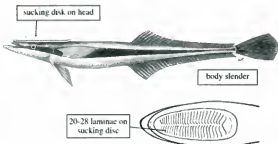
FAO names: En - Live sharksucker; Fr - Rémora commun.

Local names: Eey-Maanyo.

Size: To at least 75 cm.

Fisheries: Taken with trawls.

Habitat and biology: In coastal and oceanic waters; remoras attach themselves to a variety of fishes, whales, and floating objects; also found free-swimming.



CARANGIDAE

Jacks, trevallies, acada, queenfishes, runners, pompanos

Alectis ciliaris (Bloch, 1788)

FAO names: En - African pompano;
Fr - Cordonnier fil.

Local names: Dhareerow.

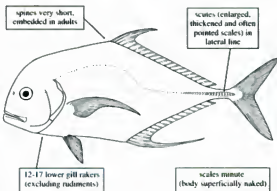
Size: To 1.5 m total length, common to 1.0 m fork length.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line; juveniles taken in beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Adults are solitary in shallow coastal waters to a depth of about 100 m; young pelagic. Feeds mainly on sedentary crustaceans.



juvenile of 13 cm
standard length

*Alectis indicus* (Rüppell, 1830)

(plate VII, 39)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Indian threadfish;
Fr - Cordonnier plume.

Local names: Dhareerow.

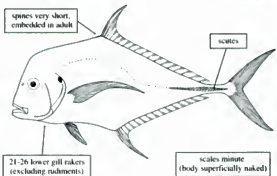
Size: To 1.3 m, common to 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, juveniles taken in beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Adults schooling in coastal waters; juveniles solitary and often entering estuaries. Feeds on fish, small squids, and crustaceans.



juvenile

*Alepes djedaba* (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate VII, 40)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Shrimp scad; Fr - Sélar subari.

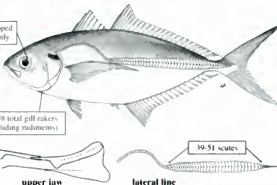
Local names: Cawato.

Size: To 34 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Common near inshore reefs, often forming schools. Feeds mainly on invertebrates such as shrimps, copepods, and decapod larvae.

adipose eyelid well developed on posterior half of eye only



both jaws with a single row of numerous comblike teeth

supramaxilla large, with a spicule projection

Alepes vari* (Cuvier, 1833)*CARANGIDAE**

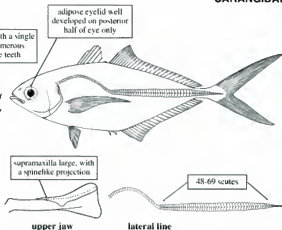
FAO names: En - Herring scad; Fr - Sélar harengule.

Local names:

Size: To 56 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in shallow coastal water. Feeds on shrimps, copepods, decapods, and small fish.

***Atule mate* (Cuvier, 1833)****CARANGIDAE**

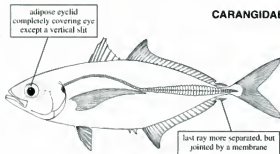
FAO names: En - Yellowtail scad; Fr - Sélar queue jaune.

Local names: Sisimoole.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 26 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Schools at depths of about 50 m. Feeds mainly on crustaceans and cephalopods.

***Carangoides armatus* (Rüppell, 1830)****CARANGIDAE**

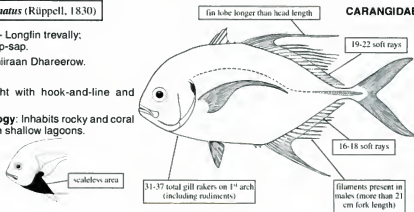
FAO names: En - Longfin trevally; Fr - Carangue sap-sap.

Local names: Shiiraan Dhareerow.

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and spears.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits rocky and coral coastlines, also in shallow lagoons.



Carangoides bajad (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate VII, 41)

CARANGIDAE

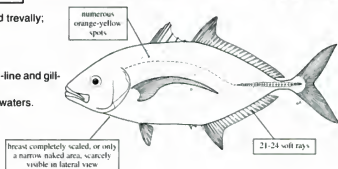
FAO names: En - Orangespotted trevally;
Fr - Carangue lentigine.

Local names: Yool.

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and gill-nets.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters.

*Carangoides caeruleopinnatus* (Rüppell, 1830)

CARANGIDAE

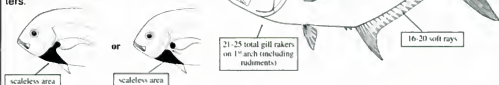
FAO names: En - Coastal trevally;
Fr - Carangue côtière.

Local names: Shiiraan.

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Common in coastal waters.

*Carangoides chrysophrys* (Cuvier, 1833)

CARANGIDAE

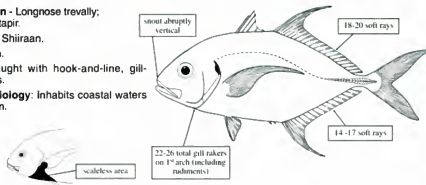
FAO names: En - Longnose trevally;
Fr - Carangue tapir.

Local names: Shiiraan.

Size: To 60 cm.

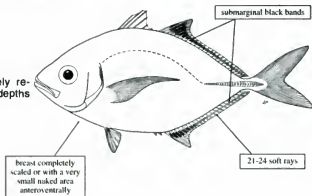
Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters to at least 60 m.

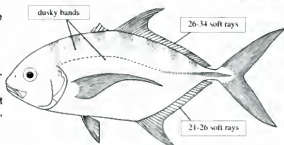


Carangoides equula* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)*CARANGIDAE****FAO names:** En - Whitefin trevally;

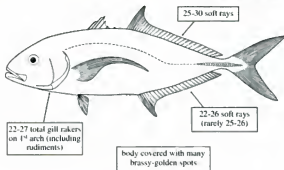
Fr - Carangue aile blanche.

Local names: Shiiraan.**Size:** To 37 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Benthic, largely restricted to shelf and slope habitats, at depths of 100 to 200 m.***Carangoides ferdau* (Forsskal, 1775)**

(plate VII, 42)

CARANGIDAE**FAO names:** En - Blue trevally; Fr - Carangue tachetée.**Local names:** Shiiraan.**Size:** To 70 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and traps.**Habitat and biology:** Coastal waters adjacent to sandy beaches; also found to depths of 60 m, often near reefs.***Carangoides fulvoguttatus* (Forsskal, 1775)****CARANGIDAE****FAO names:** En - Yellowspotted trevally;

Fr - Carangue pailletée.

Local names: Sisimoole.**Size:** To 1.0 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line and artisanal gear.**Habitat and biology:** Prefers rocky and coral reefs, but also found on offshore banks to depths of 100 m.

Carangoides gymnostethus (Cuvier, 1833)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Bludger; Fr - Carangue balo.

Local names: Shiiraan.

Size: To 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Common over deeper offshore reefs.

profile of snout moderately rounded and becoming less steep with age



scaleless area

horizontal line from tip of snout passes through level of eye in adults

27-31 total gill rakers on 1st arch (including rudiments)

28-32 soft rays

24-26 soft rays (usually 25)

Carangoides malabaricus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Malabar trevally;

Fr - Carangue monique.

Local names: Shiiraan.

Size: To 28 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, bottom trawls, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Over coral and rocky reefs, but also found in shallow sandy bays.



scaleless area extends above pectoral-fin base

32-38 total gill rakers on 1st arch (including rudiments)

20-23 soft rays

often white spots

Carangoides oblongus (Cuvier, 1833)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Coachwhip trevally;

Fr - Carangue postillon.

Local names: Shiiraan.

Size: To 46 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.

curved part shorter than straight part

20-22 soft rays



scaleless area not extended to pelvic fins

small blue to black blotches between bases of dorsal-fin rays

Carangoides plagiotaenia (Bleeker, 1851)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Barcheek trevally;

Fr - Carangue grímée.

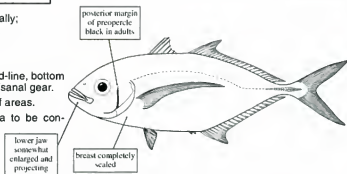
Local names: Shilraan.

Size: To about 41 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, bottom trawls, and different types of artisanal gear.

Habitat and biology: Outer reef areas.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Caranx heberi* (Bennett, 1830)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Blacktip trevally;

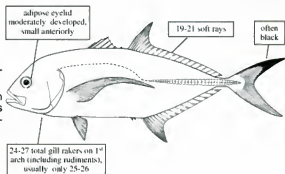
Fr - Carangue cocole.

Local names:

Size: To 85 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line and gill-nets.

Habitat and biology: Prefers clean, open coastal waters; adults in small aggregations over rocky reefs. Feeds on fish and crustaceans.



upper jaw with an outer series of moderate to strong canines and an inner band of fine teeth

*Caranx ignobilis* (Forsskal, 1775)

CARANGIDAE

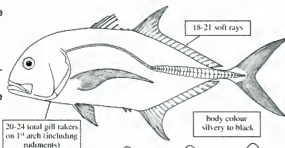
FAO names: En - Giant trevally; Fr - Carangue tête.

Local names: Baal-Guguud.

Size: To 1.65 m.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and spear.

Habitat and biology: Abundant in all marine habitats. Feeds mainly on fish.



upper jaw with an outer series of moderate to strong canines and an inner band of fine teeth



patch of preopercle scales
scaleless area



types of scalation patterns on breast

Caranx melampygus (Cuvier, 1833)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Bluefin trevally;

Fr - Carangue aile bleue.

Local names: Shgiiraan-Sisimoole.

Size: To 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Associated with reef habitats. Feeds primarily on fish.

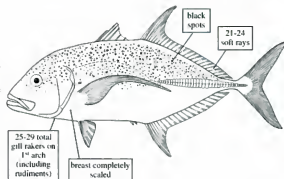
upper jaw with an outer series of moderate to strong canines and an inner band of fine teeth



upper jaw

25-29 total gill rakers on 1st arch (including rudiments)

breast completely scaled

*Caranx sexfasciatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Bigeye trevally;

Fr - Carangue corace.

Local names: Shiraan Ilweyne.

Size: To 85 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and purse seines.

Habitat and biology: Associated with reefs; juveniles may occur in estuaries. Feeds on fish and crustaceans.

upper jaw with an outer series of moderate to strong canines and an inner band of fine teeth



upper jaw

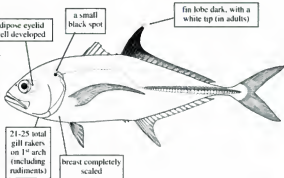
21-25 total gill rakers on 1st arch (including rudiments)

breast completely scaled

adipose eyelid well developed

a small black spot

fin lobe dark, with a white tip (in adults)

*Decapterus macarellus* (Cuvier, 1833)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Mackerel scad; Fr - Comète maquereau.

Local names:

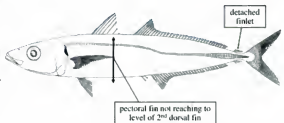
Size: To 32 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Schooling in open waters; taken at depths between 40 and 200 m. Feeds on smaller planktonic invertebrates.



upper jaw



pectoral fin not reaching to level of 2nd dorsal fin

detached finlet

Decapterus macrosoma* (Bleeker, 1851)*CARANGIDAE**

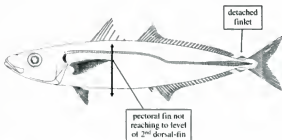
FAO names: En - Shortfin scad; Fr - Comète fine.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines and trawls. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: A schooling species; in depths between 30 to at least 170 m. Feeds on small planktonic invertebrates.

***Decapterus russelli* (Rüppell, 1830)****CARANGIDAE**

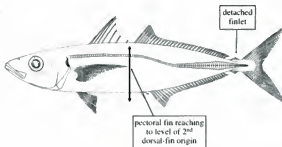
FAO names: En - Indian scad; Fr - Comète indienne.

Local names: Buraasow.

Size: To 38 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines and trawls. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters and on open banks at depths not exceeding 100 m. Feeds on smaller planktonic invertebrates.

***Elagatis bipinnulata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)****CARANGIDAE**

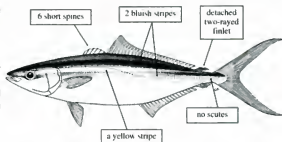
FAO names: En - Rainbow runner; Fr - Comète saumon.

Local names: Aari-Joog.

Size: To 1.2 m.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, gill-nets, and seines.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic, usually found near the surface; may form schools. Feeds on invertebrates and small fish.



Gnathanodon speciosus (Forsskal, 1775)

CARANGIDAE

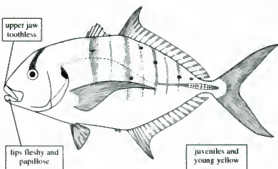
FAO names: En - Golden trevally;
Fr - Carangue royale.

Local names: Quoomaar.

Size: To 1.1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets and spear.

Habitat and biology: Found inshore, including rocky reefs, deep lagoons and seaward reefs; a bottom feeder that preys on crustaceans, mollusks and small fish.

*Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)

CARANGIDAE

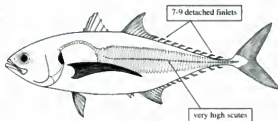
FAO names: En - Torpedo scad; Fr - Comète torpille.

Local names: Roob ma waaye.

Size: To 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, beach seines, trawls, purse seines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: A pelagic, schooling species. Feeds mainly on other fish.

*Naucrates ductor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

CARANGIDAE

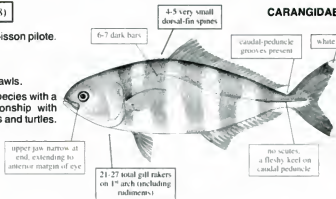
FAO names: En - Pilotfish; Fr - Poisson pilote.

Local names: Buraasow.

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with pelagic trawls.

Habitat and biology: A pelagic species with a semi-obligate commensal relationship with large sharks, rays and other fishes and turtles.



Parastromateus niger (Bloch, 1795)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Black pomfret;

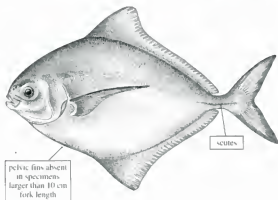
Fr - Castagnoline noire.

Local names: Soor yaxaas.

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, boat seines, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic on the continental shelf; usually in depths of 15 to 40 m, over muddy bottoms; near the bottom during the day, near the surface at night. Feeds on zooplankton.

*Pseudocaranx dentex* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - White trevally;

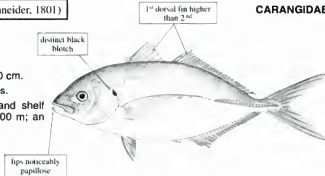
Fr - Carangue dentue.

Local names:

Size: To about 82 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On banks and shelf slope habitats at depths of 80 to 200 m; an opportunistic bottom feeder.

*Scomberoides commersonianus* (Lacepède, 1802)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Talang queenfish;

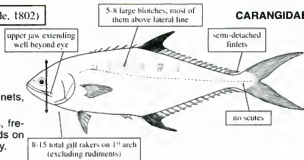
Fr - Sauteur talang

Local names: Jabto.

Size: To 12 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drift setnets, gillnets, seines, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, frequents reefs and offshore islands. Feeds on fish, cephalopods, and other pelagic prey.



Scomberoides lysan (Forsskal, 1775)

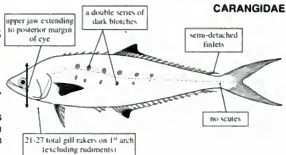
FAO names: En - Doublespotted queenfish;
Fr - Sauteur sabre.

Local names: Jabto calasey.

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drift setnets, gillnets, seines, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits inshore waters from shallow lagoons to offshore areas from the surface to depths of 100 m. Feeds on other fishes and small crustaceans.



CARANGIDAE

Scomberoides tol (Cuvier, 1832)

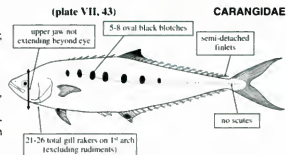
FAO names: En - Needlescaled queenfish;
Fr - Sauteur leurre.

Local names: Jabto calasey.

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drift setnets, gillnets, seines, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Schooling near the surface in coastal waters. Feeds primarily on fish.



(plate VII, 43)

CARANGIDAE

Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch, 1793)

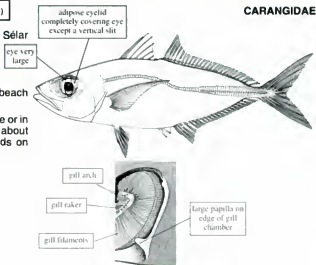
FAO names: En - Bigeye scad; Fr - Sélar coulisou.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, beach seines, purse seines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Schooling inshore or in shallow waters, but ranging in depths of about 170 m; also over shallow reefs. Feeds on benthic and planktonic invertebrates.



CARANGIDAE

gill chamber after lifting opercle

Seriola rivoliana* (Valenciennes, 1833)*CARANGIDAE**

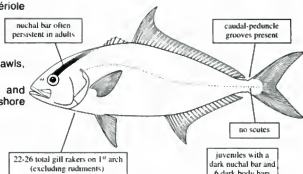
FAO names: En - Almaco jack; Fr - Sériole limon.

Local names: Shiiraan.

Size: To 1.1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, bottom trawls, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Adults pelagic and epibenthic; oceanic, rarely found in inshore waters.

***Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829)****CARANGIDAE**

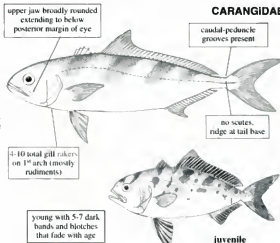
FAO names: En - Blackbanded trevally; Fr - Sériole amourez.

Local names: Buraasow.

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, traps, gillnets, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Solitary, mainly in off-shore reefs on continental shelf at depths of 20 to 150 m.

***Trachinotus africanus* Smith, 1967****CARANGIDAE**

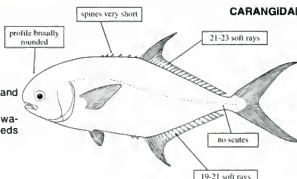
FAO names: En - African pompano; Fr - Pompaneau africain.

Local names: Madax-Dhagax.

Size: To 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, gillnets, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: In shallow coastal waters with reefs or rocky outcrops. Feeds mainly on mollusks (rock mussels).



Trachinotus bailloni (Lacepède, 1801)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Smallspotted dart;

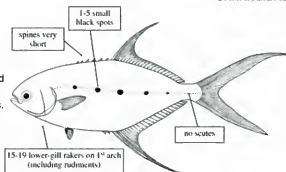
Fr - Pompaneau muscadin.

Local names: Durub.

Size: To 54 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, gillnets, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.

*Trachinotus blochii* (Lacepède, 1801)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Snubnose dart;

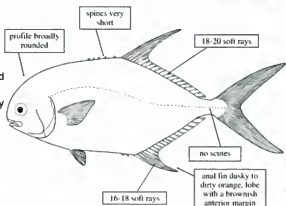
Fr - Pompaneau lune.

Local names: Madax-Dhagax.

Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, gillnets, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coral and rocky reef areas in shallow coastal waters.

*Trachinotus russellii* (Cuvier, 1832)

CARANGIDAE

FAO names: En - Largespotted dart;

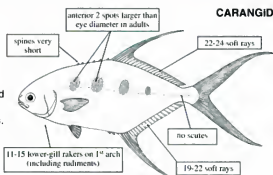
Fr - Pompaneau pierrot.

Local names:

Size: To 75 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.



Trachurus indicus Nekrasov, 1966

CARANGIDAE

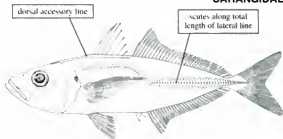
FAO names: En - Arabian scad; Fr - Chinchard d'Arabie.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, handlines, and gillnets. Of major importance to fisheries.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in depths of 20 to 100 m. Feeds on small crustaceans and fish fry.

*Ulua mentalis* (Cuvier, 1833)

CARANGIDAE

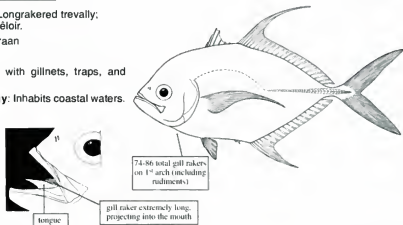
FAO names: En - Longrakered trevally; Fr - Carangue démélor.

Local names: Shiiraan

Size: To 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, traps, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.

*Uraspis helvola* (Forster, 1801)

CARANGIDAE

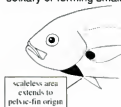
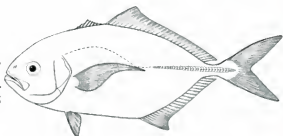
FAO names: En - Whitetongue jack; Fr - Carangue langue blanche

Local names:

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, purse seines, dipnets, longlines, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: An oceanic species, pelagic in surface waters as well as demersal; solitary or forming small schools.



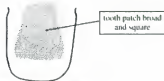
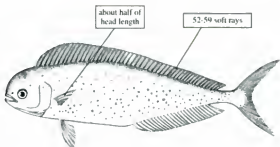
tongue, roof and floor of mouth white or cream-coloured, the rest blue-black

CORYPHAENIDAE

Dolphinfishes

Coryphaena equiselis Linnaeus, 1758**FAO names:** En - Pompano dolphinfish;

Fr - Coryphène dauphin.

Local names: Sucbaan.**Size:** To 75 cm, common to 50 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with trolling gear and floating lines.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, inhabiting open waters, but also approaching the coast. Feeds on fish and squids.

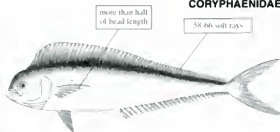
dorsal surface of tongue

Coryphaena hippurus Linnaeus, 1758**FAO names:** En - Common dolphinfish;

Fr - Coryphène commune.

Local names: Sucbaan.**Size:** To 2.0 m, common to 1.0 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with trolling gear, tuna longlines, and driftnets.**Habitat and biology:** Pelagic, inhabiting open waters, but also approaching the coast. Feeds mainly on fish, but also on crustaceans and squids.

CORYPHAENIDAE



dorsal surface of tongue



MENIDAE

Moonfishes

Mene maculata (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

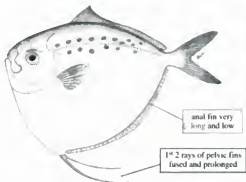
FAO names: En - Moonfish; Fr - Luneur.

Local names: Dhareerow.

Size: To 24 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, beach seines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: In deeper coastal waters, especially around coral reefs, sometimes in estuaries; feeds on benthic invertebrates.



LEIOGNATHIDAE

Ponyfishes, silpmouths, toothponies

Gazza minuta (Bloch, 1797)

(plate VIII, 44)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Toothpony; Fr - Sapsap dentu.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm, common to 10 cm.

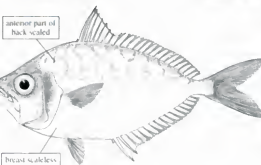
Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bag-nets, and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters down to depths of about 40 m, mostly near the bottom.

caniniform
teeth, mouth
projecting
forward



protracted mouth



Leiognathus herbis (Valenciennes, 1835)

(plate VIII, 45)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Berber ponyfish;

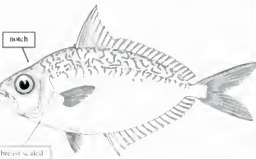
Fr - Sapsap berbère.

Local names:

Size: To 11 cm, common to 9 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and in-shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Shallow waters down to depths of 40 m, predominantly near the bottom. Feeds on small crustaceans and bivalves.



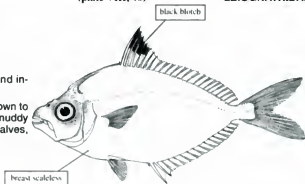
Leiognathus daura (Cuvier, 1829)

(plate VIII, 46)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Goldstripe ponyfish;

Fr - Sapsap doré.

Local names:**Size:** To 14 cm, common to 9 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls and in-shore seines.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow waters down to a depth of 40 m, predominantly over muddy bottoms. Feeds on polychaetes, bivalves, small crustaceans, and sponges.*Leiognathus elongatus* Günther, 1874

(plate VIII, 47)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Slender ponyfish;

Fr - Sapsap élégant.

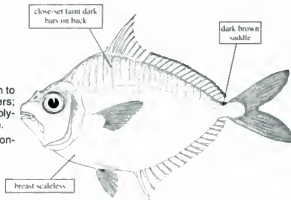
Local names: Dool-Dool.**Size:** To 12 cm, common to 8 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow waters down to a depth of 40 m; schooling near the bottom. Feeds on small crustaceans, polychaetes, and algae.*Leiognathus equulus* (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate VIII, 48)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Common ponyfish;

Fr - Sapsap commun.

Local names:**Size:** To 24 cm, common to 18 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow waters down to a depth of 40 m, enters brackish waters; schooling near the bottom. Feeds on polychaetes, small crustaceans, and small fish.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

Leiognathus fasciatus (Lacepède, 1803)

(plate VIII, 49)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

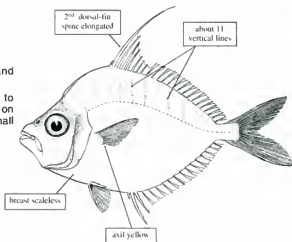
FAO names: En - Striped ponyfish;
Fr - Sapsap rayé.

Local names:

Size: To 21 cm, common to 17 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and driftnets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow waters to depths of about 40 m, schooling. Feeds on polychaetes, small crustaceans, and small fish.

*Leiognathus leuciscus* (Günther, 1860)

(plate VIII, 50)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

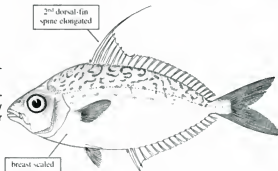
FAO names: En - Whipfin ponyfish;
Fr - Sapsap fil.

Local names:

Size: To 12 cm, common to 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bag-nets, and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m, usually near the bottom. Feeds on shrimps, other crustaceans, and polychaetes.

*Leiognathus lineolatus* (Valenciennes, 1835)

(plate VIII, 51)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Ornate ponyfish;
Fr - Sapsap écriture.

Local names:

Size: To 9.5 cm, common to 7 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters, down to depths of about 40 m, usually near the bottom. Feeds on small crustaceans, chaetognaths, nematodes, bivalves, and gastropods.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



Leiognathus splendens (Cuvier, 1829)

(plate IX, 52)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

FAO names: En - Splendid pony; Fr - Sapsap soleil.

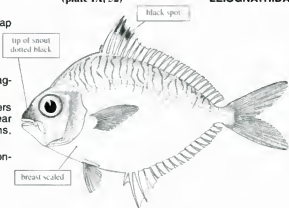
Local names:

Size: To 14 cm, common to 10 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bagnets, and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m. Schools near the bottom. Feeds on small crustaceans, foraminiferans, and bivalves.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Secutor insidiator* (Bloch, 1797)

(plate IX, 53)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

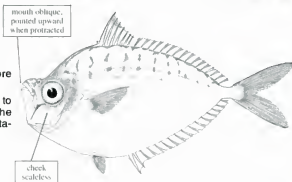
FAO names: En - Pugnose ponyfish; Fr - Sapsap boxeur.

Local names: Dhareerow.

Size: To 11 cm, common to 8 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, inshore seines, bagnets, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m, predominantly near the bottom, schooling. Feeds on small crustaceans.

*Secutor ruconius* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

(plate IX, 54)

LEIOGNATHIDAE

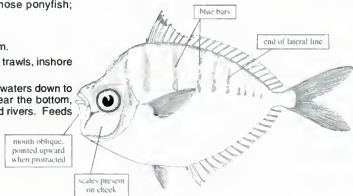
FAO names: En - Deep pugnose ponyfish; Fr - Sapsap bouledogue.

Local names:

Size: To 8 cm, common to 6 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, inshore seines, bagnets, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow waters down to depths of about 40 m, lives near the bottom, schooling; enters estuaries and rivers. Feeds on small crustaceans.



BRAMIDAE

Pomfrets, ocean breams

Brama dussumieri (Cuvier, 1831)

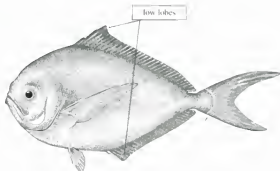
FAO names: En - Lesser bream; Fr - Castagnole mignonne.

Local names:

Size: To about 20 cm.

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic and along the continental slope.



LUTJANIDAE

Snappers, jobfishes

Aphareus furca (Lacepède, 1802)

(plate IX, 55)

LUTJANIDAE

FAO names: En - Smalltoothed jobfish;

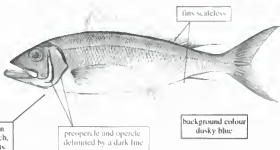
Fr - Vivaneau tidents.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and vertical longlines.

Habitat and biology: Inshore coral reefs at depths between 6 and 70 m. Feeds mainly on fish.

*Aphareus rutilans* Cuvier, 1830

(plate IX, 56)

LUTJANIDAE

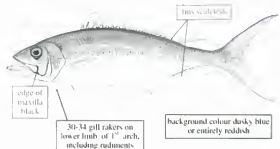
FAO names: En - Rusty jobfish; Fr - Vivaneau rouillé.

Local names:

Size: To 80 cm, common to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trolled lures, handlines, bottom longlines, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inshore reef areas, from the surface to a depth of 100 m. Feeds mainly on fishes.



Aprion virescens Valenciennes, 1830

(plate IX, 57)

LUTJANIDAE

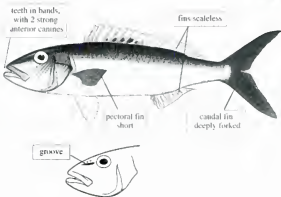
FAO names: En - Green jobfish; Fr - Vivaneau job.

Local names: Huud.

Size: To 1 m, common to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, bottom longlines, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits inshore reef areas, from the surface down to a depth of 100 m. Feeds mainly on fishes, but also on shrimps, crabs, cephalopods, and planktonic organisms.

*Etelis carbunculus* Cuvier, 1828

(plate X, 58)

LUTJANIDAE

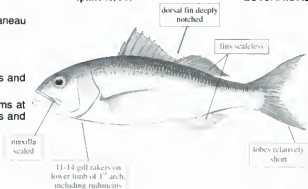
FAO names: En - Ruby snapper; Fr - Vivaneau rubis.

Local names: Qashaar.

Size: To 80 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom longlines and deep handlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms at depths of 90 to 300 m. Feeds on fishes and larger invertebrates.

*Etelis coruscans* Valenciennes, 1862

(plate X, 59)

LUTJANIDAE

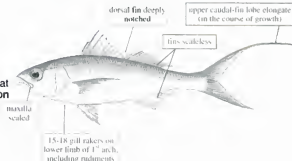
FAO names: En - Flame snapper; Fr - Vivaneau laflamme.

Local names:

Size: To 70 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with deep handlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms at depths between 100 and 300 m. Feeds on small fishes, squids, and crustaceans.



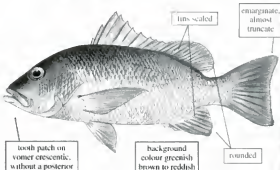
Lutjanus argentimaculatus (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate X, 60)

LUTJANIDAE

FAO names: En - Mangrove red snapper;

Fr - Vivaneau des mangroves.

Local names: Buraad.**Size:** To 1.2 m, common to 80 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines, bottom longlines, and trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Juveniles and young adults in mangrove estuaries and in the lower reaches of freshwater streams; adults in deeper reef areas to depths of 100 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

scale rows above lateral line horizontal anteriorly



vomerine tooth-patch on roof of mouth

*Lutjanus bengalensis* (Bloch, 1790)

(plate X, 61)

LUTJANIDAE

FAO names: En - Bengal snapper;

Fr - Vivaneau du Bengale.

Local names: Tiin-Tiinbiyow.**Size:** To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs at depths between 10 and 25 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.

tooth patch on vomer crescentic, without a posterior median extension

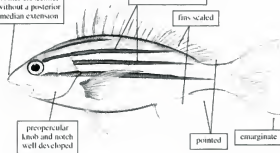
sides of body yellow, with 4 blue lines

fins scaled

preopercular knob and notch well developed

pointed

emarginate



Lutjanus bohar (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate X, 62)

LUTJANIDAE

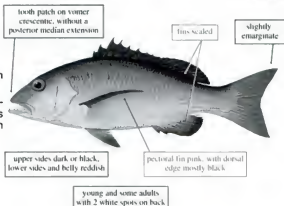
FAO names: En - Twospot red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau chien rouge.

Local names: Buraad.

Size: To 75 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and bottom longlines.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs, sheltered lagoons, outer reefs, usually at depths between 10 and 70 m. Feeds mainly on fishes.

*Lutjanus coeruleolineatus* (Rüppell, 1838)

(plate X, 63)

LUTJANIDAE

FAO names: En - Blueline snapper; Fr - Viva-neau strié.

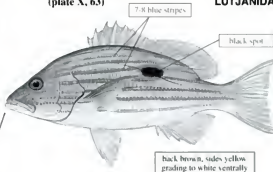
Local names:

Size: To 35 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs at depths between 10 and 20 m.

tooth patch on vomer crescentic, without a posterior median extension

*Lutjanus ehrenbergii* (Peters, 1869)

(plate XI, 64)

LUTJANIDAE

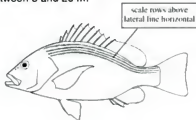
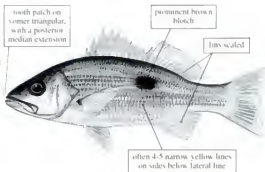
FAO names: En - Ehrenberg's snapper; Fr - Vivaneau encrier.

Local names: Can-Gub.

Size: To 35 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs at depths between 5 and 20 m.



Lutjanus fulviflamma (Forsk  l, 1775)

(plate XI, 65)

LUTJANIDAE

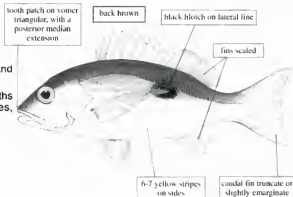
FAO names: En - Blackspot snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau gibelot

Local names: Can-Gub.

Size: To 35 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs at depths between 3 and 35 m. Feeds on fishes, shrimps, crabs, and other crustaceans.

*Lutjanus fulvus* (Schneider, 1801)

(plate XI, 66)

LUTJANIDAE

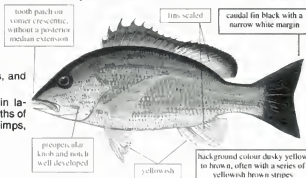
FAO names: En - Blacktail snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau queue noir.

Local names: Can-Gub.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs in lagoons and on outer reef slopes from depths of 2 to 40 m. Feeds at night on fishes, shrimps, crabs, holothurians, and cephalopods.

*Lutjanus gibbus* (Forsk  l, 1775)

(plate XI, 67)

LUTJANIDAE

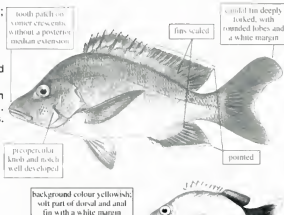
FAO names: En - Humpback red snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau pagaie.

Local names: Cijjo.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs, often schooling; from depths of 6 to at least 30 m. Feeds on fishes and a variety of invertebrates.



Lutjanus johnii (Bloch, 1792)

(plate XI, 68)

LUTJANIDAE

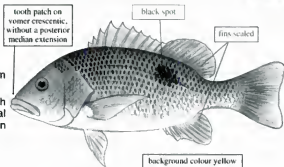
FAO names: En - John's snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau ziebelo.

Local names:

Size: To 70 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, bottom longlines, traps, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Juveniles in brackish mangrove estuaries, adults probably on coral reefs; found to depths of 80 m. Feeds on fishes and benthic invertebrates.

*Lutjanus kasmira* (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XI, 69)

LUTJANIDAE

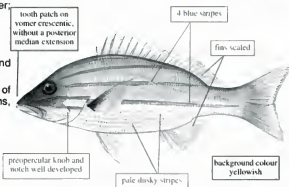
FAO names: En - Common bluestripe snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau a raies bleues.

Local names: Can-Gub.

Size: To 35 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Coral reefs to depths of at least 60 m. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.

*Lutjanus lutjanus* Bloch, 1790

(plate XII, 70)

LUTJANIDAE

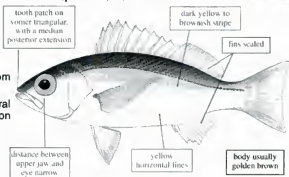
FAO names: En - Bigeye snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau gros yeux.

Local names: Can-Gub.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits offshore coral reefs to depths of at least 90 m. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.



Lutjanus monostigma (Cuvier, 1828)

FAO names: En - Onespotsnapper;
Fr - Vivaneau eglefin.

Local names: Can-Gub.

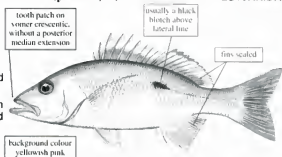
Size: To 60 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs from depths of 5 to 30 m. Feeds on fishes and benthic crustaceans.

(plate XII, 71)

LUTJANIDAE

*Lutjanus rivulatus* (Cuvier, 1828)

FAO names: En - Blubberlip snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau maori.

Local names: Tar-Tawo carbeed.

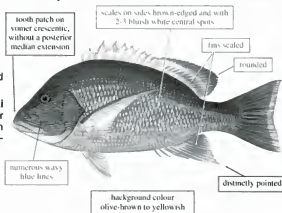
Size: To 65 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and gillnets, trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occasionally on coral reefs or shallow inshore flats; also in deeper waters up to a depth of 100 m. Feeds on fishes, cephalopods, and benthic crustaceans.

(plate XII, 72)

LUTJANIDAE

*Lutjanus russelli* (Bleeker, 1849)

FAO names: En - Russell's snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau hublot.

Local names: Can-Gub.

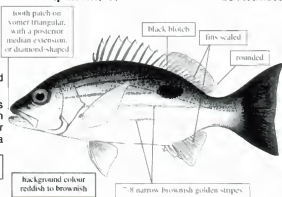
Size: To 45 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In offshore coral reefs and inshore rock and coral reefs; juveniles in brackish mangrove estuaries and in the lower reaches of freshwater streams; down to a depth of 80 m.

(plate XII, 73)

LUTJANIDAE



diamond-shaped



or



vomerine tooth-patch
on roof of mouth

Lutjanus sanguineus (Cuvier, 1828)

(plate XII, 74)

LUTJANIDAE

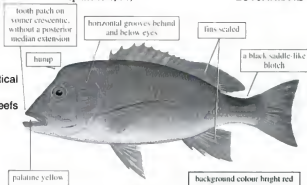
FAO names: En - Humphead snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau tête.

Local names: Cijjo-Tuurey.

Size: To 85 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, vertical longlines, traps, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: On coral and rocky reefs to depths of at least 100 m.

*Lutjanus sebae* (Cuvier, 1828)

(plate XII, 75)

LUTJANIDAE

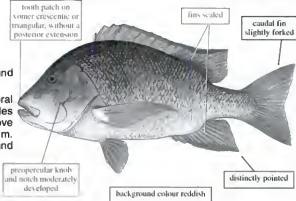
FAO names: En - Emperor red snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau bourgeois.

Local names: Cijjo-giirey.

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In the vicinity of coral reefs and over adjacent sand flats; juveniles commensal with sea urchins or in mangrove areas; adults found in depths of 10 to 100 m. Feeds on fishes, benthic crustaceans, and cephalopods.

*Macolor niger* (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XIII, 76)

LUTJANIDAE

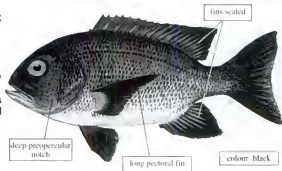
FAO names: En - Black-and-white snapper;
Fr - Vivaneau plate;

Local names: Tar-Tawo.

Size: To 60 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs at depths of 5 to 90 m. Feeds mainly on fishes and crustaceans.



Paracaesio xanthurus Bleeker, 1869

(plate XIII, 77)

LUTJANIDAE

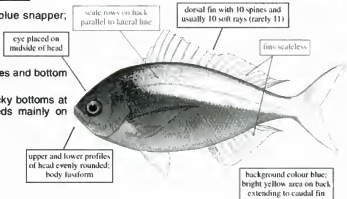
FAO names: En - Yellowtail blue snapper; Fr - Vivanette queue jaune.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and bottom longlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms at depths of 20 to 150 m. Feeds mainly on zooplankton.

*Pinjalo pinjalo* (Bleeker, 1850)

(plate XIII, 78)

LUTJANIDAE

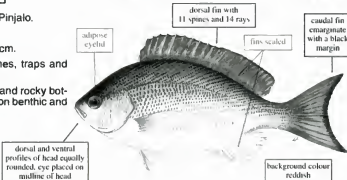
FAO names: En - Pinjalo; Fr - Pinjalo.

Local names: Cijjo.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On reefs and rocky bottoms to depths of 60 m. Feeds on benthic and planktonic invertebrates.

*Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830)

(plate XIII, 79)

LUTJANIDAE

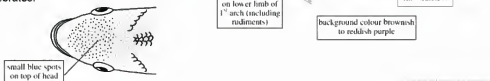
FAO names: En - Crimson jobfish; Fr - Colas fil.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To 80 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom longlines and deep handlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms between depths of 90 and 360 m. Feeds on small fishes, crustaceans, and pelagic invertebrates.



Pristipomoides multidens (Day, 1870)

(plate XIII, 80)

LUTJANIDAE

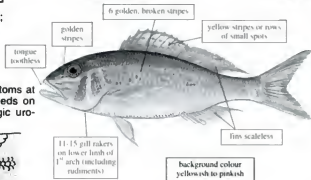
FAO names: En - Goldbanded jobfish;
Fr - Colas à bandes dorées.

Local names:

Size: To 90 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms at depths between 40 and 200 m. Feeds on small fishes, crustaceans, and pelagic urochordates.

*Pristipomoides sieboldii* (Bleeker, 1857)

(plate XIII, 81)

LUTJANIDAE

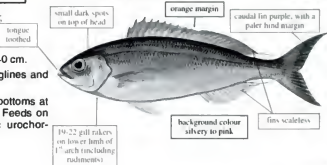
FAO names: En - Lavender jobfish;
Fr - Colas lavande.

Local names:

Size: To about 60 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom longlines and deep longlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms at depths between 180 and 360 m. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and pelagic urochordates.

*Pristipomoides zonatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)

(plate XIV, 82)

LUTJANIDAE

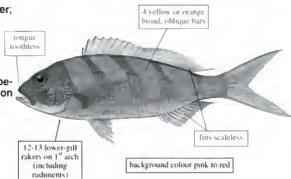
FAO names: En - Obliquebanded snapper;
Fr - Colas bagnard.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines.

Habitat and biology: Over rocky bottoms between depths of 70 and 300 m. Feeds on fishes, benthic and pelagic invertebrates.



CAESIONIDAE

Fusiliers

Caesio caerulea Lacepède, 1802

FAO names: En - Blue-and-gold fusilier;
Fr - *Caesio azuror*.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, gillnets, traps, trawls, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: A schooling species found in coastal waters, primarily around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

(plate XIV, 83)

CAESIONIDAE

*Caesio lunaris* Cuvier, 1830

FAO names: En - Lunar fusilier; Fr - *Caesio à croissant*.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drive-in nets, seines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Found in coastal areas, mainly on or near coral reefs.

(plate XIV, 84)

CAESIONIDAE

*Caesio teres* Seale, 1906

FAO names: En - Yellow-and-blueback fusilier;
Fr - *Fusillier à dos jaune et bleu*.

Local names:

Size: To about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drive-in nets, gill-nets, handlines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Schooling around coral reefs, with a preference of coralline lagoons. Feeds on zooplankton.

(plate XIV, 85)

CAESIONIDAE



***Caesio varilineata* Carpenter, 1987**

(plate XIV, 86)

CAESIONIDAE

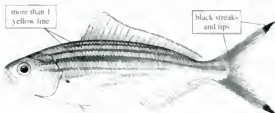
FAO names: En - Variablelined fusilier;
Fr - Fusilier à bandes variées.

Local names:

Size: To about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, handlines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Schooling around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

***Caesio xanthonota* Bleeker, 1853**

(plate XIV, 87)

CAESIONIDAE

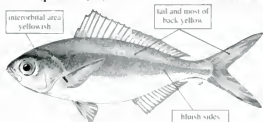
FAO names: En - Yellowback fusilier;
Fr - Fusilier à dos jaune.

Local names: Carabi.

Size: To about 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, handlines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Schooling around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

***Dipterygnotus balteatus* (Valenciennes, 1830)**

(plate XV, 88)

CAESIONIDAE

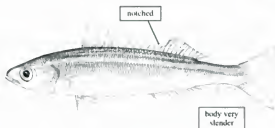
FAO names: En - Mottled fusilier; Fr - Fusilier marbré.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught at night, using lights and dip nets; important as a tuna baitfish in some countries.

Habitat and biology: A primarily nearshore pelagic species. Feeds on zooplankton.



***Gymnoaesio gymnoptera* (Bleeker, 1856)**

(plate XV, 89)

CAESIONIDAE

FAO names: En - Slender fusilier; Fr - Fusilier élégant.

Local names:

Size: To about 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and drive-in nets; used as a baitfish for tuna.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

***Pterocaesio capricornis* Smith & Smith, 1963**

(plate XV, 90)

CAESIONIDAE

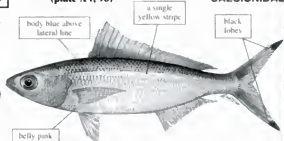
FAO names: En - Capricorn fusilier; Fr - Fusilier capricorne.

Local names:

Size: To about 21 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters, around coral reefs.

***Pterocaesio chrysozona* (Cuvier, 1830)**

(plate XV, 91)

CAESIONIDAE

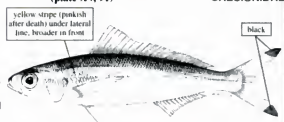
FAO names: En - Goldband fusilier; Fr - Caesio à ceinture d'or.

Local names:

Size: To about 21 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drive-in nets, gillnets, handlines and occasionally with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Schools around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

***Pterocaesio marri* Schultz, 1953**

(plate XV, 92)

CAESIONIDAE

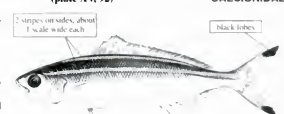
FAO names: En - Marr's fusilier; Fr - Fusilier de Marr.

Local names:

Size: To about 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drive-in nets, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Schools around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.



Pterocaesio pisang (Bleeker, 1853)

(plate XVI, 93)

CAESIONIDAE

FAO names: En - Banana fusilier; Fr - Fusilier banane.

Local names:

Size: To about 21 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drive-in nets, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Schooling around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.

*Pterocaesio tile* (Cuvier, 1830)

(plate XVI, 94)

CAESIONIDAE

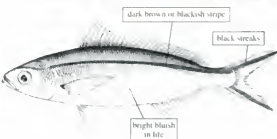
FAO names: En - Darkbanded fusilier; Fr - Fusilier à ligne olive.

Local names:

Size: To about 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drive-in nets, gillnets, traps, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Schooling around coral reefs. Feeds on zooplankton.



LOBOTIDAE

Tripletails

Lobotes surinamensis (Bloch, 1790)

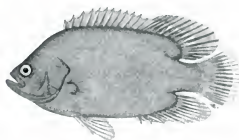
FAO names: En - Tripletail; Fr - Croupia roche.

Local names: Jalow.

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines, gillnets, traps, and hook-and-line.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters and muddy estuaries. Feeds on bottom-dwelling crustaceans and small fish.



GERREIDAE

Silverbiddles, mojarras

Gerres acinaces Bleeker, 1854

FAO names: En - Longtail silverbiddy;
Fr - Blanche goubernal.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Favours shallow waters over sandy bottoms; from coral reefs to brackish lagoons.

45-55 scale rows
between base of 5th dorsal
spine and lateral line



body depth 2.5-2.9 times
in standard length

Gerres filamentosus (Cuvier, 1829)

FAO names: En - Whipfin silverbiddy;
Fr - Blanche fil.

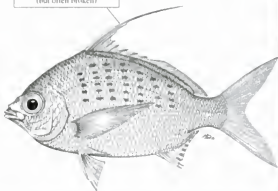
Local names:

Size: To 25 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Shallow coastal waters to depths of at least 50 m. Feeds on benthic organisms living on sand and mud.

2nd dorsal-fin spine very long
(but often broken)



GERREIDAE

Gerres oblongus (Cuvier, 1830)

FAO names: En - Slender silverbiddy;
Fr - Blanche élégante.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with setnets and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Prefers coralline areas. Feeds on benthic organisms living on sandy bottoms.

44-45 lateral-line scales



body slender

GERREIDAE

Gerres oyena (Forsskål, 1775)

GERREIDAE

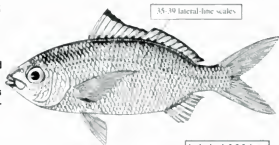
FAO names: En - Common silverbiddy;
Fr - Blanche commune.

Local names:

Size: To 25 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and seines.

Habitat and biology: Along sandy beaches but also entering estuaries and brackish lagoons.



35-39 lateral-line scales

body depth 3-3.5 times
in standard length

HAEMULIDAE

Grunts, sweetlips, rubberlips, hotlips

Diagramma pictum (Thunberg, 1792)

(plate XVI, 95)

FAO names: En - Painted sweetlips;
Fr - Diagramme voilier.

Local names: Cadaasho.

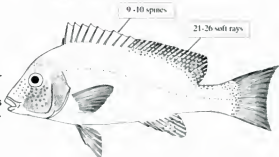
Size: To 60 cm, common to 45 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, bottom trawls, and longlines.

Habitat and biology: Shallow coastal areas and coral reefs down to a depth of 80 m. Feeds on bottom invertebrates and fish.



underside of head



9-10 spines

21-26 soft rays

juveniles with longitudinal black bands, adults
with spots disappearing in large individuals*Plectorhinchus chubbii* (Regan, 1919)

(plate XVI, 96)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Dusky rubberlip; Fr - Diagramme sombre.

Local names: Matakoto.

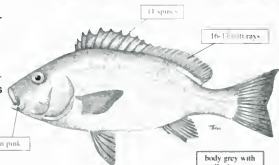
Size: To 75 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters near reefs; juveniles in weedy areas.



underside of head



11 spines

16-17 soft rays

chin pink

body grey with
small white spots

Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus (Ehrenberg, 1830)

(plate XVI, 97)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Lemon sweetlip; Fr - Diagramme citron.

Local names: Xabkoole.

Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines.

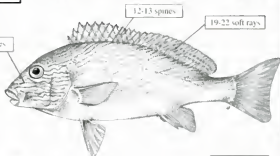
Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters near reefs and weedy areas. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.



underside of head



juvenile



body bluish

Plectorhinchus gaterinus (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XVI, 98)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Blackspotted rubberlip; Fr - Diagramme moucheté.

Local names: Xabkoole-Fil-Fil.

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and by spear.

Habitat and biology: Coastal waters.



underside of head



juvenile



colour yellowish grey with dark spots on body and fins

Plectorhinchus gibbosus (Lacepède, 1802)

(plate XVI, 99)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Harry hotlips; Fr - Diagramme noir.

Local names: Matakoto-Tuurey.

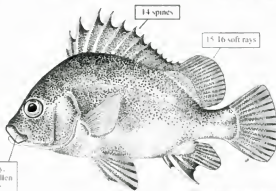
Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, spears, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Coastal reefs, sandbanks, and near estuaries.



underside of head



lips fleshy, greatly swollen with age

Plectorhinchus paulayi Steindachner, 1895

FAO names: En - Zebra sweetlip; Fr - Diagramme zébré.

Local names: Tar-Tabo.

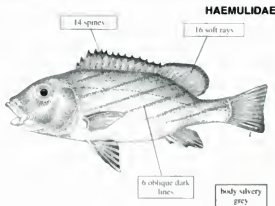
Size: To about 45 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines.

Habitat and biology: A rare species, taken in inshore.



underside of head



HAEMULIDAE

Plectorhinchus plagiodesmus Fowler, 1935

FAO names: En - Barred rubberlip; Fr - Diagramme rayé.

Local names: Matakoto-Tuurey.

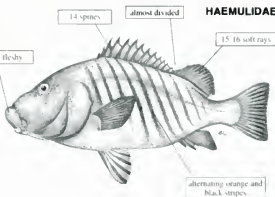
Size: To about 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and by spear.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coral reefs, often seen in pairs.



underside of head



HAEMULIDAE

Plectorhinchus playfairi (Pellegrin, 1914)

FAO names: En - Whitebarred rubberlip; Fr - Diagramme rayons de soleil.

Local names: Sufac.

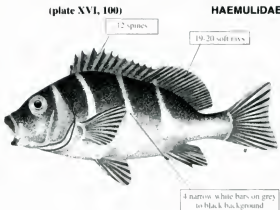
Size: To 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handline and spear.

Habitat and biology: In coral reefs, down to a depth of 80 m.



underside of head



HAEMULIDAE

(plate XVI, 100)

Plectorhinchus schotaf (Forsskal, 1775)**FAO names:** En - Minstrel sweetlip;

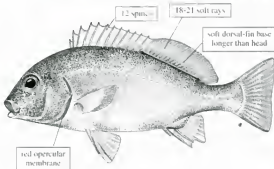
Fr - Diagramme ménestrel.

Local names: Matakō.**Size:** To 80 cm, common to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines and by spear.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits coastal waters near reefs.

underside of head

(plate XVII, 101)

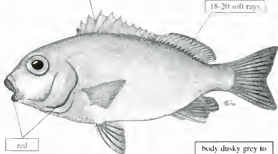
HAEMULIDAE

*Plectorhinchus sordidus* (Klunzinger, 1870)**FAO names:** En - Sordid rubberlip; Fr - Diagramme à lèvres rouges.**Local names:** Matakō.**Size:** To 30 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits inshore and offshore rocks and coral reefs.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

underside of head

12 spines

18-20 soft rays



body dusky grey to brownish grey

Plectorhinchus vittatus (Linnaeus, 1758)**FAO names:** En - Oriental sweetlips;

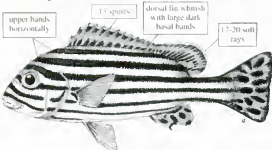
Fr - Diagramme oriental.

Local names: Geedoy.**Size:** To 50 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines and by spear.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits coral reefs and inshore rocky reefs.**Remarks:** In Fischer and Bianchi, 1984, listed as *Plectorhinchus orientalis* (Bloch, 1793).

underside of head

(plate XVII, 102)

HAEMULIDAE



juvenile



Pomadasys argenteus* (Forsskål, 1775)*HAEMULIDAE**

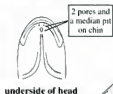
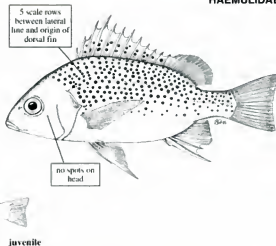
FAO names: En - Silver grunt; Fr - Grondeur argenté.

Local names:

Size: To 52 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bottom longlines, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.



underside of head



juvenile

Pomadasys commersonni* (Lacepède, 1802)*HAEMULIDAE**

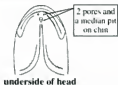
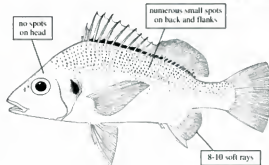
FAO names: En - Smallspotted grunter; Fr - Grondeur moucheté.

Local names: Matakoto-Tuurey.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bottom longlines, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters, sheltered estuaries and tidal creeks. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.



underside of head

***Pomadasys furcatus* (Schneider, 1801)**

(plate XVI, 103)

HAEMULIDAE

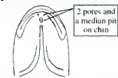
FAO names: En - Banded grunter; Fr - Goret à six bandes.

Local names: Huuqle.

Size: To 38 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters near reefs.



underside of head

Pomadasys kaakan (Cuvier, 1830)

(plate XVII, 104)

HAEMULIDAE

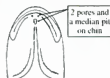
FAO names: En - Javelin grunter; Fr - Grondeur javelot.

Local names: Huuqle.

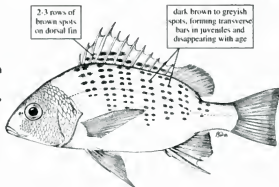
Size: To 80 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bottom longlines, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters, at depths of about 60 m.



underside of head

*Pomadasys maculatum* (Bloch, 1797)

(plate XVII, 105)

HAEMULIDAE

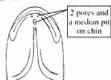
FAO names: En - Saddle grunt; Fr - Grondeur selle.

Local names: Huuqle.

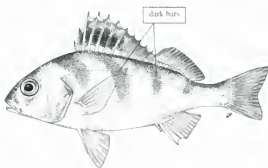
Size: To 50 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, hand-lines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters, to a depth of about 40 m.



underside of head

*Pomadasys multimaculatum* (Playfair, 1866)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Cock grunter; Fr - Grondeur coq.

Local names: Huuqle.

Size: To 76 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.



underside of head



Pomadasys olivaceum (Day, 1875)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Olive grunt; Fr - Goret olive.

Local names: Matako.

Size: To 31 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, bottom longlines, handlines, gillnets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.

*Pomadasys stridens* (Forsskal, 1775)

HAEMULIDAE

FAO names: En - Striped piggy; Fr - Goret à trois bandes.

Local names: Geedoy.

Size: To 16 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with line gear.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters. Feeds on crustaceans and fishes.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



SPARIDAE

Porgies, seabreams

Acanthopagrus berda (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XVII, 106)

FAO names: En - Picnic seabream; Fr - Pagre picnic.

Local names: Bir-Birtoy.

Size: To 90 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Mainly on rough and muddy sand grounds in coastal waters. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.



Acanthopagrus bifasciatus (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XVII, 107)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Twobar seabream;
Fr - Pagre double bande.

Local names: Tar-Tawo.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, handlines, stakenets, and traps.

Habitat and biology: In shallow coastal waters, mainly around coral reefs; enters estuaries and bays.

*Argyrops filamentus* (Valenciennes, 1830)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Soldierbream; Fr - Spare soldat.

Local names:

Size: To 70 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, handlines, and longlines.

Habitat and biology: On reefs. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

*Argyrops spinifer* Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XVIII, 108)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - King soldier bream;
Fr - Spare royal.

Local names: Tar-Tawo.

Size: To 70 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, longlines, handlines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Bottom-dwelling, most common between depths of 5 and 100 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates, mainly molluscs.



Cheimarius nufar (Ehrenberg in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Santer seabream;

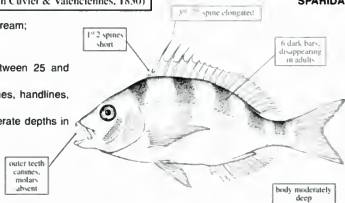
Fr - Denté nufar.

Local names: Tar-Tawo.

Size: To 75 cm, common between 25 and 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, handlines, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: At moderate depths in shelf waters.

*Crenidens crenidens* (Forsskal, 1775)

(plate XVIII, 109)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Karanteen seabream;

Fr - Saupé de Mer rouge.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trammelnets and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: On muddy bottoms in shallow coastal waters.

*Pagellus affinis* Boulenger, 1887

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Arabian pandora;

Fr - Pageot d'Arabie.

Local names:

Size: To 37 cm, common to 2 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Over various grounds, down to a depth of 150 m; omnivorous with preference for carnivorous diet.

no enlarged teeth at front of jaws, molars present



Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus Klunzinger, 1870

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Blueskin seabream;

Fr - Denté à points bleus.

Local names: Bir-Birtoy.

Size: To 60 cm, common to 35 cm.

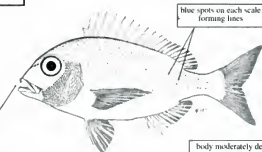
Fisheries: Caught with line gear.

Habitat and biology: Mainly in deep waters around reefs; carnivorous predator.

outer teeth
canines,
molars
absent

blue spots on each scale
forming lines

body moderately deep

*Rhabdosargus haffara* (Forsskål, 1775)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Haffara seabream;

Fr - Sargue haffara.

Local names:

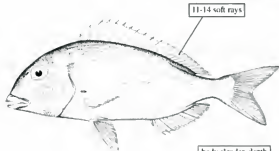
Size: To 35 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trammelnets, gillnets, beach seines, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Mainly around coral reefs and over sandy or mud-sandy bottoms. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

11-14 soft rays

body slender, depth
2.5-3 times an
standard length

*Rhabdosargus sarba* (Forsskål, 1775)

SPARIDAE

FAO names: En - Goldlined seabream;

Fr - Sargue doré.

Local names:

Size: To 60 cm, common to 40 cm.

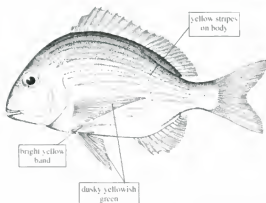
Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, gillnets, longlines, handlines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in coastal waters to depths of 60 m, sometime entering estuaries. Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates.

yellow stripes
on body

bright yellow
band

dusky yellowish
green



LETHRINIDAE

Emperors, pigface breams, largeeye breams

Gnathodentex aurolineatus (Lacepède, 1802)

(plate XVIII, 110)

FAO names: En - Striped largeeye bream;
Fr - Empereur striée.

Local names: Qashaar.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with spears, traps, gillnets, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs at depths of 3 to 20 m; forms aggregations of a hundred or more individuals. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

*Gymnocranius elongatus* Senta, 1973

(plate XVIII, 112)

LETHRINIDAE

FAO names: En - Forktail largeeye bream.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic on the continental shelf, at depths of 50 to 100 m. Feeds on bottom-living invertebrates.

*Gymnocranius grandoculis* (Valenciennes, 1830)

(plate XVIII, 111)

LETHRINIDAE

FAO names: En - Bluelined largeeye bream;
Fr - Empereur tatué.

Local names: Matakō.

Size: To 80 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom longlines, and bottom trawls.

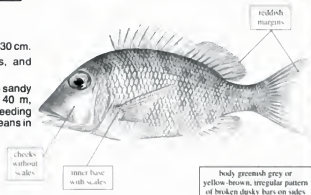
Habitat and biology: Benthic on the continental shelf and offshore rocky bottoms, at depths between 50 and 100 m. Feeds on small fish and bottom-living invertebrates.



***Lethrinus borbonicus* Valenciennes, 1830**

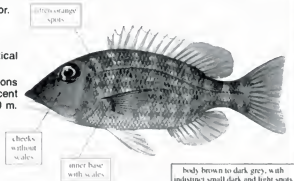
(plate XVIII, 113)

LETHRINIDAE

FAO names: En - Snubnose emperor.**Local names:****Size:** To 40 cm, common between 20 to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps, trawls, and handlines.**Habitat and biology:** During daytime in sandy areas near reefs, to depths of about 40 m, sometimes in groups; at night solitary, feeding on echinoderms, molluscs, and crustaceans in shallow waters.***Lethrinus erythracanthus* Valenciennes, 1830**

(plate XIX, 114)

LETHRINIDAE

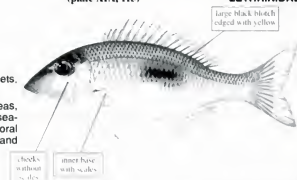
FAO names: En - Orange-spotted emperor.**Local names:****Size:** To 70 cm, common to 50 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines, vertical longline, traps, and trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits deep lagoons and channels, outer reef slopes and adjacent soft-bottom areas; at depths of 20 to 120 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.***Lethrinus harak* (Forsskal, 1775)**

(plate XIX, 115)

LETHRINIDAE

FAO names: En - Thumbprint emperor;

Fr - Empereur Saint Pierre.

Local names: Tan-Gub.**Size:** To 50 cm, common to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with shore seines, gillnets, traps, and handlines.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow sandy areas, coral rubble, mangroves, lagoon, and sea-grass areas inshore and adjacent to coral reefs. Feeds on benthic invertebrates and small fish.

Lethrinus lentjan (Lacepède, 1802)

(plate XIX, 116)

LETHRINIDAE

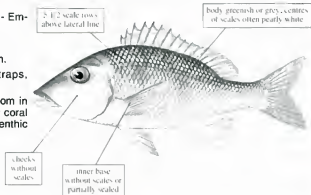
FAO names: En - Pinkear emperor; Fr - Empereur lentille.

Local names: Maxaaso.

Size: To about 50 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, trawls, beach seines, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Over sandy bottom in coastal areas, deep lagoons, and near coral reefs to depths of 50 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

*Lethrinus mahsena* (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate XIX, 117 and 118)

LETHRINIDAE

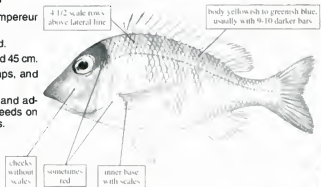
FAO names: En - Sky emperor; Fr - Empereur mahsena.

Local names: Caroole, Dhan-Guduud.

Size: To 65 cm, common between 35 and 45 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs and adjacent sandy and seagrass areas. Feeds on echinoderms, crustaceans, and fishes.

*Lethrinus microdon* Valenciennes, 1830

(plate XIX, 119)

LETHRINIDAE

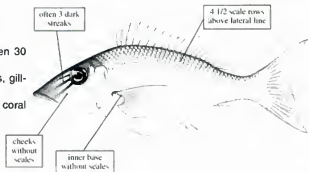
FAO names: En - Smalltooth emperor; Fr - Empereur tidentis.

Local names: Orofay.

Size: To about 70 cm, common between 30 and 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, gill-nets, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Sandy areas near coral reefs to depths of about 800 m.



***Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forsskal, 1775)**

(plate XIX, 120)

LETHRINIDAE

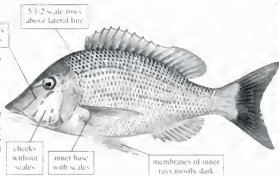
FAO names: En - Spangled emperor;
Fr - Empereur moris.

Local names: Dhuuwane.

Size: To about 80 cm, common between 20 and 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, seines, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Nearshore and offshore coral reefs, coralline lagoons, seagrass beds, mangrove swamps and coastal sand and rock areas to depths of 75 m. Feeds mainly on benthic invertebrates.



juvenile

***Lethrinus obsoletus* (Forsskal, 1775)**

(plate XX, 121)

LETHRINIDAE

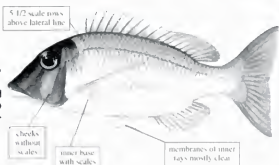
FAO names: En - Orangestriped emperor;
Fr - Empereur à bandes oranges.

Local names:

Size: To 60 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, shore seines, gillnets, handlines, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Seagrass beds, sand and rubble areas of lagoons and reefs to depths of 30 m. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, and echinoderms.

***Lethrinus olivaceus* Valenciennes, 1830**

LETHRINIDAE

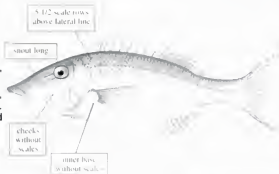
FAO names: En - Longface emperor;
Fr - Empereur gueule longue.

Local names:

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, trawls, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Sandy coastal areas, lagoons and reef slopes to depths of 185 m. Feeds mainly on fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



***Lethrinus rubrioperculatus* Sato, 1978**

(plate XX, 122)

LETHRINIDAE

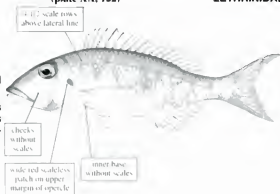
FAO names: En - Spotcheek emperor;
Fr - Empereur honteux.

Local names: Orofay.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Sand and rubble areas of outer reef slopes to depths of 160 m. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, echinoderms, and molluscs.

***Lethrinus variegatus* Valenciennes, 1830**

(plate XX, 123)

LETHRINIDAE

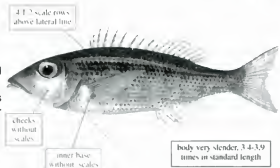
FAO names: En - Slender emperor;
Fr - Empereur bas cou.

Local names: Huud.

Size: To about 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with shore seines, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Sandy and weedy areas near coral reefs. Feeds on small benthic invertebrates.

***Monotaxis grandoculis* (Forsskal, 1775)**

(plate XX, 124)

LETHRINIDAE

FAO names: En - Humpnose bigeye bream;
Fr - Empereur bossu.

Local names: Qashaar.

Size: To 60 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, traps, spears, and handlines.

Habitat and biology: Near coral reefs at depths of 3 to 60 m. Feeds mainly on gastropods, ophiuroids, and echinoids.



NEMIPTERIDAE

Threadfin breams, monacle breams, dwarf monacle breams

Nemipterus bipunctatus (Ehrenberg, 1830)

(plate XX, 125)

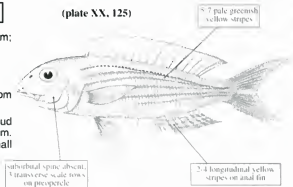
FAO names: En - Delagoa threadfin bream;
Fr - Cohana delago.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic on sand or mud bottoms in depths between 18 and 100 m. Feeds on crustaceans, cephalopods, small fishes, and polychaetes.

*Nemipterus japonicus* (Bloch, 1791)

(plate XX, 126)

NEMIPTERIDAE

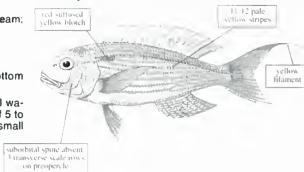
FAO names: En - Japanese threadfin bream;
Fr - Cohana japonaise.

Local names: Huuqle-Baraawe.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, bottom trawls, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in coastal waters, found on sand bottoms in depths of 5 to 80 m; usually schooling. Feeds on small fishes and benthic invertebrates.

*Nemipterus randalli* Russell, 1986

(plate XX, 127)

NEMIPTERIDAE

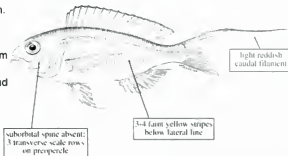
FAO names: En - Randall's threadfin bream.

Local names:

Size: attains at least 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic on sand or mud bottoms in depths of 22 to 225 m.



***Nemipterus zysron* (Bleeker, 1856-57)**

(plate XX, 128)

NEMIPTERIDAE

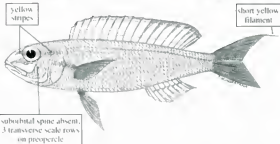
FAO names: En - Slender threadfin bream;
Fr - Cohana élégante.

Local names:

Size: To 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic on sand bottoms near rocks in depths between 10 and 125 m. Feeds on benthic organisms.

***Parascopopsis aspinosa* (Rao and Rao, 1981)**

(plate XXI, 129)

NEMIPTERIDAE

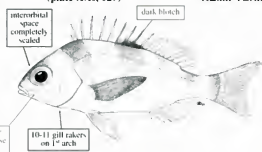
FAO names: En - Smooth dwarf monocle bream; Fr - Mamilla lisse.

Local names:

Size: To at least 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found on sand or mud bottoms in offshore waters, in depths of 20 to 225 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

***Parascopopsis eriomma* (Jordan and Richardson, 1909)**

(plate XXI, 130)

NEMIPTERIDAE

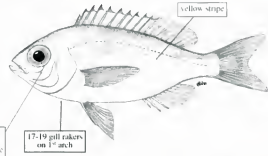
FAO names: En - Rosy dwarf monocle bream; Fr - Mamilla rosée.

Local names: Qashaar.

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic on sand or mud bottoms in offshore waters in depths of 25 to 175 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

***Parascopopsis townsendi* Boulenger, 1901****NEMIPTERIDAE**

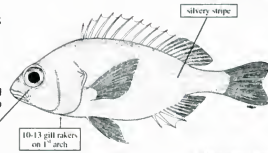
FAO names: En - Scaly dwarf monocle bream; Fr - Mamilla mignone.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic on sand or mud bottoms in offshore waters in depths of 100 to 410 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.



Scolopsis bimaculatus Rüppell, 1828

(plate XXI, 131)

NEMIPTERIDAE

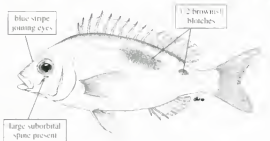
FAO names: En - Thumbprint monocle bream;
Fr - Mamila Saint Pierre.

Local names: Can-Gub.

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, hand-lines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in inshore waters; usually on coral reefs or on sand and mud bottoms near coral reefs, in depths to 60 m. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, and fishes.

*Scolopsis ghanam* (Forsskål, 1775)

(plate XXI, 132)

NEMIPTERIDAE

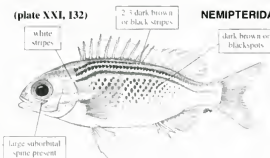
FAO names: En - Arabian monocle bream;
Fr - Mamila arabe.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, hand-lines, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, found in inshore waters on shallow sandy bottoms close to coral reefs. Feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, and fishes.

*Scolopsis taeniatatus* (Ehrenberg, 1830)

(plate XXI, 133)

NEMIPTERIDAE

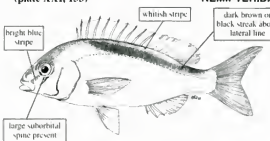
FAO names: En - Blackstreak monocle bream;
Fr - Mamila dos noir.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, commonly associated with reefs.

*Scolopsis vosmeri* (Bloch, 1792)

(plate XXI, 134)

NEMIPTERIDAE

FAO names: En - Whitecheek monocle bream;
Fr - Mamila joues blanches.

Local names: Bir-Birtyo.

Size: To 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, hand-lines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in inshore waters, usually on sand or mud bottoms close to reefs.



SCIAENIDAE

Croakers, drums, meagres, weakfishes

***Johnius (Johnius) amblycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)**

FAO names: En - Bearded croaker;
Fr - Courbine barbiche.

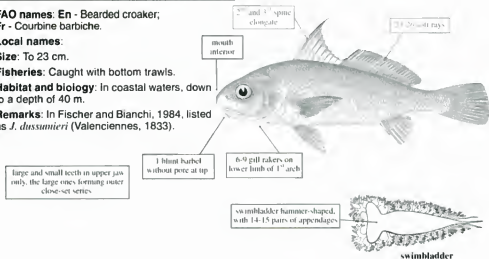
Local names:

Size: To 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, down to a depth of 40 m.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi, 1984, listed as *J. dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1833).

***Johnius (Johnieops) dussumieri* (Cuvier, 1830)**

SCIAENIDAE

FAO names: En - Dussumier's croaker;
Fr - Courbine de Dussumier.

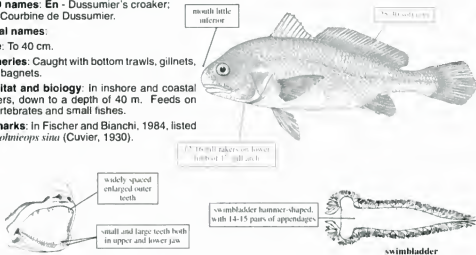
Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, gillnets, and bagnets.

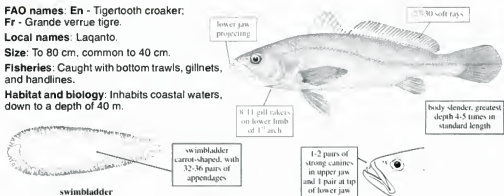
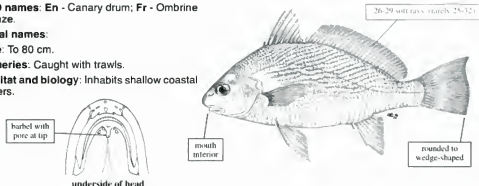
Habitat and biology: In inshore and coastal waters, down to a depth of 40 m. Feeds on invertebrates and small fishes.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi, 1984, listed as *Johnieops sinu* (Cuvier, 1930).



Otolithes ruber* (Schneider, 1801)*SCIAENIDAE****FAO names:** En - Tigertooth croaker;

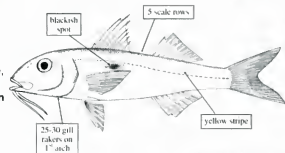
Fr - Grande verrue tigre.

Local names: Laqanto.**Size:** To 80 cm, common to 40 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls, gillnets, and handlines.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits coastal waters, down to a depth of 40 m.***Umbrina canariensis* Valenciennes, 1843****SCIAENIDAE****FAO names:** En - Canary drum; Fr - Ombrine bronze.**Local names:****Size:** To 80 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits shallow coastal waters.**MULLIDAE****Goatfishes*****Mulloidichthys flavolineatus* (Lacepède, 1802)**

(plate XXII, 135)

MULLIDAE**FAO names:** En - Yellowstripe goatfish;

Fr - Capucina à bande jaune.

Local names: Fangalaato.**Size:** To 40 cm, common to 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps, hook-and-line, and spears.**Habitat and biology:** In shallow waters, on sand bottoms of calm lagoons and bays.

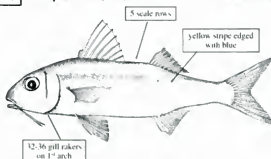
Mulloidichthys vanicolenis (Valenciennes, 1831)

(plate XXII, 136)

MULLIDAE

FAO names: En - Yellowfin goatfish;

Fr - Capucina de Vanicolo.

Local names: Fangalaato.**Size:** To 38 cm, common to 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps, gillnets, hook-and-line, and spears.**Habitat and biology:** In shallow waters, on sand bottoms of calm lagoons and bays; forms aggregations on coral reefs during the day, feeds individually at night.*Parupeneus barberinus* (Lacepède, 1801)

(plate XXII, 137)

MULLIDAE

FAO names: En - Dash-and-dot goatfish;

Fr - Rouget-barbet barberin.

Local names: Fangalaato.**Size:** To 50 cm, common to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls, shore seines, and trapnets.**Habitat and biology:** In shallow waters on sandy bottoms, but reported to a depth of 100 m. Feeds mainly on benthic crustaceans and polychaetes.*Parupeneus bifasciatus* (Lacepède, 1801)

(plate XXII, 138)

MULLIDAE

FAO names: En - Doublebar goatfish;

Fr - Rouget-barbet double-tache.

Local names: Fangalaato.**Size:** To 35 cm, common to 27 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with shore seines and with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs from depths of a few to 60 m; feeds mainly on crabs and other crustaceans.*Parupeneus cinnabarinus* (Cuvier, 1829)

(plate XXII, 139)

MULLIDAE

FAO names: En - Cinnabar goatfish;

Fr - Rouget-barbet cinnabare.

Local names: Fangalaato.**Size:** To 30 cm, common to 24 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Lives over silty and bottoms, rarely in depths less than 15 m.

Parupeneus cyclostomus (Lacepède, 1801)

(plate XXII, 140 and 141)

MULLIDAE

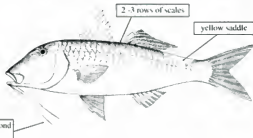
FAO names: En - Goldsaddle goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-barbet doré.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with lines, seines, and traps.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs; feeds mainly on small fish.

*Parupeneus forsskali* (Fourmanoir and Guézé, 1976)

(plate XXII, 142)

MULLIDAE

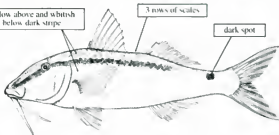
FAO names: En - Red Sea goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-barbet à bande noire.

Local names:

Size: To 28 cm, common to 22 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with hook-and-line, traps, and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Very common in shallow waters on sand bottoms near coral reefs.

*Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw, 1803)

(plate XXIII, 143)

MULLIDAE

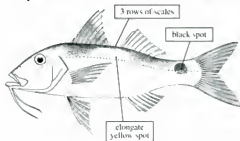
FAO names: En - Indian goatfish; Fr - Rouget-barbet indien.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and trapnets.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow coastal waters.

*Parupeneus macronema* (Lacepède, 1801)

(plate XXIII, 144)

MULLIDAE

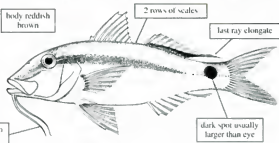
FAO names: En - Longbarbel goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-barbet bandeau.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 32 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, shore seines, and trapnets.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters on sandy or weedy bottoms.



Parupeneus pleurostigma (Bennett, 1831)

(plate XXIII, 145)

MULLIDAE

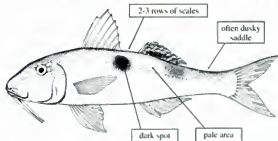
FAO names: En - Sidespot goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-barbet pastille.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Primarily an insular species, in clear water near coral reefs; feeds on benthic invertebrates.

*Parupeneus rubescens* (Lacepède, 1801)

MULLIDAE

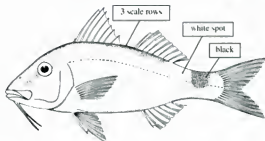
FAO names: En - Rosy goatfish; Fr - Rouget-barbet sellé.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and gill-nets.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters at depths more than 15 m; associated more with turbid water and silty sand bottoms than with coral reefs.

*Upeneus bensasi* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1842)

(plate XXIII, 146)

MULLIDAE

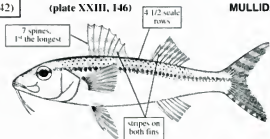
FAO names: En - Bensasi goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-souris bensasi.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 20 cm, common to 13 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and trapnets.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, down to a depth of about 40 m; schooling; feeds on benthic invertebrates.

*Upeneus moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1855)

(plate XXIII, 147)

MULLIDAE

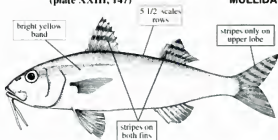
FAO names: En - Goldband goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-souris bande or.

Local names: Fangalaato.

Size: To 20 cm, common to 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with shore seines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On mud bottoms at depths of 10 to 40 m.



Upeneus sulphureus Cuvier, 1829

FAO names: En - Sulphur goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-souris aurore.

Local names: Fangalaato.

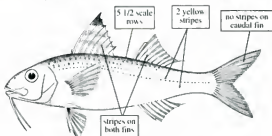
Size: To 23 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with shore seines, bottom trawls, and trapnets.

Habitat and biology: Schooling in coastal waters at depths of 20 to 60 m; enters estuaries.

(plate XXIII, 148)

MULLIDAE

*Upeneus taeniopterus* Cuvier, 1829

FAO names: En - Finstripe goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-souris rayé.

Local names: Fangalaato.

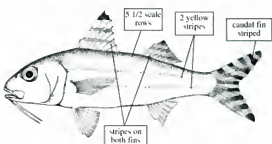
Size: To 33 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with seines, traps, gillnets, and castnets.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters on sandy bottoms near coral reefs.

(plate XXIII, 149)

MULLIDAE

*Upeneus tragula* Richardson, 1845

FAO names: En - Freckled goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-souris à bande sombre.

Local names: Fangalaato.

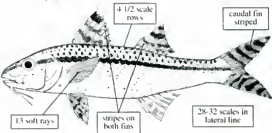
Size: To 30 cm, common to 23 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, shore seines, and trapnets.

Habitat and biology: On sand or silty sand bottoms near coral reefs from depths of a few to at least 40 m.

(plate XXIII, 150)

MULLIDAE

*Upeneus vittatus* (Forsskal, 1775)

FAO names: En - Striped goatfish;
Fr - Rouget-souris orangé.

Local names: Fangalaato.

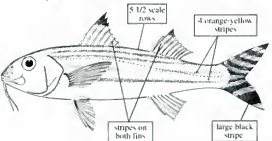
Size: To 28 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls, shore seines, and boat seines.

Habitat and biology: In turbid waters over mud bottoms from depths of a few to about 100 m.

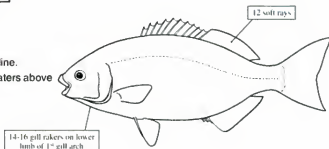
(plate XXIV, 151)

MULLIDAE

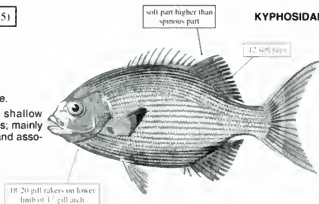


KYPHOSIDAE

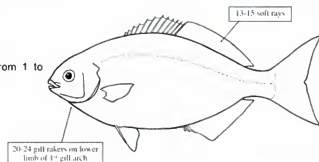
Seachubs, rudderfishes, stonebreams

Kyphosus bigibbus Lacepède, 1801**FAO names:** En - Grey chub.**Local names:****Size:** To 75 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** In shallow waters above reefs and rocky areas.*Kyphosus cinerascens* (Forsskal, 1775)**FAO names:** En - Blue seachub;

Fr - Calicagère bleue.

Local names: Bood-Boodo.**Size:** To 40 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in shallow coastal waters, about reefs and rocks; mainly herbivorous, feeding on seaweeds and associated invertebrates.

KYPHOSIDAE

Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825)**FAO names:** En - Brassy chub.**Local names:****Size:** To 60 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** In depths from 1 to 18 m.

KYPHOSIDAE

DREPANIDAE

Sicklefishes

Drepane longimanus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

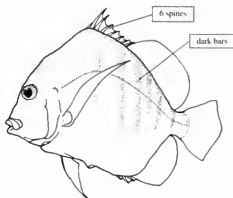
FAO names: En - Concertina fish.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Lives in coastal waters including estuaries. Feeds on small benthic invertebrates.



Drepane punctata (Linnaeus, 1758)

FAO names: En - Spotted sicklefish;

Fr - Forgeron tacheté.

Local names: Kibili.

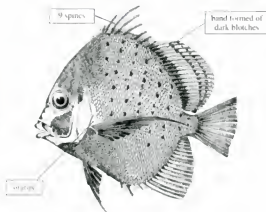
Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines, traps, and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: In shallow coastal waters around coral and rocky reefs; enters also brackish waters. Feeds on benthic invertebrates and fishes.

(plate XXIV, 152)

DREPANIDAE



EPHIPPIDAE

Spadefishes, batfishes

Platax orbicularis (Forsskål 1775)

FAO names: En - Orbicular batfish.

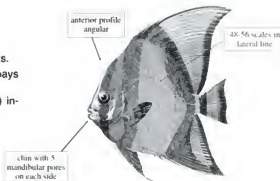
Local names: Kibili.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and nets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs, in bays and along rocky shores.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi (1984) included in the family Platacidae.

*Platax pinnatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

FAO names: En - Dusky batfish.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and nets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi (1984) included in the family Platacidae.



EPHIPPIDAE

Platax tiera (Forsskål 1775)

FAO names: En - Tiera batfish.

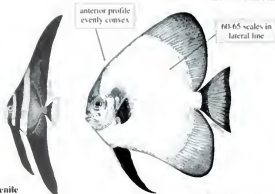
Local names:

Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with handlines and nets.

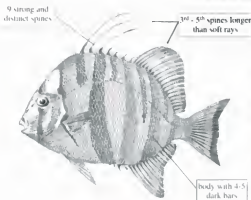
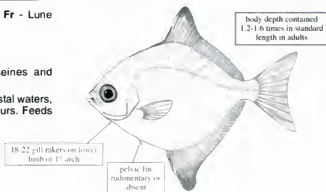
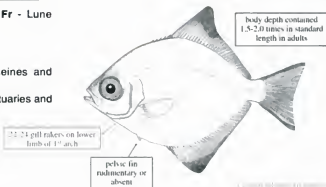
Habitat and biology: On coral reefs.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi (1984) included in the family Platacidae.



EPHIPPIDAE

juvenile

Tripteron orbis* Playfair, 1866*FAO names:** En - African spadefish.**Local names:** Buunshoole.**Size:** To 75 cm, common to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with handlines and traps.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in shallow waters around reefs. Feeds by nibbling at organisms on rocks and coral.**EPHIPPIDAE****MONODACTYLIDAE****Moonies*****Monodactylus argenteus* (Linnaeus, 1758)****(plate XXIV, 153)****FAO names:** En - Silver moony; Fr - Lune d'argent.**Local names:** Soor-Yaxaas.**Size:** To 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with beach seines and throw nets.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow coastal waters, in freshwater, estuaries and harbours. Feeds on plankton and detritus.***Monodactylus falciformis* Lacepède, 1801****FAO names:** En - Full moony; Fr - Lune pleine.**Local names:** Soor-Yaxaas.**Size:** To 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with beach seines and throw nets.**Habitat and biology:** Found in estuaries and shallow coastal waters.**MONODACTYLIDAE**

SCATOPHAGIDAE

Scats

Scatophagus tetracanthus (Lacepède, 1801)

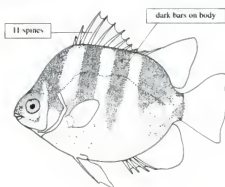
FAO names: En - Scatty.

Local names:

Size: To 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and gillnets.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, also entering estuaries. Feeds on detritus and benthic invertebrates.



POMACANTHIDAE

Angelfishes

Apolemichthys trimaculatus (Lacepède, 1831)

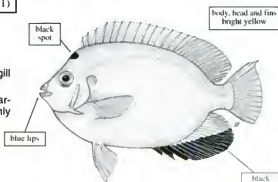
FAO names: En - Threespot angelfish.

Local names:

Size: To 25 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow coral reef areas, from depths of 15 to 30 m. Feeds mainly on sponges and tunicates.



Apolemichthys xanthurus Fraser-Brunner, 1951

POMACANTHIDAE

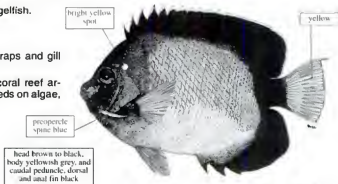
FAO names: En - Yellow-ear angelfish.

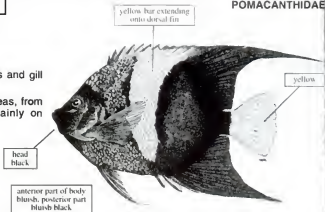
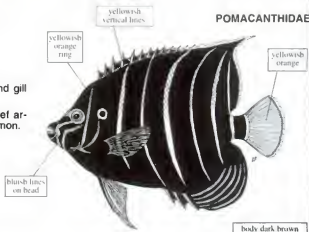
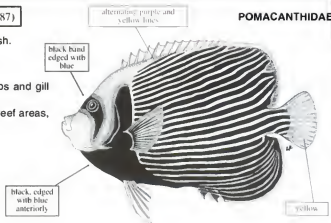
Local names:

Size: To 20 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow coral reef areas, to a depth of about 35 m. Feeds on algae, sponges, and invertebrates.



Pomacanthus asfur* (Forsskal, 1775)*FAO names:** En - Arabian angelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 35 cm standard length.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.**Habitat and biology:** Coral reef areas, from depths of 15 to 30 m. Feeds mainly on sponges and tunicates.**POMACANTHIDAE*****Pomacanthus chrysurus* Cuvier, 1831****FAO names:** En - Goldtail angelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 33 cm standard length.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow coral reef areas, from depths of 1 to 25 m. Not common.**POMACANTHIDAE*****Pomacanthus imperator* (Bloch, 1787)****FAO names:** En - Emperor angelfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 40 cm standard length.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.**Habitat and biology:** Outer coral reef areas, from depths of 1 to about 70 m.**POMACANTHIDAE**

Pomacanthus maculosus* (Forsskål, 1775)*POMACANTHIDAE**

FAO names: En - Yellowbar angelfish.

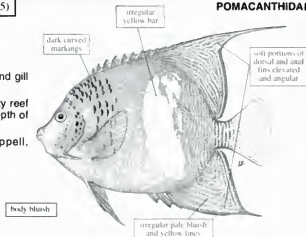
Local names:

Size: To 50 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.

Habitat and biology: More often in silty reef areas than in rich coral growth, to a depth of about 50 m.

Remarks: *Pomacanthus striatus* (Rüppell, 1835) is a junior synonym.

***Pomacanthus semicirculatus* (Cuvier, 1831)****POMACANTHIDAE**

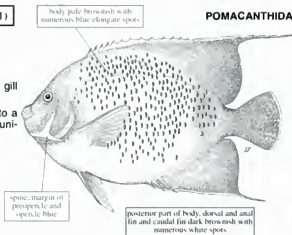
FAO names: En - Semicircle angelfish.

Local names:

Size: To at least 40 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.

Habitat and biology: Coral reef areas, to a depth of about 30 m. Feeds on sponges, tunicates, and algae.

***Pygoplites diacanthus* (Boddaert, 1772)****POMACANTHIDAE**

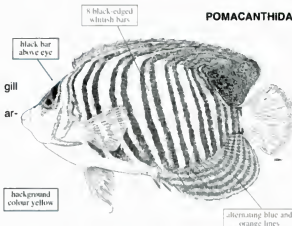
FAO names: En - Royal angelfish.

Local names:

Size: To 25 cm standard length.

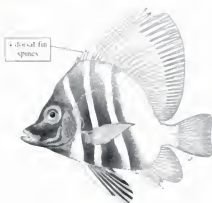
Fisheries: Caught mainly with traps and gill nets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow coral reef areas, from depths of 1 to 20 m.



PENTACEROTIDAE

Armourheads

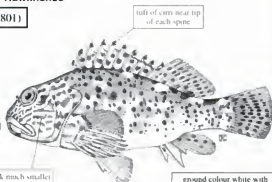
Histiopertus typus Temminck and Schlegel, 1844**FAO names:** En - Sailfin armourhead.**Local names:****Size:** To 35 cm, common to 20 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Bottom-dwelling, at depths of 40 to 400 m.

CIRRHITIDAE

Hawkfishes

Cirrhitus pinnulatus (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**FAO names:** En - Stocky hawkfish;

Fr - Epervier de corail.

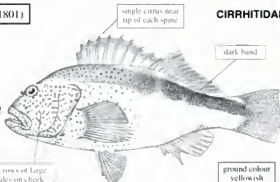
Local names:**Size:** To 30 cm, common to 23 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** A nocturnal species, living on rocky shores and reef fronts exposed to wave action. Feeds on crabs.

scales on cheek much smaller than scales on body

ground colour white with brown blotches and orangish to reddish brown spots

Paracirrhites forsteri (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)**FAO names:** En - Blackside hawkfish;

Fr - Epervier à bande noire.

Local names:**Size:** To 22 cm, common to 18 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with hook-and-line.**Habitat and biology:** A common coral reef species. Feeds mainly on small fishes.

5 to 6 rows of large scales on cheek

ground colour yellowish

CIRRHITIDAE

MUGILIDAE

Mullet

Crenimugil crenilabris (Forsskål, 1775)

FAO names: En - Fringelip mullet; Fr - Mulet boxeur.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 26 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch with seines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow waters, especially coral reef areas.

*Liza carinata* (Valenciennes, 1836)

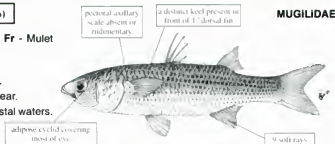
FAO names: En - Keeled mullet; Fr - Mulet caréné.

Local names:

Size: To 18 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with artisanal gear.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters.

*Liza macrolepis* (Smith, 1849)

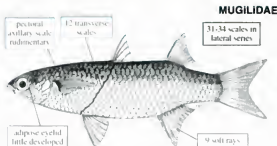
FAO names: En - Largescale mullet; Fr - Mulet à grandes écailles.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 60 cm, common to 26 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, castnets, stakenets, liftnets, and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Schooling in shallow coastal waters, estuaries and backwaters; spawns at sea; feeds mainly on living and detrital organic matter taken with sand.

*Liza melinoptera* (Valenciennes, 1836)

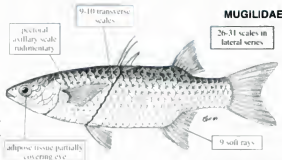
FAO names: En - Otomebora mullet; Fr - Mulet otomebora.

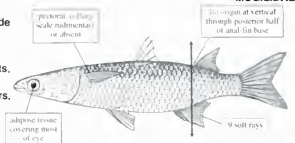
Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 22 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets catnets, stakenets, and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Schooling in shallow coastal waters, lagoons and estuaries; feeds on small benthic animals and organic material contained in sand and mud.



Liza tade* (Forsskal, 1775)*FAO names:** En - Tade mullet; Fr - Mulet tade**Local names:****Size:** To 70 cm, common to 33 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with gillnets, castnets, stakenets, and beach seines.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow coastal waters, lagoons, backwaters, and estuaries.**MUGILIDAE*****Liza vaigiensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)****FAO names:** En - Squaretail mullet; Fr - Mulet mopi.**Local names:** Caanood.**Size:** To 55 cm, common to 35 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with castnets, stakenets, and beach seines.**Habitat and biology:** Inhabits coastal waters.**MUGILIDAE*****Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758****FAO names:** En - Flathead mullet; Fr - Mulet cabot.**Local names:** Caanood.**Size:** To 90 cm, common to 35 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with gillnets, castnets, stakenets, barrier nets, lift nets, and beach seines.**Habitat and biology:** Schooling in estuaries and brackish water lagoons, also entering freshwaters; feeds on organic matter contained in sand.**MUGILIDAE**

pectoral axillary scale long, about 1/3 of pectoral-fin length

Oedalechilus labiosus* (Valenciennes, 1836)*MUGILIDAE**

FAO names: En - Hornlip mullet; Fr - Mulet labéon.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, liftnets, and seines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits coastal waters, mainly in coral reef areas.



upper lip with a row of projections, which develop into a horny fringe in larger fish



lower lip

anterior view of head

Valamugil buehanani* (Bleeker, 1853)*MUGILIDAE**

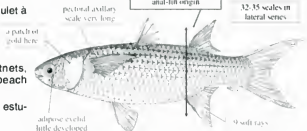
FAO names: En - Bluetail mullet; Fr - Mulet à queue bleue.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 48 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, castnets, stake or barrier nets, liftnets, and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: In coastal waters, estuaries and also rivers.



a patch of gold here

adipose eyelid little developed

Valamugil cuntesius* (Valenciennes, 1836)*MUGILIDAE**

FAO names: En - Longarm mullet; Fr - Mulet longue aile.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 41 cm, common 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, castnets, stakenets, liftnets, beach seines, and trawls.

Habitat and biology: Schooling in shallow coastal waters, estuaries and backwaters, also entering freshwater; feeds on organic matter contained in sand and mud.



adipose tissue covering most of eye



Valamugil seheli* (Forsskål, 1775)*MUGILIDAE**

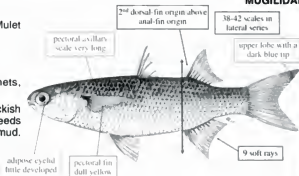
FAO names: En - Bluespot mullet; Fr - Mulet à tache bleue.

Local names: Caanood.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 24 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, castnets, stakenets, liftnets, and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Schooling in brackish waters and freshwaters; spawns at sea; feeds on organic matter contained in sand and mud.

**POLYNEMIDAE****Threadfins, tasselfishes*****Polynemus plebeius* Broussonet, 1782**

FAO names: En - Striped threadfin; Fr - Barbure rayé.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 45 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Over shallow muddy bottoms. Feeds on small crustaceans, fishes and other benthic organisms.

***Polynemus sextarius* Bloch and Schneider, 1801**

(plate XXIV, 154)

POLYNEMIDAE

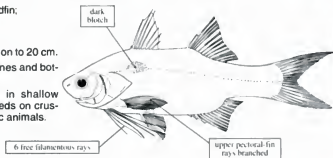
FAO names: En - Blackspot threadfin; Fr - Barbure tache noire.

Local names: Samaduul.

Size: To 30 cm total length; common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines and bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal waters and estuaries. Feeds on crustaceans, fishes, and other benthic animals.

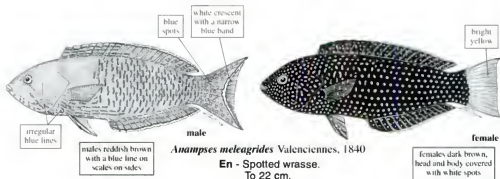
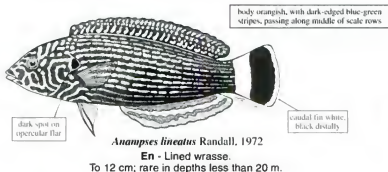
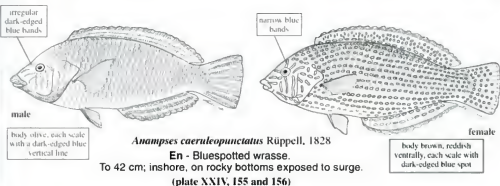


LABRIDAE

Wrasses, hogfishes, coris, tuskfishes

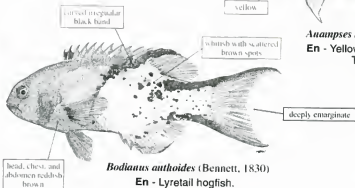
Fisheries. Mainly taken by hook-and-line, occasionally trawled. Marketed fresh, larger ones of commercial importance. Smaller species, like the cleaner wrass *Labroides dimidiatus*, are of interest to the aquarium trade.

Habitat and biology: From shallow coastal waters to a depth of about 100 m. Occur on various habitats like coral reefs, rocks, and sandy bottoms. Feed on bottom-dwelling invertebrates, some on ectoparasites of other fishes.

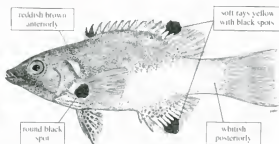


*Anampses twistii* Bleeker, 1856

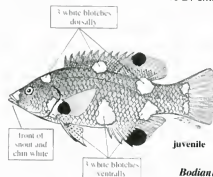
En - Yellowbreasted wrasse.
To 18 cm.

*Bodianus anthoides* (Bennett, 1830)

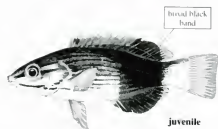
En - Lyretail hogfish.
To 21 cm.

*Bodianus axillaris* (Bennett, 1831)

En - Turncoat hogfish.
To 20 cm.



juvenile



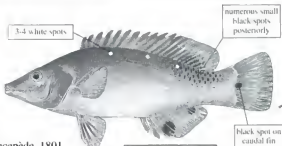
juvenile

*Bodianus bilunulatus bilunulatus* (Lacepède, 1801)

En - Tarry hogfish; Fr - Vieille à selle noire. Maambiyo.
To 50 cm, on offshore reefs and coral dropoffs in depths from 8 to 160 m.



juvenile



3-4 white spots

numerous small black spots posteriorly

black spot on caudal fin

***Bodianus diana* Lacepède, 1801**

En - Diana's hogfish; **Fr** - Vieille diane queue.
To 25 cm; in coral reefs, from depths of 9 to 50 m.

body red above, creamy white on sides and below

5 narrow horizontal stripes and intervening rows of spots

background colour yellowish to pinkish

***Bodianus leucostictus* (Bennett, 1831)**

En - Fourline hogfish.
To 28 cm; in coral and rocky reefs, to depths of 50 m.



distinctly curved

filamentous lobes in adults

very large adults pink with a blue jaw

***Bodianus macrognathos* (Morris, 1974)**

En - Giant hogfish.
To 62 cm; over rocky bottoms, in depths of 25 to 65 m.



black spot on opercular

white with 3 broad red stripes

***Bodianus opercularis* (Guichenot, 1847)**

En - Blackspot hogfish.
To at least 12 cm; deeper reefs, at depths less than 35 m.



body pale, with 3 broken stripes on upper half on sides

***Bodianus trilineatus* (Fowler, 1934)**

En - Threeline hogfish.
To 25 cm; over rough bottoms, at depths of 50 to 100 m.



Cheilinus binaculatus Valenciennes, 1840

En - Two-spot wrasse.

To 15 cm; often in areas with thick vegetation.

body greenish brown with reddish brown fins; each scale on sides usually with a bluish spot

small individuals with about 4 vertical brown bars on sides



Cheilinus chlorurus (Bloch, 1791)

En - Floral wrasse; Fr - Vieille tachetée.

To 36 cm; on coral reefs, to depths of 15 m.

(plate XIV, 157)



Cheilinus diagrammus (Lacepède, 1801)

En - Cheeklined wrasse; Fr - Vieille barbe noire.

To 37 cm; on coral reefs, at depths from 10 to at least 50 m.

(plate XIV, 158)

body greenish brown above, reddish brown below; each scale on sides with a red spot

6 yellowish to white bars

body mostly greenish brown to black



Cheilinus fasciatus Bloch, 1791

En - Redbreast wrasse; Fr - Madame tombée rage

To 40 cm; on coral reefs, to depths of 30 m.

(plate XXV, 159)

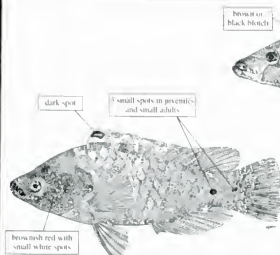


body greenish

Cheilinus lunulatus (Forsskal, 1775)

En - Broomtail wrasse.

To 40 cm; on coral reefs, sand and seagrass habitats, to depths of 30 m.



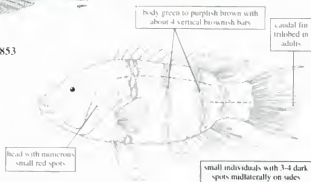
Cheilinus oxycephalus Bleeker, 1853

En - Snooty wrasse.
To 17 cm; on coral reefs.



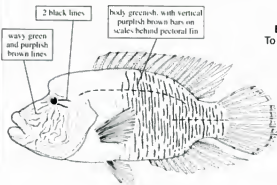
Cheilinus mentalis Rüppell, 1828

En - Mental wrasse.
To at least 20 cm.



Cheilinus trilobatus Lacépède, 1801

En - Tripletail wrasse; Fr - Vieille triple queue.
To 40 cm; on coral reefs, at depths to below 20 m.
(plate XXV, 160)



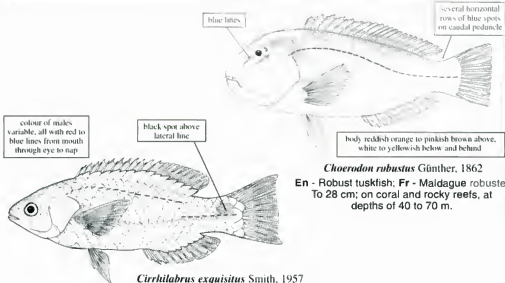
Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell, 1828

En - Humphead wrasse; Fr - Napoléon. Jalow.
To 2.0 m; on coral reefs, at depths of about 30 m.
(plate XXV, 161)



Cheilio inermis (Forsskal, 1775)

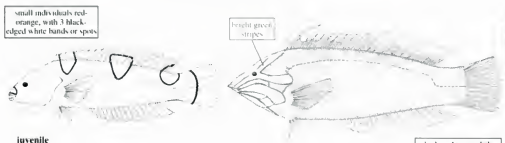
En - Cigar wrasse; Fr - Longue girelle. Zuu-Zow.
To 50 cm; in back reef and weedy areas, at depths of 1 to 10 m.
(plate XXV, 162)

*Choerodon robustus* Günther, 1862

En - Robust tuskfish; Fr - Maldague robuste
To 28 cm; on coral and rocky reefs, at depths of 40 to 70 m.

Cirrhitilabrus exquisitus Smith, 1957

En - Exquisite wrasse.
To 11 cm; on reefs, from depths of 6 to 32 m.



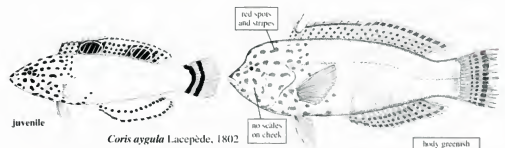
juvenile

Coris africana Smith, 1957

En - African coris; Fr - Clarisse africain.

To 40 cm; juveniles in shallow tide pools, adults in weed, rock and coral areas, to depths of about 20 m. In Fischer and Bianchi (1984) recorded as *C. gaimard africana* Smith, 1957.

(plate XXV, 163)



juvenile

Coris aygula Lacepède, 1802

En - Clown wrasse; Fr - Clarisse clown. Maabiyo.
To 1.1 m; juveniles common in shallow tide pools, adults in weed, rock and coral areas, at depths of about 20 m.

(plate XXV, 164 and 165)



Coris caudimacula Quoy & Gaimard, 1834

En - Spottail coris.

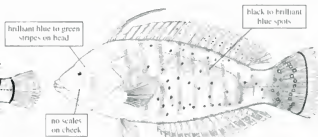
To 20 cm; associated with reefs.

lowermost stripe salmon pink, breaking up posteriorly into irregular elongate spots

small individuals red-orange, with 5 black-edged white bands or spots; prominent black spot on dorsal fin



juvenile



Coris frerei Günther, 1866

En - Queen coris; Fr - Girelle reine.

To 60 cm; juveniles in shallow tide pools, adults in weed, rock and coral areas, to depths of about 20 m. In Fischer and Bianchi (1984) recorded as *C. formosa* (Bennett, 1830).

(plate XXV, 166)

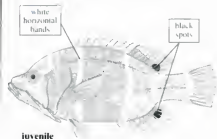
body dark green to purplish brown, turning red forward on sides and head



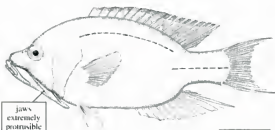
Coris variegata (Rüppell, 1835)

En - Dapple coris.

To 20 cm.



juvenile



Epibulus insidiator (Pallas, 1770)

En - Slingjaw wrasse; Fr - Epibule gourami. Maabiyo.

To 54 cm; on shallow coral reefs at depths of 5 or 6 m.

body yellow or brown

snout produced into a prominent tube-like structure tipped with jaws

body greenish brown to greenish blue



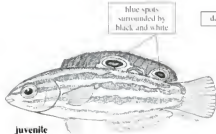
Gouphosus caeruleus Lacepède, 1801

En - Bird wrasse; Fr - Poisson oiseau.

To 30 cm; on rocky and coral reefs at depths of 1 to 15 m.
(plate XXVI, 167)

blue spots surrounded by black and white

dark green stripes



juvenile



Halichoeres cosuetus Randall & Smith, 1982

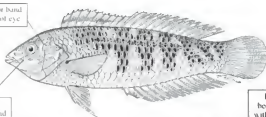
En - Adorned wrasse.

To at least 11 cm; on coral reefs and rocky substrata.

salmon pink stripes dorsally, yellowish ventrally

vertical blue spot or band behind upper half of eye

oblique red streaks on head



Halichoeres dussumieri (Valenciennes, 1839)

En - Dussumier's wrasse.

To 14 cm; on rocky and weedy bottoms.

body greenish brown, becoming white ventrally, with 6-7 reddish brown bars

body with 3 black bars

black spot encircled by yellow

head bluish grey, with prominent red horizontal wavy stripes and spots

prominent yellow patch



juvenile

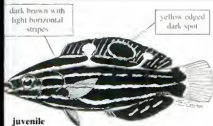


Halichoeres hortulanus (Lacepède, 1801)

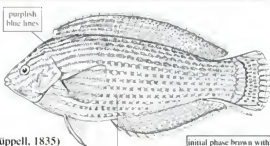
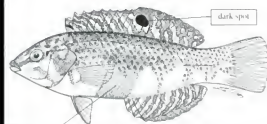
En - Checkerboard wrasse; Fr - Lalo damier.

To 25.5 cm; on coral reefs at depths of 1 to at least 20 m.
(plate XXVI, 168)

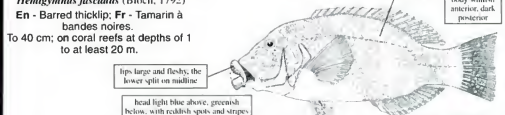
body bluish to whitish, each scale with a vertical black bar



juvenile

Halichoeres marginatus (Rüppell, 1835)En - Dusky wrasse.
To 18 cm.terminal phase greenish to
orange-brown with lines of
blue-edged greenish spots;
caudal fin with a green crescentinitial phase brown with
faint lighter stripes
following scale rows; 2
yellow-edged blue
spots in dorsal fin;
caudal fin whitish*Halichoeres nebulosus* (Valenciennes, 1839)En - Nebulous wrasse.
To 11.5 cm; inshore, juveniles in sandy areas,
adults on exposed rocky bottoms.large light red to
pink area, a white
band in front and
1/2 in the middle

dark spot

head greenish
above, yellowish
below, with
several blue-edged
bronze stripessmall individuals with yellowish
bars on body continuing as
yellow bars on blackish headbrown or blackish zigzag stripe
(edged in yellow on head)lips large and
fleshysides black with
4-5 white bars*Hemigymnus fasciatus* (Bloch, 1792)En - Barred thicklip; Fr - Tamarin à
bandes noires.To 40 cm; on coral reefs at depths of 1
to at least 20 m.lips large and fleshy, the
lower split on midlinehead light blue above, greenish
below, with reddish spots and stripesscales with
bluish spotsbody whitish
anterior, dark
posterior*Hemigymnus melapterus* (Bloch, 1791)

En - Blackeye thicklip; Fr - Tamarin vert. Maabiyo.

To 90 cm, common to 50 cm; on coral reefs at depths of 1 to at least 20 m.

very small individuals
with a white vertical area
between dorsal-fin and
anal-fin origin

initial phase brown to olive brown with 17-19 dark brown bars

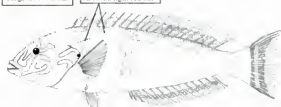


initial phase pale greenish, bluish, or pinkish with 20-23 orangish brown bars

terminal male phase with a deep blue to purple bar followed by a broad light red bar

blue-green bands on head

terminal male phase green, shading to blue-green ventrally, with 17 purplish red bars



***Hologymnosus doliatus* (Lacepède, 1801)**

En - Pastel wrasse; Fr - Colombine pastel.
To 50 cm, common to 38 cm; on coral or rocky reefs at depths of at least 30 m.



black stripe broadening posteriorly

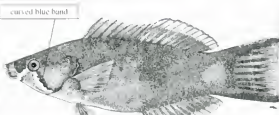
adults light blue shading to white or yellowish anteriorly

***Labroides dimidiatus* (Valenciennes, 1839)**

En - Cleaner wrasse.
To 11.5 cm. Feeds on ectoparasites of other fishes; establishes cleaning stations on the reef.



juveniles and females



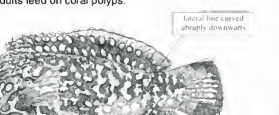
male

***Labricus quadrilineatus* (Rüppell, 1825)**

En - Fourline wrasse.
To 11.5 cm; the young are cleaners, adults feed on coral polyps.



body blackish red in terminal phase, orange in initial phase

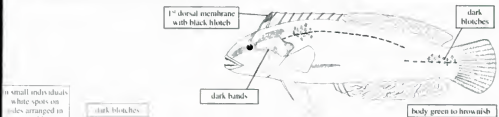


lateral line curved abruptly downwards

***Macropharyngodon bipartitus* Smith, 1957**

En - Vermiculate wrasse.
To 13 cm.

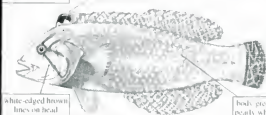
terminal phase with irregular greenish spots (white spots in juvenile)



Novaculichthys macrolepidotus (Bloch, 1791)

En - Seagrass wrasse.

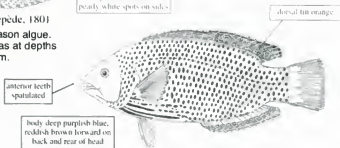
To at least 13 cm; in seagrasses or dense beds of algae.



Novaculichthys taeniourus Lacépède, 1801

En - Rockmover wrasse; Fr - Rason algue.

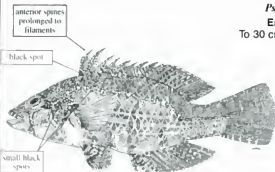
To 30 cm; in shallow weedy areas at depths of a few to at least 25 m.



Pseudodax moluccanus (Valenciennes, 1839)

En - Chiseltooth wrasse; Fr - Vieille ciseau.

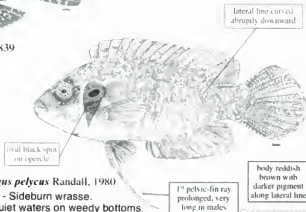
To 30 cm; on rock and coral reefs to a depth of 60 m.



Pteragogus flagellifer Valenciennes, 1839

En - Cocktail wrasse.

To 20 cm; on weedy bottoms.

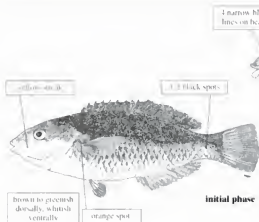


Pteragogus pelycus Randall, 1980

En - Sideburn wrasse.

To 15 cm; in quiet waters on weedy bottoms.





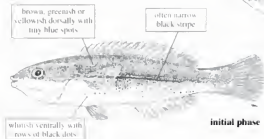
initial phase



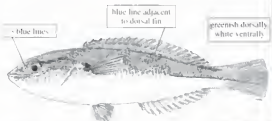
terminal phase

Stethojulis albobittata* (Bonaterre, 1788)*En** - Bluelined wrasse.

To 13 cm; a shallow-reef dweller.



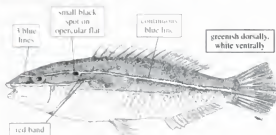
initial phase



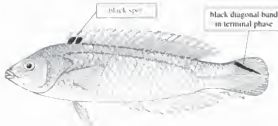
terminal phase

Stethojulis interrupta* (Bleeker, 1851)*En** - Cutribbon wrasse.

To 13 cm.

***Stethojulis strigiventer* (Bennett, 1832)****En** - Three-ribbon wrasse.

To 15 cm; on substrates with heavy benthic plant growth.

***Suezichthys caudovittatus* (Steindachner, 1898)****En** - Spottail wrasse.

To at least 10.5 cm; at depths of 50 to 130 m.

initial phase orangish dorsally, scales on sides with pink centres and broad yellow margin, 8 faint pinkish bars on body

black spots rimmed with pale blue

juveniles and females brown to black dorsally, white ventrally

body reddish violet with blue-green band on each scale

terminal phase light red dorsally, with yellow-edged olive lines

Suezichthys russelli Randall, 1981

En - Russell's wrasse.
To at least 7.5 cm.

caudal fin
lunate

blue-green margin

Thalassoma amblycephalum Bleeker, 1856

En - Twotone wrasse.
To 16 cm.

6 black bars

pink stripe



colour bluish green

Thalassoma hardwicke (Bennett, 1828)

En - Sixbar wrasse.
To 18 cm.

yellowish and blue
vertical lines

bright yellow
band



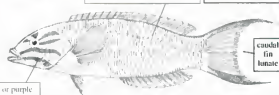
Thalassoma lebraicum (Lacepède, 1801)

En - Goldbar wrasse.
To at least 23 cm.

body bright green to blue with a
vertical red band on each scale

small individuals
with a large black
spot in dorsal fin and
caudal-fin base

caudal
fin
lunate



Thalassoma lunare (Linnaeus, 1758)

En - Moon wrasse; Fr - Girelle verte.
To 30 cm; on coral and rocky reefs at
depths of 1 to 20 m.

terminal male phase
blue-green with 3
irregular pink to turquoise
stripes on body

red or purple
lines on head



Thalassoma purpuraceum (Forsskal, 1775)

En - Surge wrasse; Fr - Girelle hublot.
To 46 cm; on reef flats and in the surge zone of coral
and rocky reefs at depths of 0.1 to 10 m.
(plate XXVI, 169 and 170)

initial phase green and
reddish with 2 longitudinal
bands of elliptical or
rectangular green spots

head rose with 4
green-blue bands
radiating from eye

black
spots

green and pink
stripes dorsally

2nd green stripe
consists of
close-set
elongate spots



Thalassoma quinquevittatum (Lay & Bennett, 1839)

En - Fivestripe wrasse.

To 17 cm.

initial phase brownish red
and green, the green in 2
longitudinal series of
ellipses or rectangles



Thalassoma trilobatum (Lacepède, 1801)

En - Christmas wrasse; Fr - Girelle de Noël.

To 30 cm; mostly in shallow waters of exposed rocky shores.

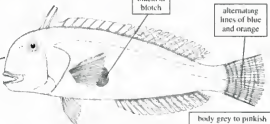
(plate XXVI, 171 and 172)

terminal male phase
salmon pink on body, with
2 longitudinal series of
blue and green blotches

blackish
blotch

alternating
lines of blue
and orange

sharp edge



body grey to pinkish

Xyrichtys bimaculatus Rüppell, 1828

En - Two-spot razorfish.

To 28.5 cm; lives probably on open sandy bottoms.

1st 2 spines separated
from rest of fin

blue-edged black spot
below 6th dorsal-fin spine

sharp
edge



body pale blue to green
with 3 or 4 green
indistinct vertical bars

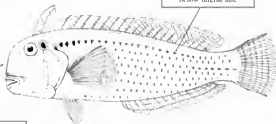
Xyrichtys pavo (Valenciennes, 1839)

En - Peacock wrasse; Fr - Rason paon.

To 30 cm; over sandy bottoms at depths of 7 to at least 30 m.

several bright red spots
outlined in pink on and
below lateral line

sharp
edge



body greenish brown
above, whitish below

Xyrichtys pentadactylus (Linnaeus, 1758)

En - Fivefinger wrasse; Fr - Rason ocellé.

To 25 cm; over sandy bottoms in shallow waters.

SCARIDAE

Parrotfishes

Fisheries: Parrotfishes are caught in traps, various types of nets, and with spear.

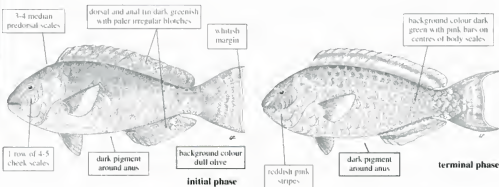
Habitat and biology: Coastal waters in coral reefs areas, from shallow water to a depth of about 60 m. Feed on algae, which they rasp from rocks and dead corals, but often corals and sediment is grinded and ingested with the algae. Many species are territorial and occupy a certain area for a long period, less species are solitary or schooling.

Remarks: The colour pattern of most species changes from juveniles to adults and during sexual transformation. The first colour pattern of adults is called initial phase. Depending on the species, this can be the a female or a young male. The second colour phase is called terminal phase and occurs exclusively in males.



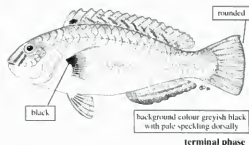
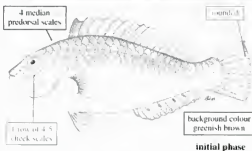
Bolbometopon muricatum (Valenciennes, 1840)

En - Green humphead parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet bossu vert.
To 1.2 m; grazes on live corals.



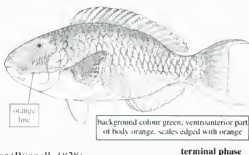
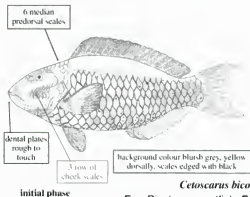
Calotomus carolinus (Valenciennes, 1840)

En - Caroline's parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet des Carolines.
To 40 cm standard length; in shallow waters, associated with marine grassbeds and coral reefs. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.
(plate XXVI, 173 and 174)



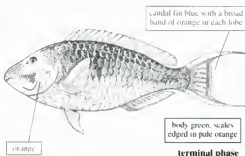
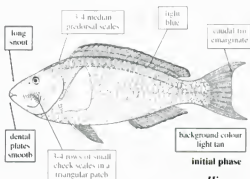
Calotomus spinideus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

En - Spinytooth parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet dentu.
To 19 cm; usually in shallow waters, associated with marine grassbeds. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



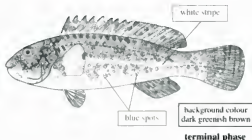
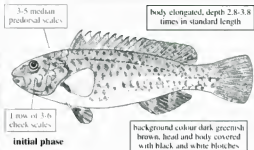
Cetoscarus bicolor (Rüppell, 1828)

En - Bicolour parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet à points rouges.
To 90 cm; on coral reefs, grazes on algae.
(plate XXVII, 175 and 176)



Hipposcarus harid (Forsskal, 1775)

En - Candelamoa parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet candelamoa.
To 58 cm; associated with coral reefs, feeds on benthic algae.
(plate XXVII, 177 and 178)

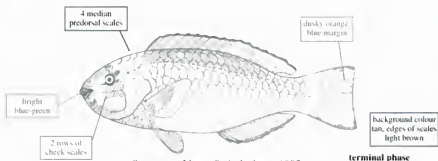


Leptoscarus vaigiensis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

En - Marbled parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet marbré.

To 35 cm; found in seagrass beds, feeds on seagrasses and algae.

(plate XXVII, 179 and 180)

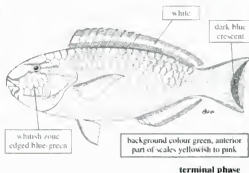
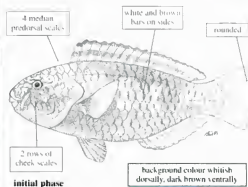


Scarus arabicus (Steindachner, 1902)

En - Arabian parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet arabe.

To about 40 cm.

(plate XXVII, 181)



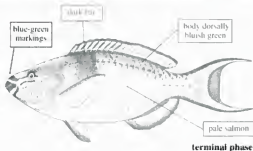
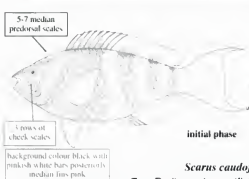
Scarus atrilunula Randall & Bruce, 1983

En - Bluemoon parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet lune bleue.

To 30 cm; associated with coral reefs, grazes on benthic algae.

Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

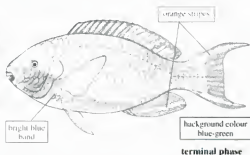
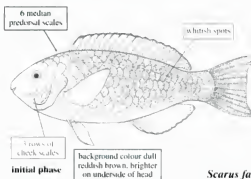
(plate XXVIII, 183 and 184)



Scarus caudofasciatus (Günther, 1862)

En - Redbarred parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet à bandes rouges.

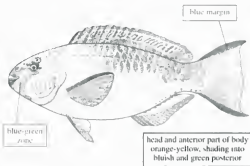
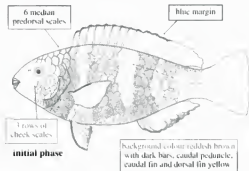
To 50 cm; an outer reef species, found at depths below 10 m. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



Scarus falcipinnis (Playfair, 1867)

En - Sicklefin parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet faucille.

To at least 45 cm; in shallow water, grazes on algae. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed. (plate XXVIII, 187 and 188)



Scarus ferrugineus Forsskal, 1775

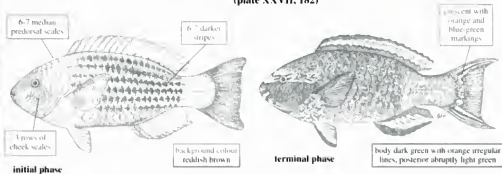
En - Rusty parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet ronille.

To about 40 cm; found in depths of 1 to 60 m, feeds on benthic algae. (plate XXVIII, 189 and 190)

*Scarus festivus* Valenciennes, 1840

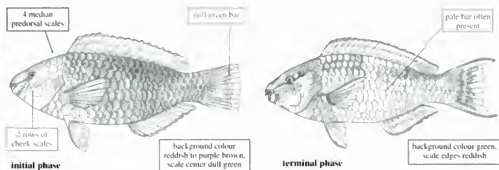
En - Festive parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet fête. To 45 cm; found in outer reef areas to a depth of about 30 m; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXVII, 182)

*Scarus frenatus* Lacepède, 1802

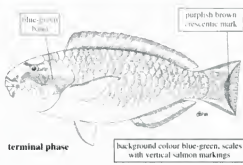
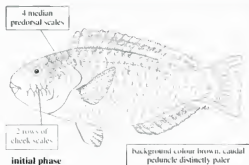
En - Bridled parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet à six bandes. To 47 cm; in shallow waters, associated with coral reefs; grazes on benthic algae.

(plate XXIX, 191 and 192)

*Scarus fuscopurpureus* (Klunzinger, 1871)

En - Purple-brown parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet pourpre-marron. To 38 cm; in shallow water, often over sand or weed bottoms.

(plate XXIX, 193 and 194)

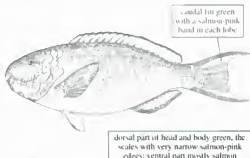
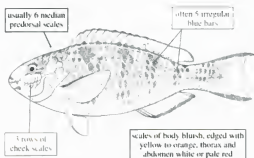


Scarus genazonatus Randall & Bruce, 1983

En - Sinai parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet de Sinai.

To 31 cm; usually occurring deeper than 20 m; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXIX, 195 and 196)

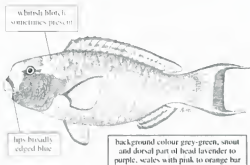
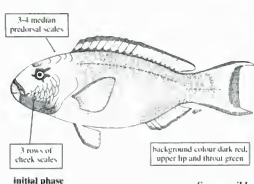


Scarus ghobban Forsskal, 1775

En - Yellowscale parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet à écailles jaunes. Maabiyo.

To at least 75 cm; usually in groups on coral reefs or in lagoons; grazes on benthic algae.

(plate XXIX, 197 and 198)

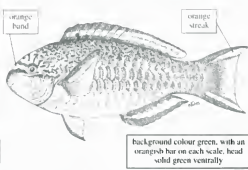
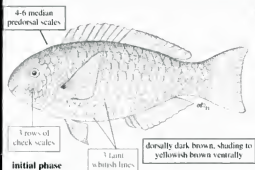


Scarus gibbus Ruppell, 1828

En - Heavybeak parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet machoiron.

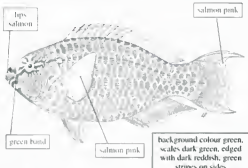
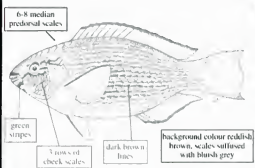
To about 70 cm; usually in groups on the outer reef; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXX, 199 and 200)



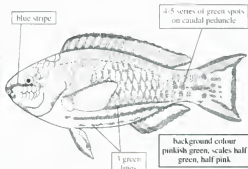
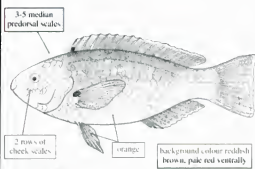
Scarus globiceps Valenciennes, 1840

En - Globehead parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet globeux.
To 27 cm; in shallow water, associated with coral reefs; feeds on benthic algae. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



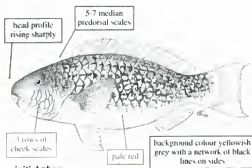
Scarus niger Forsskal, 1775

En - Dusky parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet dorade.
To 39 cm; in shallow water, associated with coral reefs; feeds on benthic algae.
(plate XXX, 201 and 202)

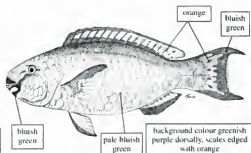


Scarus psittacus Forsskal, 1775

En - Common parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet commun.
To about 30 cm; associated with coral reefs; grazes on benthic algae.
(plate XXX, 203 and 204)



initial phase



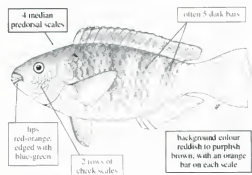
terminal phase

Scarus rubroviolaceus Bleeker, 1847

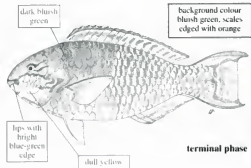
En - Ember parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet brisé.

To 66 cm; common in lagoons and coral reefs in shallow water; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXX, 205 and 206)



initial phase



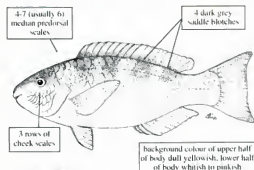
terminal phase

Scarus russellii Valenciennes, 1840

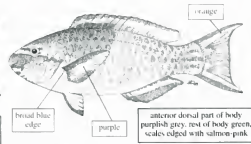
En - Eclipse parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet éclipse.

To 50 cm; in shallow waters; feeds on benthic algae. Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

(plate XXXI, 207 and 208)



initial phase



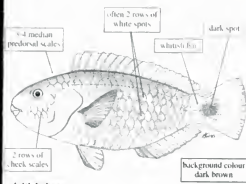
terminal phase

Scarus scaber Valenciennes, 1840

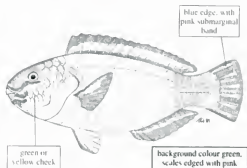
En - Fivesaddle parrotfish; Fr - Perroquet à cinq selle.

To 37 cm; in shallow waters, associated with coral reefs; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXXI, 209 and 210)



initial phase

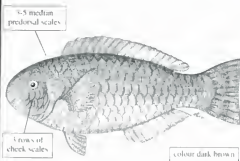


terminal phase

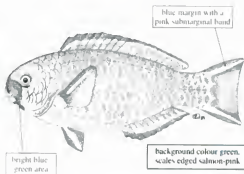
Scarus sordidus* Forsskal, 1775*En** - Daisy parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet marguerite.

To 40 cm; on coral reefs and in lagoons; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXXI, 211 and 212)



initial phase



terminal phase

Scarus viridifurcatus* (Smith, 1956)*En** - Roundhead parrotfish; **Fr** - Perroquet tête ronde.

To about 30 cm; associated with coral reefs; feeds on benthic algae.

(plate XXXI, 213 and 214)

PINGUIPEDIDAE

Sandperches (Grubfishes, Sandsmelts)

The family Pinguipedidae was reported as Mugiloididae in Fischer and Bianchi (1984).

Parapercis alboguttata (Günther, 1872)

FAO names: En - Whitespot sandsmelt.

Local names:

Size: To at least 20 cm.

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: To a depth of about 100 m.

*Parapercis hexophthalma* (Ehrenberg, 1829)

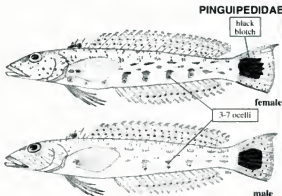
FAO names: En - Speckled sandperch; Fr - Pinge pintade.

Local names:

Size: To 29 cm, common to 18 cm

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs or sandy areas near reefs.

*Parapercis robinsoni* (Fowler, 1932)

FAO names: En - Smallscale grubfish.

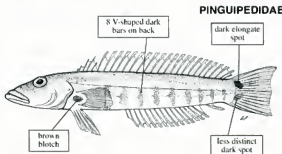
Local names:

Size: To 30 cm

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Known from a depth range of 6 to 55 m.

Remarks: Often misidentified and in Fischer and Bianchi (1984) reported as *P. nebulosa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825), a species that probably does not occur in Somalia.

*Parapercis somaliensis* Schultz, 1968

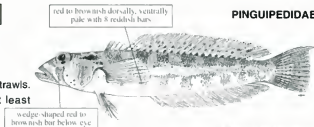
FAO names: En - Weeping sandsmelt.

Local names:

Size: To 18 cm.

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: To depths of at least 70 m.



CALLIONYMIDAE

Dragonets

Callionymus marleyi Regan, 1919

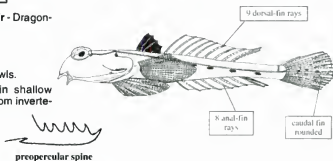
FAO names: En - Sand dragonet; Fr - Dragonet de sable.

Local names:

Size: To 13 cm.

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow coastal areas. Feeds on small bottom invertebrates.



SIGANIDAE

Spinefoots, rabbitfish

Siganus argenteus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)

(plate XXXII, 215)

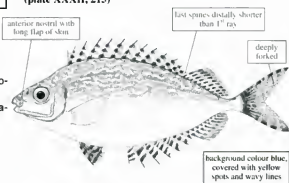
FAO names: En - Streamlined spinefoot; Fr - Sigan vermiculé.

Local names: Saafad.

Size: To 35 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with liftnets, seines, dipnets, traps, and setnets.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, in clear waters around coral reefs. Feeds on algae.



Siganus luridus (Rüppell, 1829)

(plate XXXII, 216)

SIGANIDAE

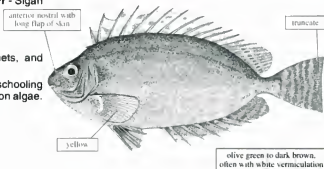
FAO names: En - Dusky spinefoot; Fr - Sigan sombre.

Local names: Saafad.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, gillnets, and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Demersal, schooling around coral and rocky reefs. Feeds on algae.



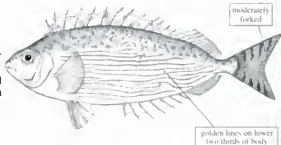
***Siganus rivulatus* Forsskål, 1775**

(plate XXXII, 217)

SIGANIDAE

FAO names: En - Marbled spinefoot;

Fr - Sigan mabré.

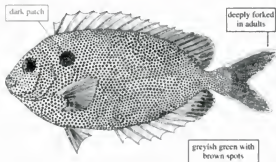
Local names:**Size:** To 40 cm, common to 20 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with beach seines and gill-nets, occasionally trawled.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, on rocky and coral reefs, and over sandy bottoms, to a depth of 20 m. Feeds on algae.***Siganus stellatus* (Forsskål, 1775)**

(plate XXXII, 218)

SIGANIDAE

FAO names: En - Brownspotted spinefoot;

Fr - Sigan marguerite.

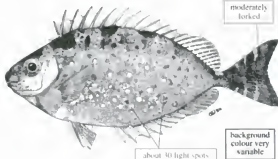
Local names: Saafad.**Size:** To 40 cm, common to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps and spears.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, around coral and rocky reefs. Feeds on algae.***Siganus sutor* (Valenciennes, 1835)**

(plate XXXII, 219)

SIGANIDAE

FAO names: En - Shoemaker spinefoot;

Fr - Sigan cordonnier.

Local names: Saafad.**Size:** To 45 cm, common to 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with seines, setnets, and traps.**Habitat and biology:** Demersal, schooling about reefs and weedy flats. Feeds on algae.

ACANTHURIDAE

Surgeonfishes, tangs, unicornfishes

Acanthurus blochii Valenciennes, 1835

FAO names: En - Ringtail surgeonfish.

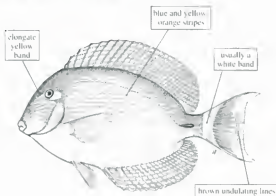
Local names: Kaxan Cadde, Kacan Baxareed.

Size: To at least 42 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with nets and traps.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs but also over sand where it feeds on filamentous algae.

Remarks: Often misidentified and in Fischer and Bianchi (1984) reported as *A. bleekeri* Günther, 1861.

*Acanthurus dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1835

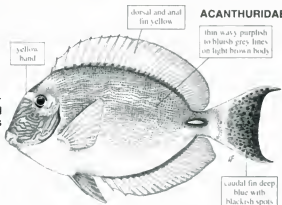
FAO names: En - Eyestripe surgeonfish;
Fr - Chirurgien couronné.

Local names: Kaxan.

Size: To 54 cm, common to 34 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with nets and traps.

Habitat and biology: Closely tied to coral reefs or rocky substrates; generally at depths greater than 15 m.



ACANTHURIDAE

Acanthurus gahhm Forsskål, 1775

FAO names: En - Black surgeonfish.

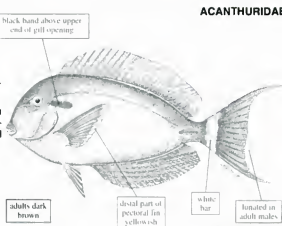
Local names:

Size: To at least 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with nets and traps.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs.

Remarks: Previously often confused with *Acanthurus nigricans* (Linnaeus, 1758), a species that does not occur in the Somalia, and *A. nigricauda* Dunker & Mohr, 1926.



ACANTHURIDAE

***Acanthurus leucosternon* Bennett, 1832**

FAO names: En - Powderblue surgeonfish;
Fr - Chirurgien poudre.

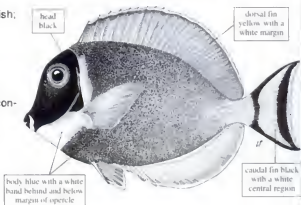
Local names: Kaxan.

Size: To 54 cm, common to 19 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and nets.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

**ACANTHURIDAE*****Acanthurus lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

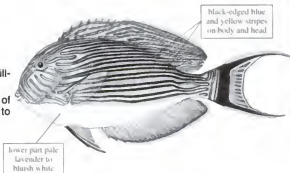
FAO names: En - Lined surgeonfish;
Fr - Chirurgien zèbre.

Local names: Kaxan.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, throw nets, gill-nets, and spears.

Habitat and biology: An inshore species of coral reefs or rocky substrates exposed to wave action. Grazes benthic algae.

***Acanthurus mata* (Cuvier, 1829)****ACANTHURIDAE**

FAO names: En - Elongate surgeonfish.

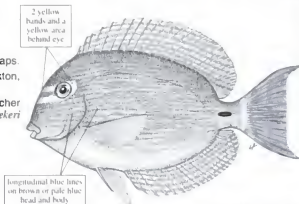
Local names:

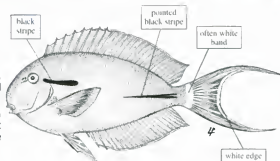
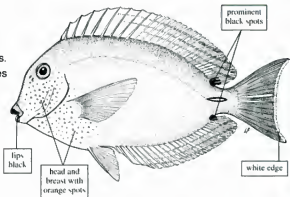
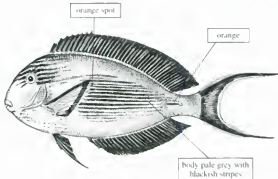
Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly with nets and traps.

Habitat and biology: Feeds on zooplankton, enters turbid water.

Remarks: Often misidentified and in Fischer and Bianchi (1984) reported as *A. bleekeri* Günther, 1861.



Acanthurus nigricauda* Dunker and Mohr, 1926*ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Epulette surgeonfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 40 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly with nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** In lagoons and bays, around isolated coral heads; also around rocks and on sandy bottoms.**Remarks:** Previously often confused with *A. nigricans* (Linnaeus, 1758), a species that does not occur in Somalia, and *A. galmi* (Forsskal, 1775).***Acanthurus nigrofuscus* (Forsskal, 1775)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Brown surgeonfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 21 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly with nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs. Grazes on benthic algae.***Acanthurus sohal* (Forsskal, 1775)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Sohal surgeonfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 40 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly with nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs.

Acanthurus xanthopterus Valenciennes, 1835

ACANTHURIDAE

FAO names: En - Yellowfin surgeonfish;

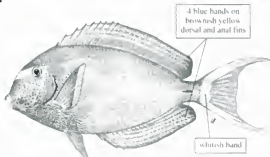
Fr - Chirurgien aile jaune.

Local names: Kaxan.

Size: To 62.5 cm, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps, occasionally by hook.

Habitat and biology: Common on bays and lagoons. Feeds on benthic algae.

*Ctenochaetus binotatus* Randall, 1955

ACANTHURIDAE

FAO names: En - Twospot surgeonfish.

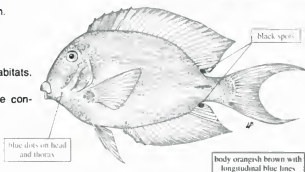
Local names:

Size: To 22 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with nets and traps.

Habitat and biology: In various reef habitats. Feeds on detritus.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

*Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)

ACANTHURIDAE

FAO names: En - Striated surgeonfish;

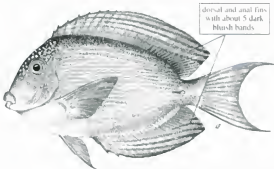
Fr - Chirurgien strié.

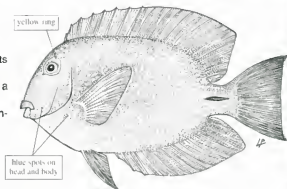
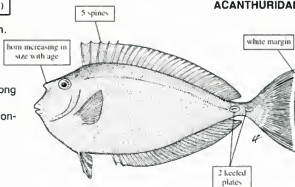
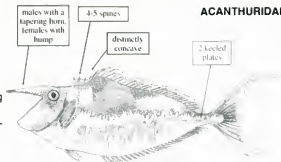
Local names: Kaxan.

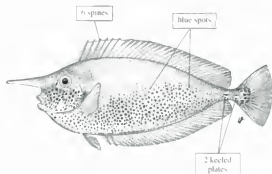
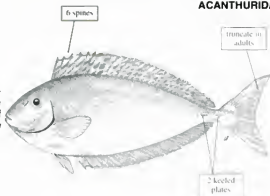
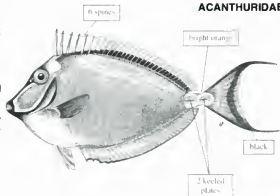
Size: To 26 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with various types of nets and in traps.

Habitat and biology: Ubiquitous, in various reef habitats, from protected lagoons to ocean reefs. Feeds on detritus.



Ctenochaetus strigosus* (Bennett, 1828)*ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Spotted surgeonfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 18 cm, common to 13 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with various types of nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs, up to a depth of 50 m.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.***Naso annulatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Whitemargin unicornfish.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 1 m.**Fisheries:** Caught with nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs and along rocky shores. Feeds on benthic algae.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.***Naso brachycentron* (Valenciennes, 1835)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Humpback unicornfish.**Local names:****Size:** To at least 60 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs and along rocky shores. Feeds on benthic algae.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

Naso brevirostris* (Valenciennes, 1835)*ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Spotted unicornfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 60 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with nets and traps.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs and along rocky shores. Feeds on benthic algae.***Naso hexacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Sleek unicornfish.**Local names:** Kaxan.**Size:** To 75 cm, common to 50 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with traps.**Habitat and biology:** Common in deeper waters, up to a depth of 150 m; often in large aggregations. Feeds on larger components of the zooplankton such as crab larvae, arrow worms, and pelagic tunicates.***Naso lituratus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Orangespine unicornfish; Fr - Nason à épéron.**Local names:** Qumburo.**Size:** To 45 cm, common to 35 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with nets, traps, and spears.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in shallow water, closely tied to coral reefs and rocky bottoms. Feeds on benthic algae.

***Naso thynnoides* (Valenciennes, 1835)**

FAO names: En - Oneknife unicornfish.

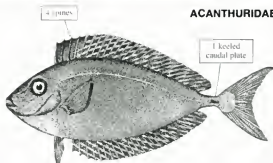
Local names:

Size: To 40 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and nets; also speared.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs and along rocky shores. Feeds on benthic algae.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

**ACANTHURIDAE*****Naso unicornis* (Forsskal, 1775)**

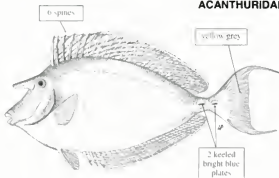
FAO names: En - Bluespine unicornfish;
Fr - Nason à épérons bleus.

Local names: Kaxan.

Size: To 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with traps and nets; also speared.

Habitat and biology: An inshore species which enters very shallow water; associated with coral reefs and rocky substrate.

**ACANTHURIDAE*****Naso vlamingii* (Valenciennes, 1835)**

FAO names: En - Bignose unicornfish.

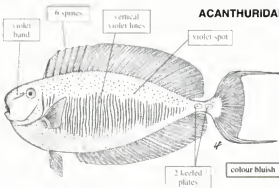
Local names:

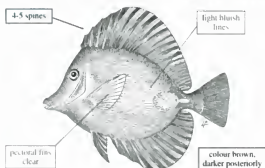
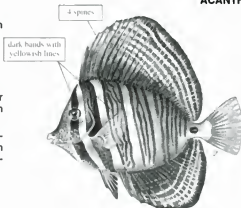
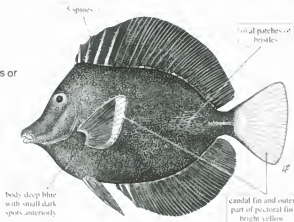
Size: To 60 cm.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Off coral reefs. Feeds probably on midwater zooplankton.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.

**ACANTHURIDAE**

Zebrasoma scopas* (Cuvier, 1829)*ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Twotone tang.**Local names:****Size:** To 20 cm.**Fisheries:** No information available.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs. Feeds on benthic algae.**Remarks:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.***Zebrasoma veliferum* (Bloch, 1797)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Sailfin tang; Fr - Chirurgien à voile.**Local names:** Qumburo.**Size:** To 40 cm, common to 32 cm.**Fisheries:** Mainly caught in traps.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs on coral reefs or rocky bottoms, generally in depths less than 20 m. Feeds on benthic algae.**Remarks:** *Z. veliferum* occurs also in the Pacific, some authors regard the Indian Ocean form as a distinct species, *Z. desjardini* (Bennett, 1835).***Zebrasoma xanthurum* (Blyth, 1852)****ACANTHURIDAE****FAO names:** En - Yellowtail tang.**Local names:****Size:** To 22 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught mainly in traps.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs on coral reefs or rocky bottoms. Feeds on benthic algae.

SPHYRAENIDAE

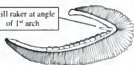
Barracudas

Fisheries: Caught with trolling lines, sometimes with nets. Flesh good, but large individuals can occasionally cause ciguatera fish poisoning.

Habitat and biology: Sphyraenidae occur in coastal waters, but also in open oceans, usually found in surface waters. Juveniles schooling, large adults mostly solitary.

Remarks: Several attacks have been reported from large solitary species, usually in murky waters.

1 gill raker at angle
of 1st arch



no dark bars or
chevrons on body

Sphyraena acutipinnis Day, 1876

En - Pointedfin barracuda.

To 80 cm. Presence to be confirmed.

no gill rakers on 1st arch,
platelets rough



dark bars on back in
young individuals,
indistinct in adults

blackish

black spots

Sphyraena barracuda (Walbaum, 1792)

En - Great barracuda; Fr - Barracuda.

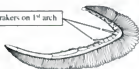
Zub-Saalim. To 1.8 m.

scales large, less than
100 in lateral line

1st dorsal-fin origin behind
tip of pectoral fin

yellowish

2 gill rakers on 1st arch



scales large, less than
100 in lateral line

no dark bars or
chevrons on body

Sphyraena flavicauda Rüppell, 1838

En - Yellowtail barracuda. Zub-Saalim. To 37 cm.

distinct spines on
platelets of 1st gill arch



tips white

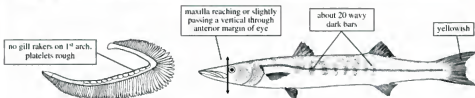
black spot

no dark bars or
chevrons on body

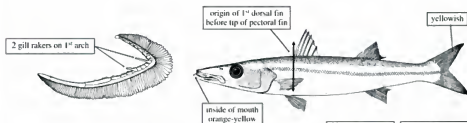
Sphyraena forsteri Cuvier, 1829

En - Bigeye barracuda; Fr - Bécune de Forster.

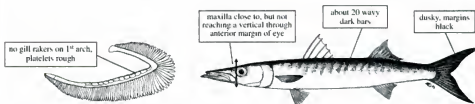
Zub-Saalim. To 65 cm.

*Sphyraena jello* Cuvier, 1829

En - Pickhandle barracuda; Fr - Bécune jello.
Zub-Saalim. To 1.5 m.

*Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, 1829

En - Obluse barracuda; Fr - Bécune obtuse.
Zub-Saalim. To 40 cm.

*Sphyraena putnamiae* Jordan & Seale, 1905

En - Sawtooth barracuda; Fr - Bécune chevronnée.
Zub-Saalim. To 87 cm.

*Sphyraena genie* Klunzinger, 1870

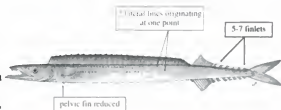
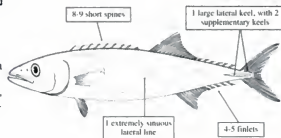
En - Blackfin barracuda.
To 1.15 m.

GEMPYLIDAE

Snake mackerels, barracoutas, escolars, oilfishes

Gempylus serpens (Cuvier, 1829)**FAO names:** En - Snake mackerel;

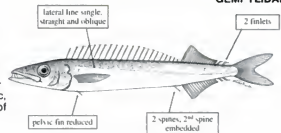
Fr - Escolier serpent.

Local names:**Size:** To 1 m.**Fisheries:** Caught as bycatch in the tuna longline fisheries.**Habitat and biology:** Mesopelagic or pelagic, oceanic, down to depths of 200 m or more; at night often near the surface. Feeds on a large variety of fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.*Lepidocybium flavobrunneum* (Smith, 1849)**FAO names:** En - Escolar; Fr - Escolier noir.**Local names:****Size:** To 2 m, common to 1.5 m.**Fisheries:** Caught as bycatch in the tuna longline fisheries.**Habitat and biology:** Meso- or bathypelagic, oceanic, down to depths of 200 m or more. Feeds on squids, fishes, and crustaceans.

GEMPYLIDAE

Nealotus tripes Johnson, 1865**FAO names:** En - Black snake mackerel;

Fr - Escolier reptile.

Local names:**Size:** To 25 cm, common to 15 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught as bycatch in deep trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Meso- to bathypelagic, oceanic, from the surface down to depths of 600 m.

GEMPYLIDAE

Neopinnula orientalis (Gilchrist and von Bonde, 1924)

GEMPYLIDAE

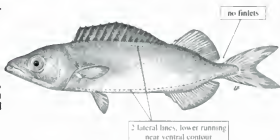
FAO names: En - Sackfish; Fr - Escolier oriental.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with deep water trawls.

Habitat and biology: Meso- or bathypelagic, between depths of 200 and 570 m. Feeds on a variety of small fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.

*Promethichthys prometheus* (Cuvier, 1832)

GEMPYLIDAE

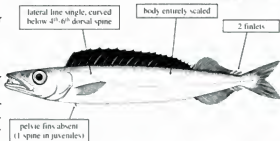
FAO names: En - Roudi escolar; Fr - Escolier clair.

Local names:

Size: To 1 m.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and bottom longlines, occasionally with setnets.

Habitat and biology: Meso-, bathy- or benthopelagic, from depths of about 100 to 750 m. Feeds on fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods.

*Rexea prometheoides* (Bleeker, 1856)

GEMPYLIDAE

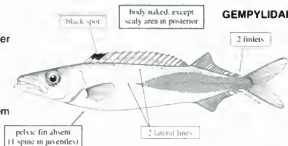
FAO names: En - Silver gemfish; Fr - Escolier tifiati.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic, from depths of 135 to 540 m.

*Thyrsoitoides marleyi* Fowler, 1929

GEMPYLIDAE

FAO names: En - Slender snoek; Fr - Escolier royal.

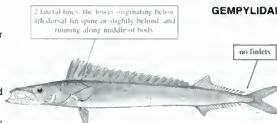
Local names:

Size: To 1.5 m, common to 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls, handlines, and longlines.

Habitat and biology: Meso- and bathypelagic, to depths of 400 m or more.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



TRICHIURIDAE

Cutlassfishes, hairtailfishes, frostfishes, scabbardfishes

Aphanopus microphthalmus Norman, 1939

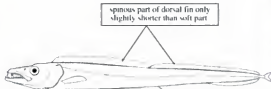
FAO names: En - Smalleye scabbardfish;
Fr - Poisson sabre petits yeux.

Local names:

Size: To 94 cm standard length.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic, from depths of 810 to 1020 m.

*Benthodesmus oligoradiatus* Parin and Becker, 1970

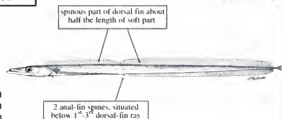
FAO names: En - Sparse-rayed frostfish;
Fr - Poisson sabre chauve.

Local names:

Size: To 51 cm standard length.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic on seamounts and the continental slope, from depths of 375 to 600 m, juveniles down to 1000 m.



TRICHIURIDAE

Benthodesmus tuckeri Parin and Becker, 1970

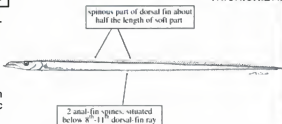
FAO names: En - Tucker's frostfish; Fr - Poisson sabre ruban.

Local names:

Size: To 77 cm standard length.

Fisheries: No information available.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic, from depths of 550 to 790 m, juveniles mesopelagic at a depth of about 500 m.



TRICHIURIDAE

Trichiurus auriga Klunzinger, 1884

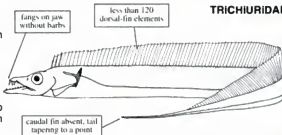
FAO names: En - Pearly hairtail; Fr - Poisson sabre brochet.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with deep water trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic in deep waters from depths of 250 to 350 m. Feeds on deep water shrimps and small fishes.



TRICHIURIDAE

Trichiurus lepturus* Linnaeus, 1758*TRICHIURIDAE**

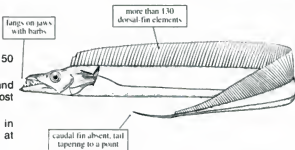
FAO names: En - Largehead hairtail;
Fr - Poisson sabre commun.

Local names: Maguungi.

Size: To 1.2 m total length, common from 50 to 100 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bagnets, shore and boat seines, longlines, and trawls. The most important commercially caught trichiurid.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic, in coastal waters, from the surface (mainly at night) to depths of 350 m.

**XIPHIIDAE****Swordfishes*****Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758**

FAO names: En - Swordfish; Fr - Espadon.

Local names: Daanbeeri.

Size: To 4.44 m, common to 3.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, harpoons, and trolling gear.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, primarily oceanic; highly migratory. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and squids.

**ISTIOPHORIDAE****Marlins, sailfishes, and spearfishes*****Istiophorus platypterus* (Shaw and Nodder, 1792)****ISTIOPHORIDAE**

FAO names: En - Indo-Pacific sailfish;
Fr - Volier indo-pacifique.

Local names: Daanbeeri.

Size: To about 3.2 m, common to 2.7 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines, setnets, trolling and harpooning from boats.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic and highly migratory. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



***Makaira indica* (Cuvier, 1832)**

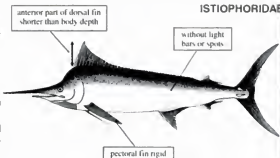
FAO names: En - Black marlin; Fr - Makaïre noir.

Local names: Daanbeeri.

Size: To about 4.6 m, common to 3.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught with commercial longlines, setnets, trolling and by harpooning from boats.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic and highly migratory. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



ISTIOPHORIDAE

***Makaira mazara* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)**

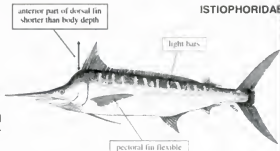
FAO names: En - Indo-Pacific blue marlin; Fr - Makaïre bleu.

Local names: Daanbeeri.

Size: To about 4.3 m, common to 3.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with commercial longlines, and trolling from boats.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic and highly migratory. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



ISTIOPHORIDAE

***Tetrapturus angustirostris* Tanaka, 1915**

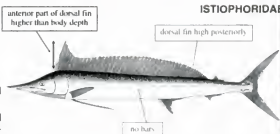
FAO names: En - Shortbill spearfish; Fr - Makaïre à rostre court.

Local names: Daanbeeri Cadde.

Size: To about 2.3 m, common to 1.9 m.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch of commercial longlines.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic and highly migratory. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



ISTIOPHORIDAE

***Tetrapturus audax* (Philippi, 1889)**

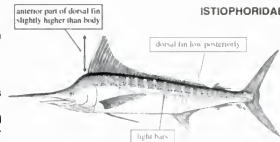
FAO names: En - Striped marlin; Fr - Marlin rayé.

Local names: Daanbeeri Cadde.

Size: To about 3.4 m, common to 2.9 m.

Fisheries: Caught with commercial longlines and trolling gear.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, epipelagic and highly migratory. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



ISTIOPHORIDAE

SCOMBRIDAE

Albacores, bonitos, kawakawas, mackerels, seerfishes, tunas and wahoos

Acanthocybium solandri (Cuvier, 1831)

SCOMBRIDAE

FAO names: **En** - Wahoo; **Fr** - Thazard bâtar.

Local names: Yuumbi.

Size: To 2.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with sportfishing gear.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, oceanic; solitary or forming loose aggregations. Feeds on pelagic fishes and cephalopods.

*Auxis rochei* (Risso, 1810)

SCOMBRIDAE

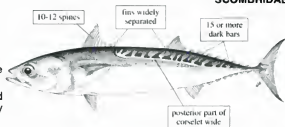
FAO names: **En** - Bullet tuna; **Fr** - Bonitou.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm, common to 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines, shore seines, liftnets, traps, and trolling gear.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, neritic and oceanic. Feeds on small fishes, especially clupeoids.

*Auxis thazard* (Lacepède, 1800)

SCOMBRIDAE

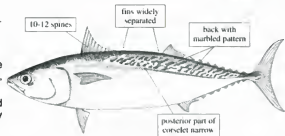
FAO names: **En** - Frigate tuna; **Fr** - Auxide.

Local names: Jaydar-Dhiiglow.

Size: To 58 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with beach seines, shore seines, driftnets, purse seines, hook-and-line, and trolling gear.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, neritic and oceanic. Feeds on small fishes, especially clupeoids.

*Euthynnus affinis* (Cantor, 1849)

SCOMBRIDAE

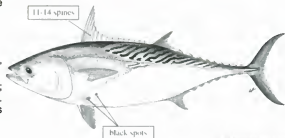
FAO names: **En** - Kawakawa; **Fr** - Thonine orientale.

Local names: Jaydar-Dhiiglow.

Size: To about 1.0 m, common to 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught mainly by surface trolling, also with gillnets.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic and neritic; schools with other similar sized scombrids. Feeds on small fishes, especially clupeoids and atherinids.



Grammatorcynus bilineatus (Rüppell, 1836)

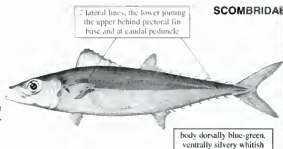
FAO names: En - Double-lined mackerel;
Fr - Thazard-kusara.

Local names:

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with pole and line.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, schooling in shallow reef areas. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans.



SCOMBRIDAE

Gymnosarda unicolor (Rüppell, 1838)

FAO names: En - Dogtooth tuna; Fr - Bonite à gros yeux.

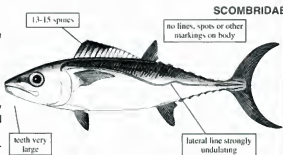
Local names: Jaydar-Dhiiglow.

Size: To 1.1 m, common to 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with pole and line.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic, usually around coral reefs. Feeds on small fishes and squids.

Remarks: Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.



SCOMBRIDAE

Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus, 1758)

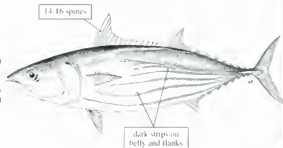
FAO names: En - Skipjack tuna; Fr - Listao.

Local names: Jaydar-Dhiiglow.

Size: To 1.0 m, common to 80 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines and pole and line. Of major commercial interest.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic and oceanic, usually above the thermocline. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.



SCOMBRIDAE

Rastrelliger kanagurta (Cuvier, 1817)

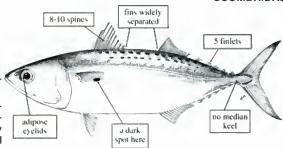
FAO names: En - Indian mackerel;
Fr - Maquereau des Indes.

Local names: Jaydar-Dhiiglow.

Size: To 35 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines, encircling gillnets, and liftnets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters, often schooling in large numbers; juveniles feed on phytoplankton, adults primarily on macroplankton such as larval shrimps and fish.



SCOMBRIDAE

Sarda orientalis (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)

SCOMBRIDAE

FAO names: En - Striped bonito; Fr - Bonite oriental.

Local names: Jaydar-Dhiiglow.

Size: To 1.02 m, common to 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with pole and line, purse seines, and driftnets. Of major commercial interest.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters, schooling with other small tunas. Feeds mainly on small fishes such as clupeoids, crustaceans, and cephalopods.

*Scomber japonicus* Houttuyn, 1782

SCOMBRIDAE

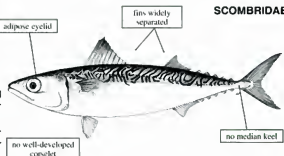
FAO names: En - Chub mackerel; Fr - Maquereau espagnol.

Local names: Yuumbi.

Size: To 50 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines, trolling lines, gillnets, traps, beach seines, and mid-water trawls.

Habitat and biology: Primarily coastal pelagic, schooling. Feeds on small fishes, especially clupeoids, and pelagic invertebrates.

*Scomberomorus commerson* (Lacepède, 1801)

SCOMBRIDAE

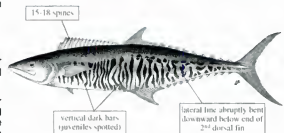
FAO names: En - Narrowbarred Spanish mackerel; Fr - Thazard rayé indo-pacifique.

Local names: Yuumbi.

Size: To 2.2 m, common to 90 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with drift gillnets, midwater trawls, and trolling gear. Of major commercial interest.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic in coastal waters at depths between 15 and 200 m, forming small schools; known to undertake longshore migrations. Feeds on small schooling fishes such as clupeoids.

*Thunnus alalunga* (Bonnaterre, 1788)

SCOMBRIDAE

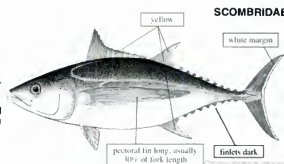
FAO names: En - Albacore; Fr - Germon.

Local names: Yajdar-Baal-Cagaar.

Size: To 1.2 m, common to 1.0 m.

Fisheries: Caught with purse seines, longlines, and trolling gear.

Habitat and biology: Oceanic, the young often forming large schools. Feeds mainly on fishes, squids, and crustaceans.



Thunnus albacares* (Bonnaterre, 1788)*SCOMBRIDAE**

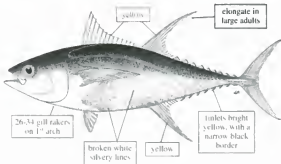
FAO names: En - Yellowfin tuna; Fr - Albacore.

Local names: Yajdar-Baal-Cagaar.

Size: To 1.95 m, common to 1.5 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines and purse seines. Of major commercial interest.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic and oceanic; schools by size. Feeds on fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods.

***Thunnus obesus* (Lowe, 1839)****SCOMBRIDAE**

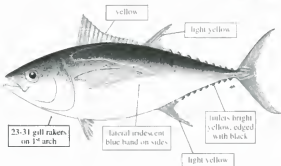
FAO names: En - Bigeye tuna; Fr - Thon obèse.

Local names: Yajdar-Baal-Cagaar.

Size: To at least 2.0 m, common to 1.8 m.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines. Of major commercial interest.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic and mesopelagic in oceanic waters from the surface to depths of 250 m; juveniles school with yellowfin and/or skipjack tuna. Feeds on fishes, cephalopods, and crustaceans.

***Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851)****SCOMBRIDAE**

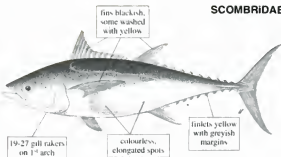
FAO names: En - Longtail tuna; Fr - Thon mignon.

Local names: Yajdar.

Size: To 1.3 m, common to 70 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with longlines. Of major commercial interest.

Habitat and biology: Epipelagic and neritic; avoids areas with reduced salinity. Opportunistic feeder.



CENTROLOPHIDAE

Ruffs

Psenopsis cyanea (Alcock, 1890)

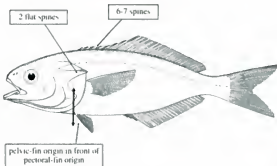
FAO names: En - Indian ruff.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm, common to 16 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in rather deep water, between depths of 250 to 300 m; forms small schools.



NOMEIDAE

Man-of-war fishes, driftfishes

Cubiceps pauciradiatus Günther, 1872

FAO names: En - Longfin fathead.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Deep water on the continental slope.



Cubiceps squamiceps (Lloyd, 1909)

FAO names: En - Indian driftfish; Fr - Dérivant indien.

Local names:

Size: To 18 cm.

Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Deep water on the continental slope.

Remarks: In Fischer and Bianchi (1984) reported as *Psenus squamiceps* (Lloyd, 1909).



NOMEIDAE

ARIOMMATIDAE

Ariommas

Ariomma indica (Day, 1870)

FAO names: En - Indian ariomma;

Fr - Ariomme indienne.

Local names:

Size: To 25 cm, common to 18 cm.

Fisheries: Taken as bycatch in deep-sea trawling.

Habitat and biology: Occurs in small shoals over muddy bottoms to depths of 300 m; continental shelf and upper slope. Feeds on zooplankton.

Remarks: Placed by some authors in the family Nomeidae.



PSETTODIDAE

Spiny turbot

Psettodes erumei (Schneider, 1801)

(plate XXXII, 220)

FAO names: En - Indian halibut;

Fr - Turbot épineux indien.

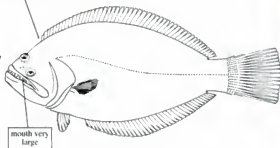
Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 60 cm, common to 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy and sandy bottoms down to a depth of about 100 m.

dorsal-fin origin well posterior
to position of eyes



PARALICHTHYIDAE

Short pelvic flounders

Pseudorhombus arsius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

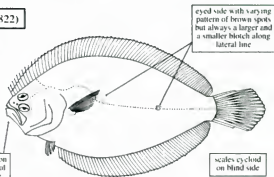
FAO names: En -argetooth flounder; Fr - Rite dentu.

Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 35 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, in shallow waters and estuaries, on muddy and sandy bottoms, to depths of 200 m. Feeds on benthic animals.

*Pseudorhombus elevatus* Ogilby, 1912

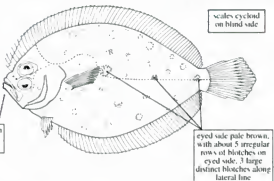
FAO names: En - Deep flounder; Fr - Rite targeur

Local names:

Size: To 19 cm, common to 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught in bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, on clay, sand and mud bottoms, from depths of 7 to 200 m. Feeds on benthic animals.



BOTHIDAE

Lefteye flounders

Bothus myriaster (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

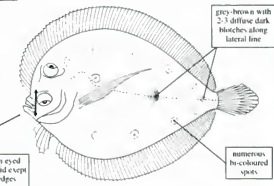
FAO names: En - Oval flounder; Fr - Rombou oval.

Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To about 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: On muddy and sandy grounds of the continental shelf.



BOTHIDAE

***Bothus pantherinus* (Rüppell, 1830)**

(plate XXXII, 221)

BOTHIDAE

FAO names: En - Leopard flounder;
Fr - Rombou léopard.

Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 25 cm, common to 20 cm.

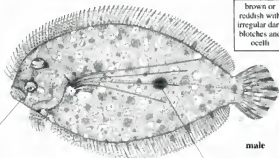
Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits shallow waters, on muddy and sandy bottoms.



maxillary
reaches
from border
of eye

female



male

all scales on
eyed side
ctenoid

large dark
blotch

brown or
reddish with
irregular dark
blotches and
ocelli

Chascanopsetta lugubris* Alcock, 1894*BOTHIDAE**

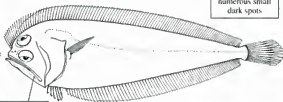
FAO names: En - Pelican flounder; Fr - Perpeire pélican.

Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 40 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic, from depths of 60 to 600 m. Feeds on larger benthic animals.



mouth very large

grey or yellowish
with or without
numerous small
dark spots

Crossorhombus valderostratus* (Alcock, 1890)*BOTHIDAE**

FAO names: En - Broadbrow flounder.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

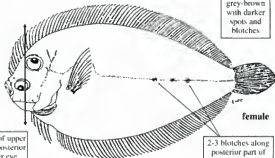
Habitat and biology: On muddy and sandy bottoms.



several spines
on orbital
margin

a sharply
pointed
spine

male



female

anterior edge of upper
eye opposite posterior
part of lower eye

2-3 blotches along
posterior part of
lateral line

scales on eyed side with
long "cteni" (skin rough)

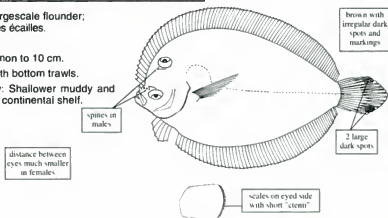
grey-brown
with darker
spots and
blotches

Engyprosopon grandisquamis (Temminck and Schlegel, 1846)

BOTHIDAE

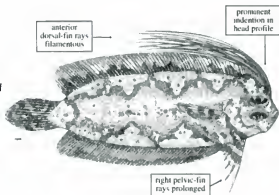
FAO names: En - Largescale flounder;

Fr - Perpeire à grandes écailles.

Local names:**Size:** To 15 cm, common to 10 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Shallower muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

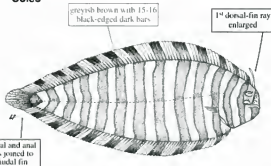
PLEURONECTIDAE

Righeye flounders

Samaris cristatus Gray, 1831**FAO names:** En - Gray's crested flounder.**Local names:****Size:** To 17 cm total length.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Benthic, to a depth of 62 m.

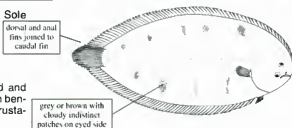
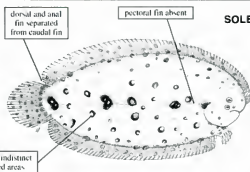
SOLEIDAE

Soles

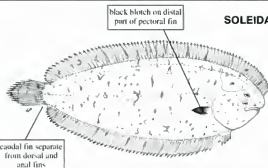
Aesopia cornuta Kaup, 1858**FAO names:** En - Unicorn sole.**Local names:****Size:** To 22 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Found in coastal waters.**Remark:** Presence in Somalia to be confirmed.*Euryglossa orientalis* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

(plate XXXII, 222)

SOLEIDAE

FAO names: En - Oriental sole; Fr - Sole d'orient.**Local names:****Size:** To 24 cm, common to 12 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls.**Habitat and biology:** On shallow sand and mud bottoms in coastal waters. Feeds on benthic invertebrates, especially small crustaceans.*Pardachirus marmoratus* (Lacepède, 1802)**FAO names:** En - Finless sole; Fr - Sole de lait.**Local names:** Sheer-Sheerto.**Size:** To 25 cm, common to 20 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls and beach seines.**Habitat and biology:** In shallow coastal waters. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

SOLEIDAE

Solea elongata Day, 1877**FAO names:** En - Elongate sole; Fr - Sole élançée.**Local names:****Size:** To 30 cm, common to 12 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls and beach seines.**Habitat and biology:** On shallow sand and mud bottoms in coastal waters. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

SOLEIDAE

Synaptura commersoniana (Lacepède, 1802)

SOLEIDAE

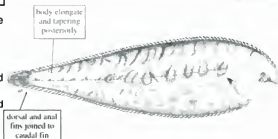
FAO names: En - Commerson's sole; Fr - Sole de Commerson.

Local names:

Size: To 32 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Shallow sand and mud grounds of the continental shelf.

*Zebrias quagga* Kaup, 1858

SOLEIDAE

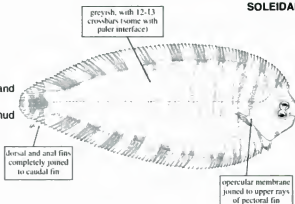
FAO names: En - Fringefin zebra sole; Fr - Sole quagga.

Local names:

Size: To 15 cm, common to 12 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: Shallow sand and mud grounds of the continental shelf.



CYNOGLOSSIDAE

Tonguesoles

Cynoglossus acaudatus Gilchrist, 1906

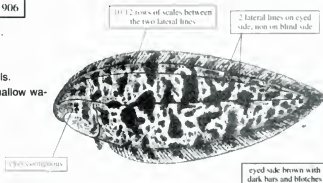
FAO names: En - Natal tongue-fish.

Local names:

Size: To 14 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Benthic in shallow waters.



Cynoglossus acutirostris Norman, 1939

FAO names: En - Sharpnose tonguesole;
Fr - Langue poignard.

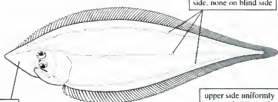
Local names:

Size: To 25 cm, common to 19 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: On sandy bottoms in waters beyond depths of 200 m. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

snout pointed



CYNOGLOSSIDAE

3 lateral lines on eyed side, none on blind side

upper side uniformly brownish, blind side whitish

Cynoglossus lachneri Menon, 1977

FAO names: En - Lachner's tonguesole;
Fr - Langue Lachner.

Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 46 cm, common to 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits muddy or sandy bottoms of the continental shelf.

16-18 rows of scales between lateral lines



CYNOGLOSSIDAE

2 lateral lines on eyed side, 2 on blind side

Cynoglossus zanzibarensis Norman, 1939

FAO names: En - Zanzibar tonguesole;
Fr - Langue de Zanzibar.

Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 20 cm, common to 16 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and shore seines.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters, up to depths of 25 m; on muddy and sandy bottoms. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.

16-18 rows of scales between lateral lines



CYNOGLOSSIDAE

3 lateral lines on eyed side, none on blind side

1 nostril on eyed side

Paraplagusia bilineata (Bloch, 1784)

FAO names: En - Doublelined tonguesole;
Fr - Langue à deux lignes.

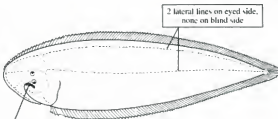
Local names: Sheer-Sheerto.

Size: To 30 cm, common to 25 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and beach seines.

Habitat and biology: Inhabits muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf; often found in shallow and brackish estuarine waters.

fringed lips



CYNOGLOSSIDAE

2 lateral lines on eyed side, none on blind side

BALISTIDAE

Triggerfishes and durgons

Abalistes stellatus (Lacepède, 1798)

FAO names: En - Starry triggerfish; Fr - Baliste étoilé.

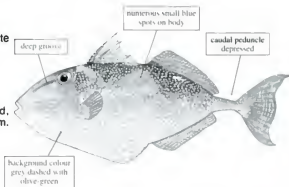
Local names: Kiin-Koy.

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Found over sand, sponge and weed bottoms to depths of 100 m.

Feeds on benthic animals.

*Balistapus undulatus* (Park, 1797)

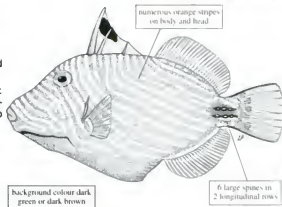
FAO names: En - Orangestriped triggerfish.

Local names:

Size: To 30 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls and pots.

Habitat and biology: Extremely varied diet: live corals, benthic algae, sea urchins, crustaceans, other benthic invertebrates, and also small fish.

*Balistoides conspicillum* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)

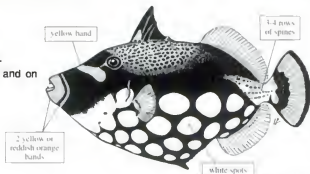
FAO names: En - Clown triggerfish.

Local names:

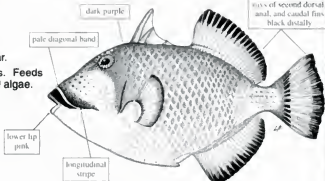
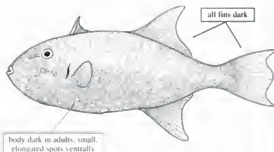
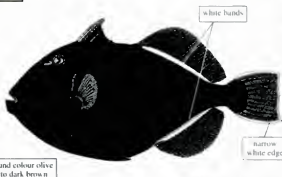
Size: To 50 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with artisanal gear.

Habitat and biology: In coral reefs and on sandy bottoms.



BALISTIDAE

Balistoides viridescens* (Bloch, 1801)*FAO names:** En - Dotty triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 70 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs. Feeds on corals, benthic invertebrates, and algae.**BALISTIDAE*****Canthidermis maculatus* (Bloch, 1796)****FAO names:** En - Spotted triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To more than 50 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with various types of nets.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in offshore waters.**BALISTIDAE*****Melichthys indicus* Randall and Klauswitz, 1973****FAO names:** En - Indian triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 25 cm**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs in coral reefs.**BALISTIDAE**

background colour olive brown to dark brown

Melichthys niger (Bloch, 1786)

BALISTIDAE

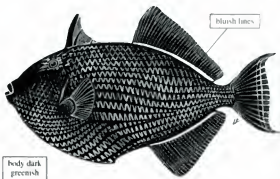
FAO names: En - Black triggerfish.

Local names:

Size: To 35 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with artisanal gear.

Habitat and biology: Occurs on coral reefs. Feeds on algae and phytoplankton.

*Melichthys vidua* (Solander, 1844)

BALISTIDAE

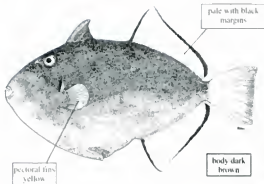
FAO names: En - Pinktail triggerfish.

Local names:

Size: To 40 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with artisanal gear.

Habitat and biology: On coral reefs. Feeds mainly on algae and detritus but also consumes crustaceans, sponges, octopuses, and fishes.

*Odonus niger* (Rüppell, 1840)

BALISTIDAE

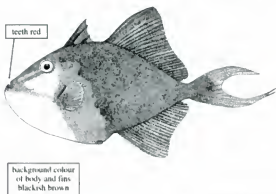
FAO names: En - Redtoothed triggerfish;
Fr - Baliste dents rouges.

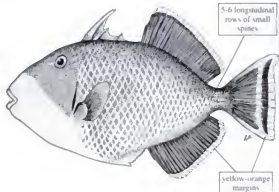
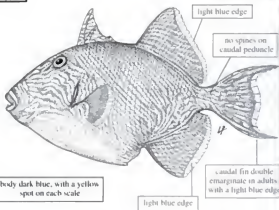
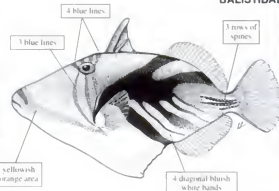
Local names: Kiin-Koy.

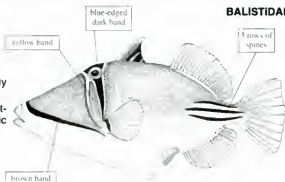
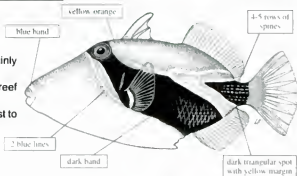
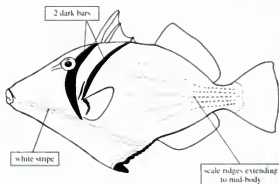
Size: To 50 cm, including long caudal lobes.

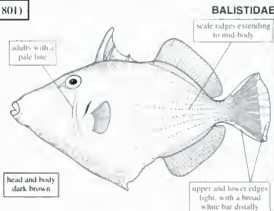
Fisheries: Caught with gillnets, bottom trawls, and lines.

Habitat and biology: In shallow waters around reefs. Feeds on benthic animals.

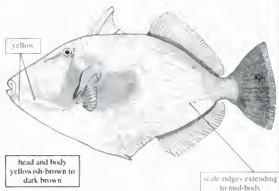
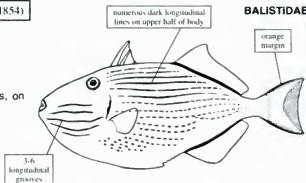


Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus* (Rüppell, 1829)*FAO names:** En - Yellowface triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 60 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal fishing gear.**Habitat and biology:** Found on lagoon slope and lagoon floor.**BALISTIDAE*****Pseudobalistes fuscus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)****FAO names:** En - Rippled triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 55 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs.**BALISTIDAE*****Rhinecanthus aculeatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)****FAO names:** En - Blackbar triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear, mainly with pots.**Habitat and biology:** In quiet waters of lagoon sandy areas and parts of seaward reef. Omnivorous: feeds on algae, detritus, mollusks, crustaceans, and other benthic invertebrates.**Remarks:** Presence along the Somali coast to be confirmed.**BALISTIDAE**

Rhinecanthus assai* (Forsk., 1775)*BALISTIDAE****FAO names:** En - Picasso triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear, mainly with pots.**Habitat and biology:** Mainly over sandy bottoms around coral reefs. Feeds on benthic invertebrates.***Rhinecanthus rectangularus* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)****BALISTIDAE****FAO names:** En - Patchy triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear, mainly with pots.**Habitat and biology:** Occurs on the outer reef and sand zones.**Remarks:** Presence along the Somali coast to be confirmed.***Sufflamen bursa* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)****BALISTIDAE****FAO names:** En - Boomerang triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 25 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs.

Sufflamen chrysopterus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)*FAO names:** En - Halfmoon triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear, mainly in pots.**Habitat and biology:** On coral reefs.**Remarks:** A similar species is *S. albicaudus* (Rüppell, 1829), its presence in Somalia is uncertain. It can be distinguished from *S. chrysopterus* by having a broad white zone at the caudal-fin base.**BALISTIDAE*****Sufflamen fraenatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801)****FAO names:** En - Masked triggerfish;

Fr - Baliste masque.

Local names: Kiin-Koy.**Size:** To 50 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with bottom trawls, pots.**Habitat and biology:** In coastal waters, on corals and on flat bottoms with sponges; down to depths of 50 m.**BALISTIDAE*****Xanthichthys lineopunctatus* (Hollard, 1854)****FAO names:** En - Striped triggerfish.**Local names:****Size:** To 30 cm.**Fisheries:** Caught with artisanal gear.**Habitat and biology:** In coastal waters, on corals; down to depths of 50 m.**BALISTIDAE**

MONACANTHIDAE

Filefishes, leatherjackets

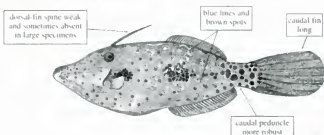
Fisheries: Caught as bycatch in bottom trawls. Only large individuals are eaten, smaller ones are collected as trash fish.

Habitat and biology: To depths of 170 m, on coral and rocky reefs, as well as on sand and mud bottoms, or seagrass beds. Feed on bottom living invertebrates, algae, plants and sponges.



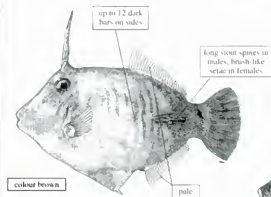
Aluterus monoceros (Linnaeus, 1758)

En - Unicorn leatherjacket; **Fr** - Bourse loulou. Kiin-Koy.
To 74 cm, common to 40 cm; on the continental shelf down to depths of 50 m; feeds on benthic organisms.



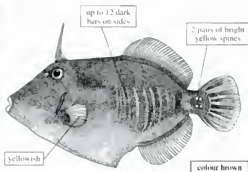
Aluterus scriptus (Osbeck, 1765)

En - Scrawled leatherjacket.
To 1.0 m.



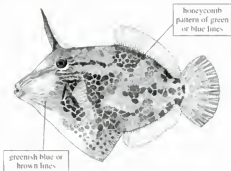
Amanes scopas (Cuvier, 1829)

En - Broom filefish.
To 20 cm.



Cantherhines dumerilii (Hollard, 1854)

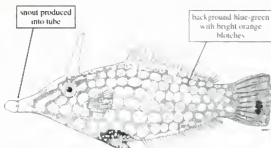
En - White-spotted filefish.
To 38 cm, common to 25 cm.



Cauterhines pardalis (Rüppell, 1835)

En - Honeycomb filefish; Fr - Bourse rayon de miel.

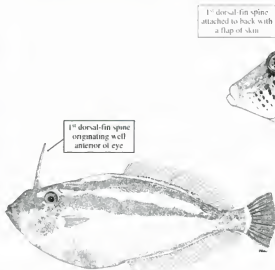
To 20 cm; on shallow coastal coral reefs; feeds on benthic organisms.



Oxymonacanthus longirostris (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

En - Harlequin filefish.

To 10 cm; feeds on coral polyps.



Pseudalutarius nasicornis (Temminck & Schlegel, 1850)

En - Rhino leatherjacket.

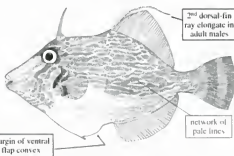
To 18 cm.



Paraluteres prionurus (Bleeker, 1851)

En - Blacksaddle filefish.

To 11 cm; at depths of 1 to 25 m.



Stephanolepis diaspros Fraser-Brunner, 1940

En - Reticulated leatherjacket; Fr - Bourse garnale.

To 25 cm.

DIODONTIDAE

Porcupinefishes, spiny puffers, burrfishes, balloonfishes

Chilomycterus orbicularis (Bloch, 1785)

FAO names: En - Birdbeak burrfish; Fr - Porc-épine bécard.

Local names: Qarumbo-Maanyo.

Size: To 15 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Apparently mostly over sand and mud bottoms, in moderate depths to at least 170 m.

*Chilomycterus reticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

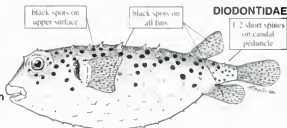
FAO names: En - Spotfin burrfish.

Local names:

Size: To 55 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with trawls.

Habitat and biology: Young are pelagic in oceanic surface waters; adults benthic.



DIODONTIDAE

Chilomycterus spilostylus (Leis & Randall, 1982)

FAO names: En - Yellow-spotted burrfish.

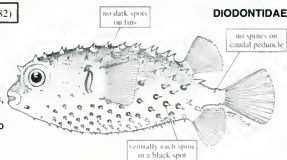
Local names:

Size: To 28 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Juveniles are pelagic, adults benthic; from depths of 3 to 90 m.

Remarks: Presence along the Somali coast to be confirmed.



DIODONTIDAE

Diodon holocanthus Linnaeus, 1758

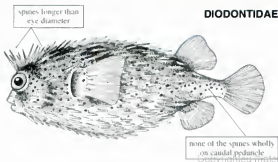
FAO names: En - Balloonfish; Fr - Porc-épine ballon.

Local names: Qarumbo-Maanyo.

Size: To 29 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Lives on coral reefs, over sand and mud bottoms in shallow to moderate depths; juveniles are pelagic.



DIODONTIDAE

***Diodon hystrix* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

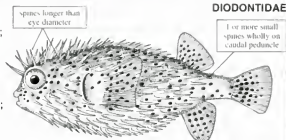
FAO names: En - Spotted porcupinefish;
Fr - Porc-épine boubou.

Local names:

Size: To at least 60 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Mostly found on reefs; adults are benthic, young pelagic.

**DIODONTIDAE*****Lophodiodon calori* (Bianconi, 1855)**

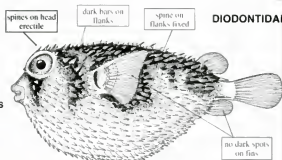
FAO names: En - Fourbar porcupinefish.

Local names:

Size: To 20 cm.

Fisheries: Caught with bottom trawls.

Habitat and biology: Continental shelf; adults are benthic, young pelagic.

**DIODONTIDAE****MOLIDAE****Molas, ocean sunfishes, headfishes*****Mola mola* (Linnaeus, 1841)**

FAO names: En - Ocean sunfish.

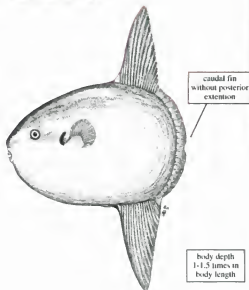
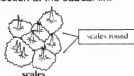
Local names:

Size: To 3 m.

Fisheries: Not eaten generally as flesh is tough and unpalatable, but some consider it a delicacy.

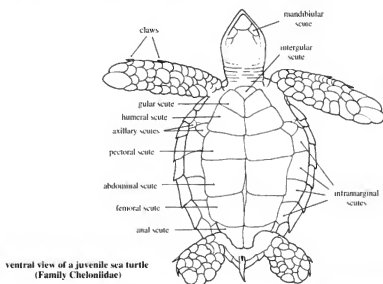
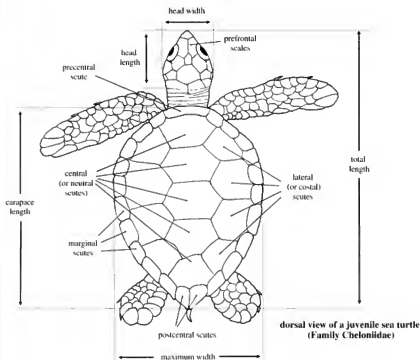
Habitat and biology: Pelagic, idling at surface often on their side. Feed on jelly-fishes and algae.

Remarks: Similar species are *Ranzania laevis* (Pennabt, 1776) which has a more slender body (depth 2 times in body length) and *Mola lanceolatus* (Liénard, 1841) which has a central pointed projection at the caudal fin.



SEA TURTLES

TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



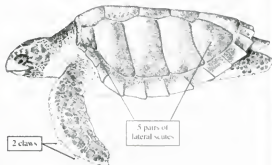
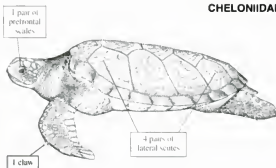
CHELONIIDAE

Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)**FAO names:** En - Loggerhead turtle;

Fr - Caouane.

Local names:**Size:** To 125 cm carapace length.**Fisheries:** Protected; incidentally taken by large-mesh driftnets or setnets; occasionally caught in trawls.**Habitat and biology:** Marine, highly migratory. Feeds on mollusks, sea-urchins, and crustaceans, also on algae.

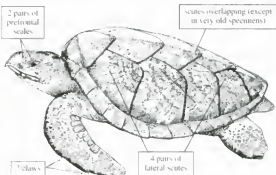
underside

*Chelonia mydas* (Linnaeus, 1758)**FAO names:** En - Green turtle; Fr - Tortue verte.**Local names:****Size:** To 120 cm carapace length.**Fisheries:** Protected; taken incidentally by large mesh driftnets or setnets.**Habitat and biology:** Marine, seagrass beds. Feeds on several species of seagrass; climbs onto reefs to feed on algae. Migrates over considerable distances.

CHELONIIDAE

Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1776)**FAO names:** En - Hawksbill turtle;

Fr - Caret.

Local names:**Size:** To 100 cm carapace length.**Fisheries:** Protected.**Habitat and biology:** Shallow seagrass and algae beds, also on mud or coral; carnivorous but sometimes subsists entirely on algae, and feeds on the fruit of the red mangrove.

CHELONIIDAE

CHELONIIDAE

Lepidochelys olivacea (Eschscholtz, 1829)

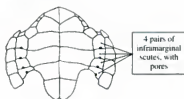
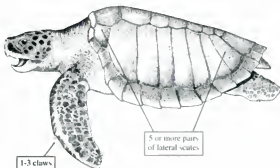
FAO names: En - Olive ridley turtle; Fr - Tortue olivâtre.

Local names:

Size: To 79 cm carapace length.

Fisheries: Protected; incidentally taken by shrimp trawls and in large mesh nets.

Habitat and biology: Shallow coastal waters and open sea; dorsal pigmentation of male more intense than female; nest scooped out 20 to 50 m from the sea, eggs 38 to 43 mm diameter; 90 to 135 eggs laid at a time, newly-laid eggs agglutinated by mucus.



underside

DERMOCHELYIDAE

Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)

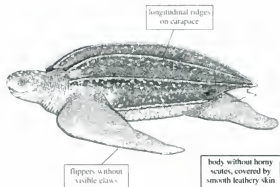
FAO names: En - Leatherback turtle; Fr - Tortue luth.

Local names:

Size: To 180 cm carapace length.

Fisheries: Protected; incidentally taken by driftnets.

Habitat and biology: Pelagic and migratory.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Listed below are principal references used in the preparation of this field guide, and which should be consulted for further information or other references to Somalian fishes and Somalian oceanography:

- Eschmeyer, W.N., 1990. *Catalog of the genera of recent fishes*. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. 697 p.
- Fischer, W. and G. Bianchi (eds). 1984. *FAO species identification sheets for fishery purposes, Western Indian Ocean (Fishing Area 51)*. FAO Rome, Vols 1-5: pag. var.
- McClanahan, T.R., 1988. Seasonality in East Africa's coastal waters. *Mar. Eco. Prog. Ser.*, 44: 191-199.
- Parisi, E., C. Pellegrino, A. Hagi Mohamed, and M. Osman Ahmed, 1988. Pesci marini della Somalia: produzione e controllo. *Industrie Alimentari*, 27: 748-759.
- Swallow, J.C., 1991. Circulation in the Northwestern Indian Ocean, p. 37-48. In: Smith, S.L. et al.: *U.S. JGOFS: Arabian Sea Progress Study, U.S. JGOFS Planning Report No. 13*, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, 164 p.
- Van Zalinge, N.P., 1988. Summary of Fisheries and Resources Information for Somalia, p. 142-154. In: Sanders, M.J., P. Sparre, and S.C. Venema (eds.). *Proceedings of the workshop on the assessment of the fishery resources in the Southwest Indian Ocean*. FAO/UNDP: RAF/79/065/WP/41/88/E: 277 p.

INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC AND VERNACULAR NAMES

Explanation of the System

- Italics* : Valid scientific names (genera and species).
Italics : Synonyms (genera and species).
ROMAN : Family names.
ROMAN : Names of groups, classes, orders, suborders, and subfamilies.
Roman : FAO and vernacular names.

A

Aari-Joog	212
Aarigoosto	24
Aarigoosto-Baxareed	31
Aarigoosto-Deelley	26
Aarigoosto-Sharaxley	27
Aarigoosto-Shilkgaaley	25
Aarijoog	145-147
<i>Abalistes stellatus</i>	329
<i>Ablennes hians</i>	159
<i>Acanthacybium</i>	128
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	317
<i>Acanthapagrus berda</i>	245
<i>Acanthapagrus bifasciatus</i>	246
ACANTHURIDAE	126, 301-309
ACANTHUROIDEI	126
<i>Acanthurus bleekeri</i>	301-302
<i>Acanthurus blachii</i>	301
<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i>	301
<i>Acanthurus gahhm</i>	301, 303
<i>Acanthurus leucasternon</i>	302
<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>	302
<i>Acanthurus mata</i>	302
<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i>	301, 303
<i>Acanthurus nigricauda</i>	301, 303
<i>Acanthurus nigrofasciatus</i>	303
<i>Acanthurus sohal</i>	303
<i>Acanthurus tennentii</i>	304
<i>Acanthurus thompsoni</i>	304
<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i>	304
<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i>	305
<i>acaudatus</i> , <i>Cynoglossus</i>	327
<i>acclivirostris</i> , <i>Parapenaeopsis</i>	15
<i>Acetes erythraeus</i>	20
<i>acinares</i> , <i>Gerrres</i>	238
<i>Acrapoma japonicum</i>	183
ACROPMATIDAE	109, 183
<i>aculeatus</i> , <i>Rhinecanthus</i>	332
<i>acus melanotus</i> , <i>Tylasurus</i>	160
<i>acuta</i> , <i>Dussumieria</i>	143
<i>acutidens</i> , <i>Negaparian</i>	73
<i>acutipinnis</i> , <i>Sphyræna</i>	310
<i>acutirostris</i> , <i>Cynoglossus</i>	328
<i>acutus</i> , <i>Rhizoprianodon</i>	73
<i>Aden splitfin</i>	183
<i>adeni</i> , <i>Synagrops</i>	183
<i>Adomed wrasse</i>	282
<i>adustus</i> , <i>Myripristis</i>	162
<i>aeginu</i> , <i>Octopus</i>	52
<i>aeolis</i> , <i>Sillago</i>	202
<i>Aesop slipper lobster</i>	28
<i>Aesopia comuta</i>	326
<i>Aethaloperca rogaa</i>	184
<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>	86
<i>Aetamylæus maculatus</i>	87
<i>affinis</i> , <i>Euthynnus</i>	312
<i>affinis</i> , <i>Hatasaurapsis</i>	91
<i>affinis</i> , <i>Hyperhamphus</i>	161
<i>affinis</i> , <i>Pagellus</i>	247
<i>African cons</i>	280
<i>African flyingfish</i>	163
<i>African pompano</i>	205, 216
<i>African sailfin flyingfish</i>	166
<i>African spadefish</i>	266
<i>African spear lobster</i>	24
<i>africana</i> , <i>Coris</i>	280
<i>africana</i> , <i>Caris gaimard</i>	280
<i>africanus</i> , <i>Trachinotus</i>	216
<i>africanus</i> , <i>Urogymnus</i>	85
<i>agassizi</i> , <i>Chlorophthalmus</i>	154
<i>Agujon needlefish</i>	160
<i>Aigle de mer leopard</i>	86
<i>Aiguille crocodile</i>	160
<i>Aiguille voyeuse</i>	160
<i>Aiguillette ruban</i>	160
<i>alalunga</i> , <i>Thunnus</i>	319
<i>albacares</i> , <i>Thunnus</i>	320
<i>Albacore</i>	319, 320
<i>Albacores</i>	128, 317
<i>albella</i> , <i>Sardinella</i>	146
<i>albicaudus</i> , <i>Sufflamen</i>	334
<i>albinmarginatus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i>	62
<i>albuguttata</i> , <i>Parapercis</i>	298
<i>albavittata</i> , <i>Stethojulis</i>	286
<i>Albula glassodonta</i>	134
<i>Albula neoguinaica</i>	134
<i>Albula vulpes</i>	134
ALBULIDAE	91, 134
ALBULIFORMES	91
<i>Alcock's scorpionfish</i>	176
<i>alcocki</i> , <i>Aristeus</i>	13
<i>alcacki</i> , <i>Plesianika</i>	11
<i>Alectis</i>	111
<i>Alectis ciliaris</i>	205
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	205
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	205
<i>Alepes vari</i>	206
ALEPOCEPHALIDAE	95
<i>Alfonsino</i>	167
<i>Alfonsinos</i>	104, 167
<i>Almaco jack</i>	216
<i>Aloha prawn</i>	18
<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	63
<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	63
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	63
ALOPIIDAE	58, 63
<i>Alose palli</i>	145
<i>Alose-écaille indienne</i>	146
ALPHEIDAE	6
<i>Aluterus manoceros</i>	335
<i>Aluterus scripta</i>	335
<i>Amanses scopas</i>	335
AMBASSIDAE	109
<i>amblycephalum</i> , <i>Thalassoma</i>	282
<i>amblycephalus</i> , <i>Johnius</i> (<i>Jahnus</i>)	257
<i>Amblygaster leiogaster</i>	142
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	143
<i>amblyrhynchoides</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i>	68
<i>ambainensis</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i>	68
AMMODYTIDAE	123
<i>Anampses caeruleopunctatus</i>	275
<i>Anampses lineatus</i>	275
<i>Anampses meleagrides</i>	275
<i>Anampses twistii</i>	276
<i>Anchois bomba</i>	150
<i>Anchois boucanier</i>	149
<i>Anchois devis</i>	149
<i>Anchois douanier</i>	149
<i>Anchois indien</i>	150
<i>Anchois-moustache cornu</i>	151
<i>Anchois-moustache cristal</i>	151
<i>Anchois-moustache sardin</i>	151
<i>Anchovies</i>	94, 149
<i>ancylostoma</i> , <i>Rhina</i>	81
<i>Angelfishes</i>	119, 267
<i>Angelot</i>	81
<i>Anglerfishes</i>	100, 158
ANGUILLIDAE	92

ANGUILLIFORMES	92
<i>angulatus, Puerulus</i>	27
<i>angustirostris, Tetrapturus</i>	316
Anishow	155
<i>annulatus, Hologymnosus</i>	284
<i>annulatus, Nasa</i>	306
Anoli à deux taches	155
Anoli à grandes écailles	155
Anoli bigarré	156
Anoli croix	156
Anoli grêle	155
Anoli indien	156
Anoli tumbil	155
Anolie bigarré	156
ANOMALOPOIDAE	104
<i>Anoxypristis cuspidatus</i>	80
<i>antarcticus, Bathylagus</i>	95
ANTENNARIDAE	100
<i>anthoides, Bodianus</i>	276
<i>Antigonia rubescens</i>	174
<i>Anxyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	184
<i>Aphanopus microphthalmus</i>	314
<i>Aphareus furca</i>	224
<i>Aphareus rutilans</i>	224
<i>Apistus carinatus</i>	176
APLOACTINIDAE	108
APOGONIDAE	111
<i>Apolemichthys trimaculatus</i>	267
<i>Apolemichthys xanthis</i>	267
<i>Aprian virescens</i>	225
<i>Apristurus indicus</i>	64
Arabian angelfish	268
Arabian cuttlefish	45
Arabian flyingfish	162
Arabian gizzard shad	145
Arabian monocle bream	256
Arabian pandora	247
Arabian parrotfish	291
Arabian red shrimp	13
Arabian scad	218
Arabian smooth-hound	67
Arabian whip lobster	28
<i>arabica, Nematolosa</i>	145
<i>arabica, Sepia</i>	45
<i>arabicus, Rhyncharrhamphus</i>	162
<i>arabicus, Scarus</i>	291
<i>archiepiscopus, Ostichthys</i>	170
Areolate grouper	187
<i>areolatus, Epinephelus</i>	187
<i>areolatus, Plectropomus</i>	196
<i>argalus platyura, Platybelone</i>	160
<i>argenteus, Diptemus</i>	104
<i>argenteus, Monodactylus</i>	266
<i>argenteus, Pomadasys</i>	241
<i>argenteus, Sigaus</i>	299
<i>argentimaculatus, Lutjanus</i>	226
Argentines	95
ARGENTINIDAE	95
<i>argo, Argonauta</i>	55
<i>Argonauta argo</i>	55
<i>Argonauta papier</i>	55
ARGONAUTIDAE	55
Argonauts	52, 55
<i>argus, Cephalopholis</i>	185
<i>Argyrops filamentosus</i>	246
<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>	246
ARIIDAE	94, 153
<i>Ariamna indica</i>	322
Ariommas	129, 322
ARIOMMATIDAE	129, 322
Ariomme indienne	322

Aristaeid shrimps	8
ARISTAEIDAE	8
<i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i>	13
Ansteid shrimps	13
ARISTEIDAE	13
<i>Aristeus alcocki</i>	13
<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	153
<i>armatus, Carangoides</i>	206
Armourheads	119, 220
Arrow bulleye	201
Arrowhead soapfish	184
<i>arsius, Pseudarhambus</i>	323
<i>asfur, Pomacanthus</i>	268
<i>asper, Rogadius</i>	182
<i>asperrimus, Urogymnus</i>	85
<i>aspinosa, Parascopopsis</i>	255
<i>assai, Rhinecanthus</i>	333
ASTRONESTHIDAE	96
ATELEPODIDAE	103
Ateleopodids	103
<i>Ateleopus natalensis</i>	103
Athérine de Barnes	159
Athérine samoan	159
Athérine tête	158
ATHERINIDAE	102, 158-159
ATHERINIFORMES	102
<i>Atherinomorus lacunosus</i>	158
<i>atrilunula, Scarus</i>	291
<i>atrisignis, Cheilopogon</i>	162
Atule mate	206
<i>audax, Tetrapturus</i>	316
AULOPIFORMES	97
AULOSTOMIDAE	106, 175
<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>	175
<i>auriga, Trichiurus</i>	314
<i>aurolineatus, Gnathodentex</i>	249
<i>australis, Sepia</i>	45
Auxide	317
Auxis	128
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	317
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	317
<i>axillaris, Bodianus</i>	276
<i>aygula, Coris</i>	280

B

Baal Madoobe	74
Baal-Guguud	210
Bacoore	153
Baelama anchovy	151
<i>baelama, Thryssa</i>	151
<i>bagio, Muranesax</i>	142
<i>baillonii, Trachinotus</i>	212
<i>bajad, Carangoides</i>	207
Balbot aile noire	153
Balbot rayé	153
<i>Balistapus undulatus</i>	329
Baliste dents rouges	331
Baliste étoilé	329
Baliste masque	334
BALISTIDAE	131, 329-334
<i>Balistoides conspicillum</i>	329
<i>Balistoides viridescens</i>	330
Ballon shark	64
Ballonfish	337
Ballonfishes	337
<i>balssi, Penaeopsis</i>	16
<i>balteatus, Dipterygonotus</i>	235
Banana fusilier	237
Banane lèvres aigues	134

Banane lèvres ronde	134	<i>bifasciatus</i> , <i>Porupeneus</i>	259
Banded grunter	243	Big blue octopus	52
Banded lizardfish	156	Bigeye barracuda	310
Banded needlefish	160	Bigeye houndshark	66
Banded whip lobster	27	Bigeye scad	215
Bandfishes	120	Bigeye snapper	229
Bandroie bouche noire	158	Bigeye thresher	63
Bandroie marache	158	Bigeye trevally	211
<i>banksi</i> , <i>Onychoteuthis</i>	50	Bigeye tuna	320
<i>borbata</i> , <i>Scorpaenopsis</i>	177	Bigeyes	111, 199
Barbel eels	153	Bigfin reef squid	49
Barbel flyingfish	165	<i>bigibbus</i> , <i>Kyphosus</i>	263
<i>barberinus</i> , <i>Porupeneus</i>	259	Bignose unicornfish	308
Barbure rayé	274	Bigscale squirrelfish	171
Barbure tâche noire	274	<i>bilineata</i> , <i>Paraplagusia</i>	128
Barcheek trevally	210	<i>bilineatus</i> , <i>Grammatorcynus</i>	318
Barnes' silverside	159	<i>bilunulatus</i> , <i>Bodianus</i>	276
<i>barnesi</i> , <i>Hypoatherino</i>	159	<i>bilunulatus</i> , <i>Bodianus</i>	276
Barracoutas	127, 312	<i>bimaculatus</i> , <i>Cheilinus</i>	278
Barracuda	310	<i>bimaculatus</i> , <i>Scolopsis</i>	256
<i>barracuda</i> , <i>Sphyrnaeo</i>	310	<i>bimaculatus</i> , <i>Xyrichtys</i>	288
Barracudas	127, 310	<i>binotatus</i> , <i>Ctenochaetus</i>	305
Barracudinas	97	<i>binotatus</i> , <i>Synodus</i>	155
Barred flagtail	199	<i>bipartitus</i> , <i>Macropharyngodon</i>	284
Barred rubberlip	241	<i>bipinnulata</i> , <i>Elogotis</i>	212
Barred thicklip	283	<i>bipunctatus</i> , <i>Nemipterus</i>	254
Bartail flathead	181	Bir-Birtoy	245, 248, 256
<i>bartrami</i> , <i>Ommastrephes</i>	50	Bird wrasse	282
<i>batei</i> , <i>Scyllarus</i>	30	Birdbeak burrfish	337
Batfishes	101, 118, 265	<i>birostris</i> , <i>Mauto</i>	87
BATHYLAGIDAE	95	<i>bispinoso</i> , <i>Lepidotrigla</i>	179
<i>Bathylagus antorticus</i>	95	BIVALVES	32
BATOID FISHES	76	Black marlin	316
BATRACHOIDAE	100	Black pomfret	214
BATRACHOIDIFORMES	100	Black snake mackerel	312
Bearded croaker	257	Black surgeonfish	301
Bearded scorpionfish	177	Black triggerfish	331
Beardfishes	105	Black-and-white snapper	231
Beauclaire de roche	200	Black-tip pearl oyster	35
Beauclaire miroir	200	Blackbanded trevally	216
Beauclaire pivoine	200	Blackbar triggerfish	332
Bécune chevronnée	311	Blackbarred halfbeak	161
Bécune de Forster	310	Blackblotch flathead	182
Bécune jello	311	Blackblotch squirrelfish	172
Bécune obtuse	311	Blackeye thicklip	283
BELONIDAE	102, 159-160	Blackfin barracuda	311
BELONIFORMES	102	Blackfin flathead	182
<i>Belonoperco chobanoudi</i>	184	Blackfin squirrelfish	169
Bengal snapper	226	Blackmouth angler	158
<i>bengalensis</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	226	Blacksaddle coral grouper	196
Benitier allongé	38	Blacksaddle filefish	336
Benitier écailleux	38	Blackside hawkfish	270
Bensasi goatfish	261	Blackspot hogfish	277
<i>bensasi</i> , <i>Upeneus</i>	261	Blackspot shark	71
<i>Benthodesmus oligoradiatus</i>	314	Blackspot snapper	228
<i>Benthodesmus tuckeri</i>	314	Blackspot threadfin	274
<i>benturui</i> , <i>Lepidotriglo</i>	178	Blackspotted moray	135
Berber ponyfish	220	Blackspotted rubberlip	240
<i>berbis</i> , <i>Leiognathus</i>	220	Blackstreak monocle bream	256
<i>berda</i> , <i>Acanthopagrus</i>	245	Blacktail reef shark	72
<i>berndti</i> , <i>Myripristis</i>	168	Blacktail snapper	228
BERYCIDAE	104, 167	Blacktip grouper	189
BERYCIFORMES	104	Blacktip reef shark	70
Beryx commun	167	Blacktip sardinella	147
<i>Beryx decadoctylus</i>	167	Blacktip shark	69
Beryx long	167	Blacktip soldierfish	168
<i>Beryx splendens</i>	167	Blacktip trevally	210
<i>bicolor</i> , <i>Cetoscorus</i>	290	Blanche commune	239
Bicolour parrotfish	290	Blanche élégante	238
<i>bicornis</i> , <i>Chlorophthalmus</i>	154		
<i>bifasciatus</i> , <i>Acanthopagrus</i>	246		

Blanche fil	238
Blanche goubermail	238
Blanquillo	203
<i>bleekeri</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	301-302
Blennies	124
BLENNIIDAE	124
BLENNIOIDEI	124
<i>bleekeri</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	301
<i>bleekeri</i> , <i>Priacanthus</i>	209
<i>bleekeri</i> , <i>Trachinotus</i>	217
Blotched fantail ray	85
Blotcheye soldierfish	168
Blubberlip snapper	230
Bludger	209
Blue blanquillo	203
Blue seachub	263
Blue shark	73
Blue trevally	208
Blue-and-gold fusilier	234
Blue-and-yellow grouper	189
Blue-spotted fantail ray	85
Bluefin trevally	211
Bluefish	204
Bluefishes	112, 204
Blue-line snapper	227
Blue-lined largeeye bream	249
Blue-lined wrasse	286
Blue-moon parrotfish	291
Blueskin seabream	248
Bluespine unicornfish	308
Bluespot mullet	274
Bluespotted cornetfish	175
Bluespotted ribbon-tail ray	85
Bluespotted stingray	83
Bluespotted wrasse	275
Bluestripe herring	144
Bluetail mullet	273
Blunt slipper lobster	29
Bonafishes	106, 174
<i>Bodianus anthoides</i>	276
<i>Bodianus axillaris</i>	276
<i>Bodianus bilunulatus bilunulatus</i>	276
<i>Bodianus diana</i>	277
<i>Bodianus leucactis</i>	277
<i>Bodianus macrognathus</i>	277
<i>Bodianus opercularis</i>	277
<i>Bodianus trilineatus</i>	277
<i>boesemani</i> , <i>Halaelurus</i>	64
<i>bahr</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	227
<i>Balbonetopon muricatum</i>	249
Bombay-duck	154
Bonafishes	91, 134
Bonite à gros yeux	318
Bonite oriental	319
Bonitos	128, 317
Bonitou	317
Bonnethead sharks	74
BONY FISHES	89
Bood-Boodo	263
Boomerang triggerfish	333
<i>borbonicus</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	250
<i>boro</i> , <i>Pisodonophis</i>	140
BOTHIDAE	130, 323-325
<i>Bothus myriaster</i>	323
<i>Bothus pantherinus</i>	324
Bouc chasseur	10
Bouquet araignée	9
Bouquet goda	9
Bouquet mangrove	10
Bouquet velu	9

Bouquet zélateur indien	10
Bourse gamale	336
Bourse loulou	335
Bourse rayon de miel	336
Bowmouth guitarfish	81
Boxfishes	132
<i>brachycentran</i> , <i>Naso</i>	306
<i>brachypterus</i> , <i>Parexocoetus</i>	166
<i>brama</i> , <i>dussumieri</i>	224
BRAMIDAE	114, 224
Brassy chub	263
BREGMACEROTIDAE	98
<i>brevicaudatus</i> , <i>Ginglymostoma</i>	61
<i>brevipinna</i> , <i>Carcharias</i>	68
<i>brevipinnis</i> , <i>Prognathichthys</i>	166
<i>brevirostris</i> , <i>Malacanthus</i>	201
<i>brevirostris</i> , <i>Naso</i>	307
Bridled parrotfish	293
Bristlemouth	96
Broadback cuttlefish	47
Broadbrow flounder	324
Broadclub cuttlefish	46
Broom filefish	335
Broomtail wrasse	278
Brotula barbe-deboue	157
<i>Brotula multibarata</i>	157
Brotulas	99, 157
Brown moray	139
Brown surgeonfish	303
Brown-marbled grouper	190
Brown-spotted grouper	188
Brown-spotted spinefoot	300
Brunner's moray	138
<i>brummeri</i> , <i>Pseudochina</i>	138
Brush-tooth lizardfish	155
Buccaneer anchovy	149
<i>buchanani</i> , <i>Valanugil</i>	271
Buffalo blunt-horn lobster	24
Bull shark	69
Bullet tuna	317
Bullhorn gumard	179
Bullseyes	199
Bumalo	154
Buraad	226-227
Buraasow	147, 203, 212-213, 216
Burrfishes	337
<i>bursa</i> , <i>Sufflamen</i>	311
Bustooni	175
Butterfly rays	79, 86
Butterflyfishes	119
Buunshoole	266

C

Caalo	184, 186, 189-190, 192
Caanood	202, 271-274
Cadaasho	239
<i>caeruleaurea</i> , <i>Caesio</i>	234
<i>caeruleopinnatus</i> , <i>Carangoides</i>	207
<i>caeruleopunctatus</i> , <i>Anampses</i>	273
<i>caeruleopunctatus</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	187
<i>caeruleus</i> , <i>Gomphosus</i>	282
Caesio à ceinture d'or	236
Caesio à croissant	234
Caesio azuror	234
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	234
<i>Caesio lunaris</i>	234
<i>Caesio teres</i>	234
<i>Caesio virilineata</i>	235

<i>Caesio xanthonota</i>	235	<i>Carcharhinus albimarginatus</i>	67
CAESIONIDAE	115, 234-237	<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	68
<i>Calicagere bleue</i>	263	<i>Carcharhinus amboinensis</i>	68
CALLIONYMIDAE	125, 299	<i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i>	68
<i>Callionymus marleyi</i>	299	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	69
CALLYONIMOIDEI	125	<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	69
<i>Calmar indien</i>	48	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	69
<i>Calmar tonnelet</i>	49	<i>Carcharhinus langmanus</i>	70
<i>calori, Lophodiodon</i>	338	<i>Carcharhinus maculoti</i>	70
<i>Calatomus</i>	122	<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>	70
<i>Calatomus carolinus</i>	289	<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>	71
<i>Calatomus spinideus</i>	290	<i>Carcharhinus sealei</i>	71
<i>Camouflage grouper</i>	193	<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i>	71
<i>Can-Gub</i>	227-230, 256	<i>Carcharhinus wheeleri</i>	72
<i>canadum, Rachycentron</i>	204	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>	62
<i>canaliculatus, Penaeus (Melicertes)</i>	18	<i>Cardinalifishes</i>	111
<i>canariensis, Umbria</i>	258	<i>Caret</i>	340
<i>Canary drum</i>	258	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	340
<i>Candelamao parrotfish</i>	290	<i>Caretta, Caretta</i>	340
<i>Cantherhines dumerilii</i>	335	CARIDEA	6
<i>Cantherhines pardalis</i>	336	<i>Caridean Shrimps</i>	6
<i>Canthidermis maculatus</i>	330	<i>carinata, Liza</i>	271
<i>Caouane</i>	340	<i>carinatus, Apistus</i>	176
<i>capensis, Engraulis</i>	150	<i>Carolines parrotfish</i>	289
<i>Capricorn fusilier</i>	236	<i>carolinus, Calotomus</i>	289
<i>capricornis, Pterocaesia</i>	236	<i>Carolee</i>	253
CAPROIDAE	106, 174	<i>Carpet sharks</i>	57
<i>Capucina à bande jaune</i>	258	<i>Castagnole mignonne</i>	224
<i>Capucina de Vanicolo</i>	259	<i>Castagnoline noire</i>	214
<i>Carabi</i>	224, 232-235	<i>Catfishes</i>	94
CARACANTHIDAE	108	<i>Catsharks</i>	59, 64
CARANGIDAE	113, 205-218	<i>caudimacula, Coris</i>	281
<i>Carangoides armatus</i>	206	<i>caudimaculatum, Sargocentron</i>	170
<i>Carangoides bajad</i>	207	<i>caudofasciatus, Searus</i>	292
<i>Carangoides caeruleopinnatus</i>	207	<i>caudovittatus, Suezichthys</i>	286
<i>Carangoides chrysophrys</i>	207	<i>Cavebasses</i>	110
<i>Carangoides equula</i>	208	<i>Cawar</i>	62, 75
<i>Carangoides ferdau</i>	208	<i>Cawato</i>	205
<i>Carangoides fulvagruttatus</i>	208	CENTRISCIDAE	107
<i>Carangoides gymnostethus</i>	209	CENTROLOPHIDAE	129, 321
<i>Carangoides malabaricus</i>	209	<i>Cephalopholis argus</i>	185
<i>Carangoides oblongus</i>	209	<i>Cephalopholis hemistiktus</i>	185
<i>Carangoides plagiataenia</i>	210	<i>Cephalopholis miniata</i>	185
<i>Carangue aile blanche</i>	208	<i>Cephalopholis sexmaculata</i>	186
<i>Carangue aile bleue</i>	211	<i>Cephalopholis sonnerati</i>	186
<i>Carangue balo</i>	209	CEPHALPODS	43
<i>Carangue cocole</i>	210	<i>Cephaloscyllium suffians</i>	64
<i>Carangue corace</i>	211	<i>cephalus, Mugil</i>	272
<i>Carangue cdtiere</i>	207	CEPOLIDAE	120
<i>Carangue demeloir</i>	218	<i>Cetascarus bicolor</i>	290
<i>Carangue dentue</i>	214	<i>chabanandi, Belanaperca</i>	184
<i>Carangue grimée</i>	210	<i>chabaudi, Epinephelus</i>	188
<i>Carangue langue blanche</i>	218	CHAETODONTIDAE	119
<i>Carangue lentigine</i>	207	CHAMPSONDONTIDAE	123
<i>Carangue monique</i>	209	CHANIDAE	94, 152
<i>Carangue pailletée</i>	208	<i>Chanas</i>	152
<i>Carangue postillon</i>	209	<i>Chaus chanos</i>	152
<i>Carangue royale</i>	213	<i>chanos, Chanos</i>	152
<i>Carangue sap-sap</i>	206	<i>Chascanopsetta lugubris</i>	324
<i>Carangue tachelée</i>	208	CHAULODONTIDAE	96
<i>Carangue tapir</i>	207	<i>Chauliodus sloani</i>	96
<i>Carangue tête</i>	210	CHAUNACIDAE	101
<i>Caranx</i>	113	<i>Checkerboard wrasse</i>	282
<i>Caranx heberi</i>	210	<i>Cheeklined wrasse</i>	278
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	210	<i>Cheilinus</i>	122
<i>Caranx melampygus</i>	211	<i>Cheilinus bimaculatus</i>	278
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	211	<i>Cheilinus chlorurus</i>	278
CARAPIDAE	99	<i>Cheilinus diagrammus</i>	278
<i>carbunculus, Etelis</i>	225	<i>Cheilinus fasciatus</i>	278
CARCHARHINIDAE	60, 67-74	<i>Cheilinus lunulatus</i>	278
CARCHARHINIFORMES	59	<i>Cheilinus mentalis</i>	279

<i>Cheilinus axycephalus</i>	279	<i>cirrrosa, Thalassothia</i>	100
<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i>	279	Clamkiller slipper lobster	29
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	279	Clansse alncan	280
<i>Cheilid</i>	122	Clansse clown	280
<i>Cheilid inermis</i>	279	Cleaner wrasse	284
<i>Cheilopogon atrisignis</i>	162	Clearfin turkeyfish	177
<i>Cheilopogon cyanopterus</i>	163	Clingfishes	101
<i>Cheilopogon furcatus</i>	163	CLINIDAE	124
<i>Cheilopogon nigricans</i>	163	Clinds	124
<i>Cheilopogon suttoni</i>	164	Clown triggerfish	329
<i>Cheimerus nufar</i>	247	Clown wrasse	280
<i>Chelania mydas</i>	340	Clubfoot sillago	202
CHELONIIDAE	339-341	CLUPEIDAE	93, 142-148
<i>Chicoreus ramusus</i>	42	CLUPEIFORMES	93
<i>Chicoreus virgineus</i>	42	Coachwhip trevally	209
<i>Chilomycterus orbicularis</i>	337	Coastal trevally	207
<i>Chilomycterus reticulatus</i>	337	Cobia	204
<i>Chilomycterus spilostylus</i>	337	Cobias	112, 204
<i>chiltanae, Thysanaphrys</i>	182	<i>Caciella crocodila</i>	181
Chinchard d'Arabie	218	Cock grunter	244
<i>chinensis, Aulostomus</i>	175	Cock shrimps	7, 10
Chinese trumpetfish	175	Cock's comb oyster	37
Chipiloua commun	51	Cocktail shrimp	20
Chirocentre dorab	152	Cocktail wrasse	285
Chirocentre sabre	152	Codlets	98
CHIROCENTRIDAE	93-94, 152	Codlings	99
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	152	Cods	98
<i>Chirocentrus nudus</i>	152	<i>coeruleolineatus, Lutjanus</i>	227
Chirurgien à voile	309	<i>coeruleopunctatus, Palysteganus</i>	248
Chirurgien aile jaune	305	Cohana delago	254
Chirurgien bagnard	304	Cohana élégante	255
Chirurgien couronné	301	Cohana japonaise	254
Chirurgien ler à cheval	304	<i>caiaides, Epinephelus</i>	188
Chirurgien poudré	302	Colas à bandes dorées	233
Chirurgien strié	305	Colas bagnard	233
Chirurgien zèbre	302	Colas lil	232
Chiseltooth wrasse	285	Colas lavande	233
<i>Chlamys senatoria</i>	36	Colombine anneté	284
CHLOPSIDAE	92	Colombine pastel	284
CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE	97, 154	Combers	110, 184
<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i>	154	Comet grouper	191
<i>Chlorophthalmus bicornis</i>	154	Comète line	212
<i>chlarastigma, Epinephelus</i>	188	Comète indienne	212
<i>chlarurus, Cheilinus</i>	278	Comète maquereau	211
Chocolate surgeonfish	304	Comète saumon	212
<i>Choerodon robustus</i>	280	Comète torpille	213
<i>chondropus, Sillago</i>	202	Commerson's anchovy	150
chaprai, <i>Solenocera</i>	12	Commerson's sole	327
Christmas wrasse	288	<i>commersan, Scomberomorus</i>	319
<i>chrysophrys, Carangoides</i>	207	<i>commersaniana, Synaptura</i>	327
<i>chrysopterus, Sufflamen</i>	334	<i>commersonianus, Scamberoides</i>	214
<i>chrysozona, Pterocaesio</i>	236	<i>commersonii, Fistularia</i>	175
<i>chrysurus, Pomaconihus</i>	268	<i>commersonii, Stolephorus</i>	150
Chub mackerel	319	<i>commersanni, Pamadasy</i>	243
<i>chubbi, Plectorhynchus</i>	239	Common bluestripe snapper	229
Cigale douce	30	Common clubhook squid	50
Cigale grenue	29	Common dolphinfish	219
Cigale raquette	31	Common octopus	54
Cigar wrasse	279	Common parrotfish	295
Ciljo	228, 232	Common pike conger	142
Ciljo-girey	231	Common ponyfish	221
Ciljo-Tuurey	231	Common silverbiddy	239
<i>ciliaris, Alectis</i>	205	Concertina lish	264
<i>cineroscens, Kyphasus</i>	261	<i>conchifer, Zenopsis</i>	174
<i>cinereus cinereus, Conger</i>	141	Conchs	40-41
<i>cinereus, Muraenesax</i>	142	<i>concinus, Palaemon</i>	10
Cinnabar goatfish	259	<i>canalor, Uropterygius</i>	139
<i>cinnabarinus, Parupeneus</i>	259	<i>Conger cinereus cinereus</i>	141
<i>Cirrhitilabrus exquisitus</i>	280	Conger eels	93, 141
CIRRHITIDAE	120, 270	Congre gracie	141
<i>Cirrhitus pinnulatus</i>	270		

Congre oiro	141
<i>Cangresax talabouaides</i>	141
CONGRIDAE	93, 141
<i>canispicillum</i> , <i>Balistoides</i>	329
Convict surgeonfish	304
<i>Cookealus japonicus</i>	129
Coral hind	185
Coral reef catfishes	153
Coral trouts	110, 184
Cordonnier fil	205
Cordonnier plume	205
<i>cardyla</i> , <i>Megalaspis</i>	213
<i>cariacea</i> , <i>Dermachelys</i>	341
<i>Coris</i>	122, 225
<i>Caris africana</i>	280
<i>Caris aygula</i>	280
<i>Caris caudimacula</i>	281
<i>Caris formasa</i>	281
<i>Caris frerei</i>	281
<i>Caris gaimard africana</i>	280
<i>Coris variegata</i>	281
Cornet crochu	50
Cornetfishes	107, 175
Cornette à taches bleues	175
Cornette rouge	175
<i>caruata</i> , <i>Aesopia</i>	326
<i>cornutus</i> , <i>Zanclus</i>	126
Coromandel flyingfish	165
<i>caromandeleusis</i> , <i>Iliraudichthys</i>	165
<i>caruscans</i> , <i>Etelis</i>	225
<i>Caryphaena equisilis</i>	219
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	219
CORYPHAENIDAE	113, 219
Coryphène commune	219
Coryphène dauphin	219
<i>casmetus</i> , <i>Halichoeres</i>	282
Courbine barbie	257
Courbine de Dussumier	257
Cow sharks	57
Cowfishes	132
Cownose rays	79, 86
Cowtail stingray	84
<i>Crenidens crenidens</i>	247
<i>crenidens</i> , <i>Crenidens</i>	247
<i>crenilabris</i> , <i>Crenimugil</i>	271
<i>Crenimugil crenilabris</i>	271
Crevette aquiline	15
Crevette charmois mogi	14
Crevette cocktail	20
Crevette dorée	12
Crevette faucon	14
Crevette flamand	16
Crevette géante tigrée	19
Crevette gondwana	11
Crevette kuruma	12
Crevette mouchetée	14
Crevette neptune	15
Crevette nylon indienne	11
Crevette nylon inerme	11
Crevette queue rouge	17
Crevette rose chercheuse	15
Crevette royale des Indes	17
Crevette royale occidentale	18
Crevette sorcière	18
Crevette tigrée verte	19
Crevette tsivakihini	20
Crimson jobfish	232
<i>cristagalli</i> , <i>Lophocristatus</i> , <i>Samaris</i>	325
Croakers	117, 257

<i>crocodila</i> , <i>Cociella</i>	181
Crocodile flathead	181
<i>cracodilus</i> , <i>cracodilus</i> , <i>Tylasurus</i>	160
<i>crocodilus</i> , <i>Tylasurus</i> , <i>cracodilus</i>	160
Croco drapeau	199
Croco sauvage	199
Croissant queue jaune	197
<i>Crossorhombus valdeastratus</i>	324
Croupia roche	237
Crown squirrelfish	171
<i>cruentatus</i> , <i>Heteropriacanthus</i>	200
<i>crumenophthalmus</i> , <i>Selar</i>	215
<i>Ctenacis fehlmanni</i>	66
<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i>	305
<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i>	305
<i>Ctenochaetus strigosus</i>	306
<i>Cubiceps pauciradiatus</i>	321
<i>Cubiceps squamiceps</i>	321
<i>cucullata</i> , <i>Saccostrea</i>	37
<i>cunnesius</i> , <i>Valamugil</i>	271
Curleyfins	120
<i>curvirastris</i> , <i>Trachypenaeus</i>	20
Cusk eels	99, 157
<i>cuspidatus</i> , <i>Anoxypristis</i>	80
Cutlassfishes	127, 314
Cutribbon wrasse	286
Cutthroat eels	92
CUTTLEFISHES	44-45
<i>curvier</i> , <i>Galeocerda</i>	72
<i>cyanea</i> , <i>Psenopsis</i>	121
<i>cyaneus</i> , <i>Octopus</i>	52
<i>cyanopterus</i> , <i>Cheilopogon</i>	163
<i>cyclistomus</i> , <i>Parupeneus</i>	260
CYNOGLOSSIDAE	131, 327-328
<i>Cynoglossus acandatus</i>	327
<i>Cynoglossus acutirastis</i>	328
<i>Cynoglossus lachneri</i>	328
<i>Cynoglossus zanzibarensis</i>	328
<i>cyprinoides</i> , <i>Megalops</i>	133
<i>Cypselurus narexii</i>	164
<i>Cypselurus aligolepis</i>	164
<i>Cypselurus poecilapterus</i>	165
<i>Cyttopsis raseus</i>	173

D

Daaha	74
Daanbeeri	315-316
Daanbeeri Cadde	316
<i>Dactyloptena orientalis</i>	180
DACTYLOPTERIDAE	109, 180
Daggertooth pike conger	142
Daisy parrotfish	297
Damselfishes	121
Dapple coris	281
Daras	111, 199
Dark-striped squirrelfish	172
Darkbanded fusilier	237
Darkfin eel catfish	153
Dartfishes	126
Dash-and-dot goatfish	259
DASYATIDIDAE	78, 83-85
<i>Dasyatis kuhlii</i>	83
<i>daura</i> , <i>Leiognathus</i>	221
<i>decadactylus</i> , <i>Beryx</i>	167
<i>Decapterus</i>	113
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	211
<i>Decapterus macrerosoma</i>	212
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	212
Deep flounder	323

Deep pugnose ponyfish	223
Deep-sea mud shrimp	12
Deep-sea smelts	95
<i>defilippi, Octopus</i>	53
Delagoa threadfin bream	254
Delicate round herring	148
<i>delicatulus, Spratelloides</i>	148
Demi-bec bagmerd	161
<i>Dendostrea fohum</i>	37
Dentate top shell	41
<i>dentatus, Tectus</i>	41
Denté à points bleus	248
Denté nular	247
<i>dentex, Pseudocaranx</i>	214
Dérivent indien	321
<i>dermatogenys, Synodus</i>	156
<i>Dermatolepis striolata</i>	186
DERMOCHELYIDAE	341
<i>Dermochelys cariacia</i>	341
<i>desjardini, Zebrasoma</i>	309
Devil rays	79, 87
Devis anchovy	149
<i>devisi, Engrasicholina</i>	149
Dhan-Guduud	251
Dhareerow	205, 220, 223
Dhuuwane	252
<i>diabolus, Mobula</i>	88
<i>diacanthus, Pygoplites</i>	269
<i>diadema, Sargocentron</i>	171
<i>Diagramma pictum</i>	239
Diagramme à lèvres rouges	242
Diagramme citron	240
Diagramme ménestrel	242
Diagramme moucheté	240
Diagramme noir	240
Diagramme oriental	242
Diagramme rayé	241
Diagramme rayons de soleil	241
Diagramme sombre	239
Diagramme voilier	239
Diagramme zébré	241
<i>diagrammus, Cheilinus</i>	278
Diamondback squid	51
Diana's hogfish	277
<i>diana, Bodianus</i>	277
<i>diaspros, Stephanolepis</i>	336
<i>dimidiatus, Labroides</i>	275, 284
<i>Dinoperca petersi</i>	110
DINOPERCIDAE	110
<i>Diodon halocanthus</i>	337
<i>Diodon hystrix</i>	338
DIODONTIDAE	132, 337-338
<i>Diploprion drachi</i>	187
<i>Dipterygionotus baillietus</i>	235
DIRETMIDAE	104
Diretmids	104
<i>Diretmus argenteus</i>	104
Dischfishes	112, 204
<i>ditchela, Pellona</i>	146
<i>djedaba, Alepes</i>	205
<i>djiddensis, Rhynchobatus</i>	82
Dogfish sherks	60, 75
Dogtooth tuna	318
<i>daliatus, Hologymmnus</i>	284
Dolphinfishes	113, 219
Dool-Dool	221
Dorab wolf-herring	152
<i>dorab, Chirocentrus</i>	152
Dories	105, 173
Dot-dash grouper	192
Dotted grouper	189

Dotty triggerfish	330
Dottybacks	110
Double-lined mackerel	318
Doubleband surgeonfish	304
Doublebar goatfish	259
Doublelined tonguesole	328
Doublespotted queenfish	215
Drab morey	136
<i>drachi, Diploprion</i>	187
<i>draconis, Eurypegasus</i>	106
Dragonets	125, 299
Dragonnet de sable	299
<i>Drepane longimanus</i>	264
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	264
DREPANIDAE	118, 264
Driftfishes	129, 321
Drums	117, 257
<i>ductar, Naucrates</i>	213
<i>duneriit, Cantherhines</i>	135
Durgons	131, 329
Durub	217
Dusky batfish	265
Dusky parrotfish	295
Dusky rubberlip	239
Dusky spinefoot	299
Dusky wrasse	283
Dussumier's croaker	257
Dussumier's wrasse	282
<i>dussumieri, Acanthurus</i>	301
<i>dussumieri, Brama</i>	224
<i>dussumieri, Halichoeres</i>	282
<i>dussumieri, Johnius</i>	257
<i>dussumieri, Johnius (Johnieops)</i>	257
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	143
<i>Dussumieria elapsides</i>	143
Duusho	49-51
Duusho-Baxareed	48
Duusho-Dhuleed	46-47
<i>duvauceli, Lofia</i>	48
Dwarf monocle breams	116, 254

E

Eagle rays	79, 86
East African sardinella	147
ECHENEIDAE	112, 204
<i>Echeneis naucrates</i>	204
<i>Echidna nebulosa</i>	135
<i>Echidna polyzona</i>	135
<i>Echidna zebra</i>	135
Eclipse parrotfish	296
<i>edwardsianus, Pleiopenaeus</i>	11
Eel catfishes	95, 153
Eels	92
Eey-Maenyo	204
Ehrenberg's snapper	227
<i>ehrenbergii, Lufjanus</i>	227
Eightbar grouper	192
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	212
Electric rays	77, 81
ELEOTRIDAE	125
<i>elevatus, Pseudorhamphus</i>	323
<i>elongata, Snela</i>	326
Elongate bulleye	201
Elongate giant clam	38
Elongate sole	326
Elongate surgeonfish	302
<i>elongatus, Gymnocranius</i>	249
<i>elongatus, Hemipristis</i>	67
<i>elmington, Leingunthus</i>	221

ELOPIDAE	91, 133
Elopiformes	91
<i>Elaps machinata</i>	133
<i>Elopsides, Dussumieria</i>	143
Ember parrotfish	296
Emissole d'Arabie	67
Empereur à bandes oranges	252
Empereur bas cou	253
Empereur bossu	253
Empereur gueule longue	252
Empereur honteux	253
Empereur lentille	251
Empereur mahsena	251
Empereur moris	252
Empereur Saint Pierre	250
Empereur striée	249
Empereur tatué	249
Empereur tidents	251
Emperor angelfish	268
Emperor red snapper	231
Emperors	116, 249
Encornet bande violette	51
Encornet veiné	49
Encornet volant	50
<i>Encrasicholina devisi</i>	149
<i>Encrasicholina heteraloba</i>	149
<i>Encrasicholina punctifer</i>	149
<i>englemanni, Synadus</i>	156
ENGRAULIDAE	93-94, 149-151
<i>Engraulis capensis</i>	150
<i>Engraulis japonicus</i>	150
<i>Engyprosopon grandisquamis</i>	325
<i>ensirostris, Exhippolysmata</i>	10
<i>ensirostris, Nephropsis</i>	23
Epaulet grouper	194
Epaulette surgeonfish	303
Epervier à bande noire	270
Epervier de corail	270
EPHIPPIDAE	118, 265-266
<i>Ephippus</i>	118
<i>Epibule gourami</i>	281
<i>Epibulus</i>	122
<i>Epibulus insidiator</i>	281
<i>Epinephelus areolatus</i>	187
<i>Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus</i>	187
<i>Epinephelus chabaudi</i>	188
<i>Epinephelus chlorostigma</i>	188
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	188
<i>Epinephelus epistictus</i>	189
<i>Epinephelus fasciatus</i>	189
<i>Epinephelus flavocaeruleus</i>	189
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	190
<i>Epinephelus gabrielae</i>	190
<i>Epinephelus indistinctus</i>	190
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	191
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	191
<i>Epinephelus marhwa</i>	191
<i>Epinephelus multinotatus</i>	192
<i>Epinephelus octafasciatus</i>	192
<i>Epinephelus poecilognathus</i>	192
<i>Epinephelus polyteps</i>	193
<i>Epinephelus polyphekadion</i>	193
<i>Epinephelus radiatus</i>	193
<i>Epinephelus rivulatus</i>	194
<i>Epinephelus stoliczkae</i>	194
<i>Epinephelus summana</i>	194
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	195
<i>Epinephelus tukula</i>	195
<i>Epinephelus undulosus</i>	195
<i>epistictus, Epinephelus</i>	189

<i>equisetis, Coryphaena</i>	219
<i>equula, Carangoides</i>	208
<i>equulus, Leiognathus</i>	221
<i>eregadootenkee, Mabula</i>	88
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	340
<i>Eridacnis radcliffei</i>	66
<i>erionema, Parascaplis</i>	255
<i>crumei, Psetodes</i>	322
<i>erythracanthus, Leutrinus</i>	250
<i>erythraeus, Acetes</i>	20
Escolar	312
Escolars	127, 312
Escolier clair	313
Escolier noir	312
Escolier oriental	313
Escolier reptile	312
Escolier royal	313
Escolier serpent	312
Escolier tiftati	313
Espadon	315
<i>Etelis</i>	114
<i>Etelis carbunculus</i>	225
<i>Etelis coruscans</i>	225
<i>Etrumeus leres</i>	143
<i>Euleptorhamphus viridis</i>	161
<i>Euryglossa orientalis</i>	326
<i>Eurypogonias draconis</i>	106
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	317
EVERMANNELIDAE	97
<i>Exhippolysmata ensirostris</i>	10
Exocet à grandes écailles	164
Exocet africain	163
Exocet aile courte	166
Exocet aile jaune	165
Exocet boue	165
Exocet cadène	163
Exocet coromandel	165
Exocet de Sutton	164
Exocet pharaon	164
Exocet planeur	162
Exocet tacheté	163
Exocet voilier	166
Exocet voilier africain	166
EXOETIDAE	103, 162-166
<i>Exacaetus manocirrhus</i>	165
Explorer shrimp	15
Exquisite wrasse	280
<i>exquisitus, Cirrhilabrus</i>	280
Eyestriped surgeonfish	301

F

<i>falciformis, Carcharhinus</i>	69
<i>falciformis, Monodactylus</i>	266
<i>falcipinnis, Scarus</i>	292
False morays	92
False pipefishes	107
False trevallies	112, 203
False trevally	203
Fangalaato	258-262
<i>far, Hemiramphus</i>	161
Farey	195
Farluuq	73
Farluuq Shabeellow	61
<i>fasciatus, Stegostoma</i>	61
<i>fasciatus, Cheilinus</i>	278
<i>fasciatus, Epinephelus</i>	189
<i>fasciatus, Hemigymnus</i>	283
<i>fasciatus, Leiognathus</i>	222

<i>faueri</i> , <i>Lepidotrigla</i>	179
<i>javagineus</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	135
<i>felsmanni</i> , <i>Ctenacis</i>	64
(<i>Fenneropenaeus</i>) <i>indicus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i>	17
(<i>Fenneropenaeus</i>) <i>penicillatus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i>	17
<i>ferdau</i> , <i>Carangoides</i>	208
<i>ferrugineus</i> , <i>Nebrius</i>	62
<i>ferrugineus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	292
Festive parrotfish	293
<i>festivus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	291
<i>filamentosus</i> , <i>Argyrops</i>	246
<i>filamentosus</i> , <i>Gerres</i>	238
<i>filamentosus</i> , <i>Pristipomoides</i>	232
Filefishes	132, 335
Finback catsharks	59, 66
Finless sole	326
Finstripe goatfish	262
<i>fissurus</i> , <i>Parapenaeus</i>	15
<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>	175
<i>Fistularia petimba</i>	175
FISTULARIIDAE	107, 175
Fivefinger wrasse	288
Fivesaddle parrotfish	296
Fivesripe wrasse	288
<i>flagellifer</i> , <i>Pteragogus</i>	285
Flagtails	111, 199
Flame snapper	225
Flamingo shrimp	16
Flat needlefish	159
Flatfishes	130
Flathead lobsters	31
Flathead mullet	272
Flatheads	123
<i>flavicauda</i> , <i>Sphyræna</i>	310
<i>flavimarginatus</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	136
<i>flavimarginatus</i> , <i>Pseudobalistes</i>	332
<i>flavobrunneum</i> , <i>Lepidocybium</i>	312
<i>flavoceruleus</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	189
<i>flavolineatus</i> , <i>Mulloidichthys</i>	258
<i>flavomaculatus</i> , <i>Plectorhynchus</i>	240
Floral wrasse	278
Fluted giant clam	38
Flutemouths	107, 175
Flying gumards	109, 180
Flyingfishes	102-103, 162
<i>faliacea</i> , <i>Aristaeomorpha</i>	13
<i>folium</i> , <i>Dendostrea</i>	37
Foodballfishes	101
<i>forbesi</i> , <i>Loligo</i>	49
Forgeron tacheé	264
Forktail largeeye bream	249
<i>formosa</i> , <i>Coris</i>	281
<i>forsskali</i> , <i>Parupeneus</i>	260
<i>forsteri</i> , <i>Paracirrhites</i>	270
<i>forsteri</i> , <i>Sphyræna</i>	310
Fourbar porcupinefish	338
Fourline hogfish	277
Fourline wrasse	284
Fourlined terapon	197
<i>fraenatus</i> , <i>Sufflamen</i>	334
Freckled goatfish	262
<i>frenatus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	291
<i>frerei</i> , <i>Coris</i>	281
Freshwater eels	92
Frigate tuna	317
Friiled sharks	57
Fringefin zebra sole	327
Fringelip mullet	271
Frog cuttlefish	46
Frogfishes	100
Frostfishes	127, 314

Full moon	266
<i>fulviflamma</i> , <i>Luftianus</i>	228
<i>fulvoguttatus</i> , <i>Carangoides</i>	208
<i>fulvus</i> , <i>Luftianus</i>	228
Funi	153
<i>furca</i> , <i>Aphareus</i>	224
<i>furcatus</i> , <i>Cheilopogon</i>	163
<i>furcatus</i> , <i>Pomadour</i>	243
<i>fuscutigatus</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	190
<i>fuscomaculatus</i> , <i>Torpedo</i>	81
<i>fuscopurpureus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	293
<i>fuscus</i> , <i>Pseudobalistes</i>	332
Fusilier à bandes variées	235
Fusilier à dos jaune	235
Fusilier à dos jaune et bleu	234
Fusilier à ligne olive	237
Fusilier banane	237
Fusilier capricorne	236
Fusilier de Marr	236
Fusilier élégant	236
Fusilier marbré	235
Fusiliers	115, 234

G

Gaangish	87-88
<i>gabrielae</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	190
Gacan Jebis	61
GADIFORMES	98
<i>gahhm</i> , <i>Acanthulus</i>	301, 303
<i>gaimard africana</i> , <i>Coris</i>	280
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	72
<i>gamberur</i> , <i>Hyporhamphus</i>	161
Gambon d'Arabie	13
Gambon écarlat	13
Gambon rouge	13
Gapers	123
GASTEROSTEIFORMES	106
GASTROPODS	39-42
<i>gaterinus</i> , <i>Plectorhynchus</i>	240
<i>Gazza minuta</i>	220
Geedow	197-198
Geedoy	242, 245
GEMPYLIDAE	127, 312-313
<i>Gempylus</i>	127
<i>Gempylus serpens</i>	312
<i>genazonatus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	294
Gernon	319
<i>gerrardi</i> , <i>Himantura</i>	81
GERREIDAE	115, 238-239
<i>Gerres acinaces</i>	238
<i>Gerres filamentosus</i>	238
<i>Gerres oblongus</i>	238
<i>Gerres oyena</i>	239
<i>ghanam</i> , <i>Scolopsis</i>	256
<i>ghobban</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	294
Giant catfish	153
Giant clams	34, 38
Giant grouper	191
Giant guitarfish	82
Giant hogfish	277
Giant manta	87
Giant moray	136
Giant red shrimp	13
Giant slender moray	139
Giant spider conch	41
Giant tiger prawn	19
Giant trevally	210
<i>gibbosus</i> , <i>Sardinella</i>	146

<i>gibbosa, Scorpaenopsis</i>	178
<i>gibbosus, Plectarhynchus</i>	240
<i>gibbus, Lutjanus</i>	228
<i>gibbus, Scarus</i>	294
<i>Ginglymostoma breviceaudatum</i>	61
GINGLYMOSTOMATIDAE	58, 61
<i>Girelle de Noël</i>	288
<i>Girelle hublot</i>	287
<i>Girelle reine</i>	281
<i>Girelle verte</i>	287
<i>Gizzard shads</i>	142
<i>Gladiator lobsterette</i>	23
<i>gladius, Niphius</i>	315
<i>Glasseye</i>	200
<i>Glasseyes</i>	111, 199
<i>Glassfishes</i>	109
<i>glauca, Prionace</i>	71
<i>glesne, Regalecus</i>	101
<i>Glider flyingfish</i>	162
<i>Globehead parrotfish</i>	295
<i>globiceps, Scarus</i>	293
<i>Glaripollium pallium</i>	36
<i>glossodonta, Albula</i>	134
<i>Glowbellies</i>	109, 183
<i>Glowbelly</i>	183
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	213
<i>Gnathodentex</i>	116
<i>Gnathodentex aurolineatus</i>	249
<i>Goatbeard brotula</i>	152
<i>Goatfishes</i>	117, 258
<i>Gobies</i>	125
GOBIESOCIDAE	101
GOBIESOCIFORMES	101
GOBIIDAE	125
GOBIOIDEI	125
<i>Gobius</i>	125
<i>Goda river prawn</i>	9
<i>Goldband fusilier</i>	236
<i>Goldband goatfish</i>	261
<i>Goldbanded jobfish</i>	233
<i>Goldbar wrasse</i>	287
<i>Golden shrimp</i>	12
<i>Golden trevally</i>	213
<i>Goldlined seabream</i>	248
<i>Goldsaddle goatfish</i>	260
<i>Goldstripe ponyfish</i>	221
<i>Goldstripe sardinella</i>	146
<i>Goldtail angelfish</i>	268
<i>Gomphosus</i>	122
<i>Gomphasus caeruleus</i>	282
<i>Gondwana shrimp</i>	16
<i>Gondwana striped shrimp</i>	11
GONORHYNCHIFORMES	94
GONOSTOMATIDAE	96
<i>Goret à six bandes</i>	243
<i>Goret à trois bandes</i>	245
<i>Goret olive</i>	245
<i>Graceful shark</i>	68
<i>Gracile lizardfish</i>	155
<i>gracilis, Saurida</i>	155
<i>gracilis, Spratelloides</i>	148
<i>Grammatarcynus bilineatus</i>	318
<i>Grammistes sexlineatus</i>	196
<i>Grammoptiles suppositus</i>	181
<i>Grand requin-marteau</i>	75
<i>Grande verrue tigre</i>	258
<i>grandisquamis, Engypropraspap</i>	325
<i>grandoculis, Gymnocranius</i>	249
<i>grandoculis, Monotaxis</i>	253
<i>Granulated guitarfish</i>	82
<i>granulatus, Rhinabatus</i>	82

<i>Gray's crested flounder</i>	325
<i>Greasy grouper</i>	195
<i>Great barracuda</i>	310
<i>Great hammerhead</i>	75
<i>Greater argonaut</i>	55
<i>Greater lizard fish</i>	155
<i>Green humphead parrotfish</i>	289
<i>Green jobfish</i>	225
<i>Green tiger prawn</i>	19
<i>Green turtle</i>	340
<i>Greeneyes</i>	97, 154
<i>Grenadier barbu</i>	157
<i>Grenadiers</i>	98, 157
<i>Grey chub</i>	263
<i>Grey moray</i>	138
<i>grisea, Siderca</i>	138
<i>groenlandicus, Himantolophus</i>	101
<i>Grondeur argenté</i>	243
<i>Grondeur coq</i>	244
<i>Grondeur javelot</i>	244
<i>Grondeur moucheté</i>	243
<i>Grondeur selle</i>	244
<i>Grondin aile tachetée</i>	180
<i>Grondin armure</i>	179
<i>Grondin cornu</i>	178
<i>Grondin d'Oman</i>	180
<i>Grondin épineux</i>	179
<i>Grondin taureau</i>	179
<i>Grondin volant étoilé</i>	180
<i>Gros poule bleu</i>	52
<i>Ground Sharks</i>	59
<i>Groupers</i>	110, 184
<i>Grubfishes</i>	124, 298
<i>Grunts</i>	115, 239
GRYPHAETIDAE	33, 36
<i>Gudgeons</i>	125
<i>Guduudow</i>	186
<i>Guduudow-Caydheere</i>	197
<i>Guduudow-Filfil</i>	185
<i>Guinée saumon</i>	133
<i>Guitarfishes</i>	78, 81
<i>Gulf herring</i>	144
<i>Gurnards</i>	108, 178
<i>guttatus, Lampris</i>	103
<i>Gymnocaesio gymnoptera</i>	236
<i>Gymnocranius</i>	116
<i>Gymnocranius elongatus</i>	249
<i>Gymnocranius grandoculis</i>	249
<i>gymnoptera, Gymnocaesio</i>	236
<i>Gymnasarda unicolor</i>	318
<i>gymnastethus, Carangoides</i>	209
<i>Gymnothorax favagineus</i>	135
<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i>	116
<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i>	116
<i>Gymnothorax meleagris</i>	116
<i>Gymnothorax monochrous</i>	136
<i>Gymnothorax uudivamer</i>	137
<i>Gymnothorax punctatus</i>	137
<i>Gymnothorax ruepelliae</i>	137
<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i>	137
<i>Gymnura poecilura</i>	86
GYMNURIDAE	79, 86

H

<i>haanii, Scyllarides</i>	28
HAEMULIDAE	115, 239-245
<i>huffara, Rhabdosargus</i>	248

Haffara seabream	248
Hairtailfishes	127, 314
Hairy river prawn	9
Hakes	98
<i>Halaelurus boesemani</i>	64
<i>Halaelurus lularius</i>	65
<i>Halaelurus quagga</i>	65
Halavi's guitarfish	82
<i>halavi, Rhinochatus</i>	82
Halfbeaks	102, 161
Halfmoon grouper	194
Halfmoon triggerfish	334
<i>Halichoeres cosmetus</i>	282
<i>Halichoeres dussumieri</i>	282
<i>Halichoeres hortulanus</i>	282
<i>Halichoeres marginatus</i>	283
<i>Halichoeres nebulosus</i>	283
<i>Halichoeres scapularis</i>	283
HALOSAURIDAE	91
<i>Halosaurus affinis</i>	91
Halosaurs	91
Hammerhead sharks	60, 74
<i>hamur, Priacanthus</i>	200
<i>harak, Lethrinus</i>	250
Hardenberg's anchovy	151
Hardnose shark	70
<i>hardwieke, Thalassoma</i>	287
Hardyhead silverside	158
Hareng à bande bleue	144
Hareng gracile	148
Hareng rond	148
Hareng tacheté	144
<i>harid, Hippocampus</i>	290
Harlequin catshark	66
Harlequin filefish	336
<i>harpadon neherus</i>	154
HARPADONTIDAE	154
Harry hotlips	240
Harvestfishes	129
Hatchetfishes	96
Hawkfishes	120, 270
Hawknose shrimp	15
Hawksbill turtle	340
Headfishes	132, 338
Heavybeak parrotfish	294
<i>heberi, Caranx</i>	210
<i>hebraicum, Thalassoma</i>	287
<i>helvola, Uraspis</i>	218
HEMIGALEIDAE	59, 67
<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i>	283
<i>Hemigymnus melapterus</i>	283
<i>Hemipristis elongatus</i>	67
HEMIRAMPIDAE	102, 161-162
<i>Hemiramphus far</i>	161
<i>Hemiramphus marginatus</i>	161
<i>hemistiktis, Cephalopholis</i>	185
<i>Herklotsichthys lossei</i>	144
<i>Herklotsichthys punctatus</i>	144
<i>Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus</i>	144
<i>Herklotsichthys spilurus</i>	145
Herring scad	206
Herrings	93, 142
<i>Heterocarpus laevigatus</i>	11
<i>Heterocarpus woodmasoni</i>	11
<i>heteroloba, Erennasticholina</i>	149
<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i>	200
<i>hexacanthus, Naso</i>	307
HEXANCHIDAE	57
HEXANCHIFORMES	57
<i>Hexanehus vitulus</i>	57
<i>hexophthalma, Parapercis</i>	298

<i>hextii, Solenocera</i>	12
<i>hians, Ableuues</i>	159
<i>Hilisa kele</i>	145
HIMANTOLOPHIDAE	101
<i>Himantolophus groenlandicus</i>	101
<i>Himantura gerrardi</i>	83
<i>Himantura imbricatus</i>	83
<i>Himantura Jenkinsii</i>	84
<i>Himantura uarnak</i>	84
Hinds	110, 184
<i>Hippocampus</i>	107
HIPPOLYTIDAE	7, 10
<i>Hippocampus harid</i>	290
<i>Hippocampus harid, Hippocampus harid</i>	290
<i>hippurus, Coryphaena</i>	219
<i>Hirundinethys eoromandelensis</i>	165
<i>Histioporus typus</i>	270
Hogfishes	122, 275
Holbiche artouca	64
Holbiche des vases	65
Holbiche isard	65
Holbiche mouchetée	64
Holbiche quagga	65
Holbiche soufflée	64
<i>holocanthus, Diodon</i>	337
HOLOCENTRIDAE	105, 167-173
<i>Hologymnosus annulatus</i>	284
<i>Hologymnosus dolatus</i>	284
<i>Holohalaelurus regani</i>	65
<i>homarus, Panulirus</i>	25
Honey comb oyster	36
Honeycomb filefish	336
Honeycomb stingray	84
Hooded cuttlefish	47
Hooded oyster	37
Hornlip mullet	273
<i>hortulanus, Halichoeres</i>	282
Hotlips	239
Hound needlefish	160
Houndsharks	59, 66
Huitre capuchon	37
Huitre crête-de-coq	37
Huitre feuille	37
Hulk trevailles	203
Humpback red snapper	228
Humpback scorpionfish	178
Humpback unicornfish	306
Humphead snapper	231
Humphead wrasse	279
Humpnose bigeye bream	253
Hunchback locust lobster	30
Hunter shrimp	10
Huud	225, 253
Huuqle	243-244
Huuqle-Baraawe	254
<i>hyotis, Hyotis</i>	36
<i>Hyotis hyotis</i>	36
<i>Hypoatherina barnesi</i>	159
<i>Hypoatherina temminckii</i>	159
<i>Hyporhamphus affinis</i>	161
<i>Hyporhamphus gamburus</i>	161
<i>hystrix, Diodon</i>	338

I

<i>Iago omanensis</i>	66
<i>ignobilis, Caranx</i>	210
Ilweyn	133, 152
<i>imbricata, Eretmochelys</i>	340

<i>imbricatus, Himantura</i>	83
<i>imperator, Pamacanthus</i>	268
Indian anchovy	150
Indian anomma	322
Indian bait prawn	10
Indian drillfish	321
Indian goatfish	260
Indian halibut	322
Indian lizardfish	156
Indian mackerel	318
Indian nylon shrimp	11
Indian Ocean lobsterette	23
Indian oil sardine	147
Indian pellona	146
Indian pike conger	141
Indian ruff	321
Indian scad	212
Indian squid	48
Indian threadfish	205
Indian triggerfish	330
Indian turkeyfish	176
Indian white shrimp	17
<i>indica, Ariomma</i>	122
<i>indica, Makaira</i>	316
<i>indicus, Alecis</i>	205
<i>indicus, Apristurus</i>	64
<i>indicus, Melichthys</i>	330
<i>indicus, Parapeneus</i>	260
<i>indicus, Penaeus (Feuerpenaeus)</i>	17
<i>indicus, Platycephalus</i>	181
<i>indicus, Stolephorus</i>	150
<i>indicus, Synodus</i>	156
<i>indicus, Trachurus</i>	218
<i>indistinctus, Epinephelus</i>	190
Indo-Pacific blue marlin	316
Indo-Pacific boarfish	174
Indo-Pacific sailfish	315
Indo-Pacific tarpon	133
<i>inermis, Ckeilio</i>	279
<i>inermis, Minaus</i>	176
<i>inermis, Sepiella</i>	48
<i>insidiator, Epibulus</i>	281
<i>insidiator, Secutor</i>	223
<i>insularis, Stolephorus</i>	151
<i>interrupta, Stegophilus</i>	286
<i>investigatoris, Parapeneus</i>	15
<i>Iso natalensis</i>	102
ISTIOPHORIDAE	128, 315-316
<i>Istiophorus</i>	128
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	315
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	62
<i>ittodai, Sargocentron</i>	171
<i>Izak catshark</i>	65

J

Jabto	214
Jabto calasey	215
Jacks	113, 205
Jalow	237, 279
Japanese bigeye	201
Japanese spittfin	183
Japanese threadfin bream	254
<i>japonicum, Acropoma</i>	181
<i>japonicum, Cookeolus</i>	199
<i>japonicus, Engraulis</i>	150
<i>japonicus, Nemipterus</i>	254
<i>japonicus, Penaeus (Marsupenaeus)</i>	17
<i>japonicus, Scambr</i>	319

<i>japonicus, Synagrops</i>	183
Jarbaa terapon	198
<i>jarbaa, Terapon</i>	198
Javanese cownose ray	87
<i>javanica, Rhinoptera</i>	87
<i>javanicus, Gymnathorax</i>	136
Javelin grunter	244
Jawfishes	120
Jaydar-Dhiiglow	317-319
Jeer-Jeer	72
<i>jella, Sphyræna</i>	311
<i>jenkinsii, Himantura</i>	84
<i>jerryi, Penaeopsis</i>	16
Jobfishes	224
John's snapper	229
<i>(Johnieops) dussumieri, Johnius</i>	257
<i>Johnieops sina</i>	257
<i>jahni, Lutjanus</i>	229
<i>Johnius</i>	117
<i>Johnius (Johnieops) dussumieri</i>	257
<i>Johnius (Johnius) amblycephalus</i>	257
<i>Johnius dussumieri</i>	257
<i>(Johnius) amblycephalus, Johnius</i>	257

K

<i>koakan, Pomadasys</i>	244
Kacan Baxareed	301
Kal	135-136
Kalamaare	49
<i>kanaguria, Rastrelliger</i>	318
Karanteen seabream	247
<i>kasmira, Lutjanus</i>	229
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	318
Kawakawa	317
Kawakawas	128, 317
Kaxan	301-302, 304-305, 307-308
Kaxan Caddie	301
Keeled mullet	271
Keeltail needlefish	180
Kelee shad	145
<i>kelee, Iliha</i>	145
Kibili	264-265
Kiin-Koy	329, 331, 334-335
King soldier bream	246
Knilejaws	120
Koonbile	153, 157
<i>Kuhlia mugil</i>	199
<i>Kuhlia rupestris</i>	199
<i>kuklii, Dasysatis</i>	83
<i>kuklii, Mobaka</i>	88
KUHLIDAE	111, 199
<i>kuntze, Myripristis</i>	168
Kuruma shrimp	17
KYPHOSIDAE	117, 263
<i>Kyphosus bigibbus</i>	263
<i>Kyphosus ciuencensis</i>	263
<i>Kyphosus vaigiensis</i>	263

L

<i>labiosus, Oedalechilus</i>	273
LABRIDAE	122, 275-288
LABROIDEI	121
<i>Labroides diadema</i>	275, 284
Lachner's tongue sole	328
<i>lachneri, Cynoglossus</i>	328
LACTARIIDAE	112, 203
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	203
<i>lactarius, Lactarius</i>	203

- lacunosus, Atherinomorus* 158
 Ladyfishes 91, 133
laevigatus, Heterocarpus 11
laevis, Malacocephalus 157
laevis, Plectropomus 196
laevis, Ranzania 338
 Laffé gouvernail 177
 Lalo damier 282
Lambis truncata 41
LAMNIDAE 58, 62
 LAMNIFORMES 58
Lamnostomus orientalis 140
LAMPRIDAE 103
 LAMPRIFORMES 103
Lampris guttatus 103
lanceolatus, Epinephelus 191
lanceolatus, Mola 338
 Langouste bamolée 27
 Langouste diabolique 25
 Langouste festonnée 25
 Langouste fouet arabe 28
 Langouste fourchette 26
 Langouste javelot d'Afrique 24
 Langouste ornée 26
 Langoustine indienne 23
 Langue à deux lignes 328
 Langue de Zanzibar 328
 Langue Lachner 328
 Langue poignard 328
 Lanternmye fishes 104
 Lanternfishes 98
 Laqento 258
Larabicus quadrilineatus 284
 Largeeye breams 249
 Largehead hairtail 315
 Largescale flounder 325
 Largescale flyingfish 164
 Largescale mullet 271
 Largescaled terapon 198
 Largespotted dart 217
 Largetooth flounder 323
 Largetooth sawfish 80
laticaudus, Scoliodon 74
laticaudus, Squaliolus 73
latimanus, Sepia 46
latusculatus, Pennaeus (Melicertes) 18
latovittatus, Malacanthus 203
 Lavender jobfish 233
 Leaf oyster 37
 Leatherback turtle 341
 Leatherjackets 132, 335
 Lettuce flounders 130, 323
leionster, Amblygaster 142
LEIOGNATHIDAE 114, 220-223
Leionathus herbis 220
Leionathus daura 221
Leionathus elongatus 221
Leionathus equulus 221
Leionathus fasciatus 222
Leionathus leuciscus 222
Leionathus lineolatus 222
Leionathus splendens 223
leura, Strongylura 160
 Lemon sweetlip 240
lentjan, Lethrinus 251
 Leopard flounder 324
Lepidocichthys olivacea 341
Lepidocybium 127
Lepidocybium flavobrunneum 312
Lepidotrigla bentuivai 178
Lepidotrigla bispinosa 179
Lepidotrigla faucri 179
Lepidotrigla multispinosa 179
Lepidotrigla amanensis 180
Lepidotrigla spiloptera 180
Leptoscopus vaigiensis 291
lepturus, Trichiurus 315
lepturus, Uroconger 141
 Lesser bream 224
 Lesser devilray 88
lessioniana, Sepioteuthis 49
LETHRINIDAE 116, 249-253
Lethrinus 116
Lethrinus borbonicus 250
Lethrinus erythracanthus 250
Lethrinus harak 250
Lethrinus lentjan 251
Lethrinus mahsena 251
Lethrinus microdon 251
Lethrinus nebulosus 252
Lethrinus obsaleus 252
Lethrinus olivaceus 252
Lethrinus rubrioperculatus 253
Lethrinus variegatus 253
leucas, Carcharias 69
leuciscus, Leionathus 222
leucogrammicus, Azyperodon 184
leucosternon, Acanthurus 302
leucostictus, Bodianus 277
lewini, Sphyrna 74
 Libaax 61, 74
 Libaax-Minshaar 80
 Libax 72-73
 Lilliput longarm octopus 53
limbatus, Carcharias 69
limbatus, Plotosus 153
lineatus, Acanthurus 302
lineatus, Anampses 275
lineatus, Plotosus 153
 Lined surgeonfish 302
 Lined wrasse 275
lineolatus, Leionathus 222
lineopunctatus, Xanthichthys 334
linoparus, Somniosus 24
 Listao 318
 Little velvetfish 108
lituratus, Naso 307
 Live sharksucker 204
Liza carinata 271
Liza macrolepis 271
Liza melinoptera 271
Liza tade 272
Liza vaigiensis 272
 Lizardfishes 97, 154
lobotes, Surinamensis 237
LOBOTIDAE 115, 237
LOBSTERS 21
 Loggerhead turtle 340
LOLIGINIDAE 48-49
Loligo duvauceli 48
Loligo forbesi 49
 Longarm mullet 273
 Longberbel goatfish 260
 Longcomb sawfish 80
 Longface emperor 252
 Longfin African conger 141
 Longfin fathead 321
 Longfin trevally 206
 Longfinned bullseye 199
longiceps, Papilloculiceps 181
longiceps, Sardinella 147
longimanus, Carcharias 70

<i>longimanus</i> , <i>Drepane</i>	264
<i>longipes</i> , <i>Punulirus</i>	25
<i>longipes</i> , <i>Parapenaeus</i>	16
<i>longirostris</i> , <i>Oxymonacanthus</i>	336
Longjaw thryssa	151
Longlegged spiny lobster	25
Longnose trevally	207
Longrakered trevally	218
Longsnout flathead	182
Longtail butterfly ray	86
Longtail silverbiddy	238
Longtail tuna	320
Longue girelle	279
<i>Lopha cristagalli</i>	37
LOPHIIDAE	100, 158
LOPHIIFORMES	100
<i>Lophiades mutilus</i>	158
<i>Lophiomus setigerus</i>	158
<i>Lophiodiodon calari</i>	338
<i>lossel</i> , <i>Herklotsichthys</i>	144
<i>louti</i> , <i>Variola</i>	197
<i>Loxodon macrorhinus</i>	22
<i>lugubris</i> , <i>Chascauopsetta</i>	324
Lunar fusilier	234
<i>luare</i> , <i>Thalassoma</i>	287
<i>lunaris</i> , <i>Caesia</i>	234
Lune d'argent	266
Lune pleine	266
Luneur	220
<i>lunulatus</i> , <i>Cheilinus</i>	278
<i>luridus</i> , <i>Siganus</i>	299
<i>lutarius</i> , <i>Holacturus</i>	65
LUTJANIDAE	114, 224-233
<i>Lutjanus</i>	114
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	226
<i>Lutjanus bengalensis</i>	226
<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	227
<i>Lutjanus caruolinensis</i>	227
<i>Lutjanus ehrenbergii</i>	227
<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>	228
<i>Lutjanus fulvus</i>	228
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	228
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	229
<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>	229
<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	229
<i>Lutjanus monostigma</i>	230
<i>Lutjanus rivulatus</i>	230
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	230
<i>Lutjanus sauguiensis</i>	231
<i>Lutjanus seboe</i>	231
<i>Lutjanus</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	229
<i>lymma</i> , <i>Taeniura</i>	85
Lyretail hogfish	276
Lyretails	110, 184
<i>lysian</i> , <i>Scomberoides</i>	215

M

Maabiyo	280-281, 283, 294
Maambiyo	276
<i>macarellus</i> , <i>Decapterus</i>	211
<i>machuata</i> , <i>Elops</i>	113
Machoirion titan	153
Mackerel scad	211
Mackerel sharks	58
Mackerels	128, 317
<i>maculoti</i> , <i>Carcharias</i>	70
<i>Macolor niger</i>	231
Maconde aden	183
Maconde bonche noire	183

Maconde lumineux	183
<i>Macrabrachium</i>	6
<i>Macrabrachium rude</i>	9
<i>Macrabrachium scabriculum</i>	9
<i>macrogathos</i> , <i>Bodianus</i>	277
<i>macrolepidatus</i> , <i>Novaculichthys</i>	285
<i>macralepis</i> , <i>Liza</i>	271
<i>macroneuma</i> , <i>Parapeneus</i>	260
<i>Macrophuryngodon bipartitus</i>	284
<i>macrops</i> , <i>Syngnathus</i>	156
<i>macropus</i> , <i>Octopus</i>	53
<i>Macranaphosus scolopax</i>	107
<i>macrorhinus</i> , <i>Loxodon</i>	22
<i>macrosoma</i> , <i>Decapterus</i>	212
<i>macrusquamis</i> , <i>Sargocentron</i>	171
MACROURIDAE	98, 157
<i>macrura</i> , <i>Thyrsoidea</i>	139
<i>maculata</i> , <i>Mene</i>	220
<i>maculatum</i> , <i>Pomadourus</i>	244
<i>maculatus</i> , <i>Actomytilus</i>	87
<i>maculatus</i> , <i>Canthidermis</i>	330
<i>maculosus</i> , <i>Pomacanthus</i>	269
Madame tombée rage	278
Madax-Dhagax	216-217
Mafo	204
Maguungi	138, 141-142, 315
<i>mahsena</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	257
Mained snake eel	140
Maka	185
<i>Makaira</i>	128
<i>Makaira indica</i>	316
<i>Makaira mazara</i>	316
Makaira à rostre court	316
Makaira bleu	316
Makaira noire	316
Makos	58, 62
Malabar grouper	191
Malabar trevally	209
<i>malabaricus</i> , <i>Carangoides</i>	209
<i>malabaricus</i> , <i>Epicrampus</i>	191
MALACANTHIDAE	112, 203
<i>Malacanthus brevirastris</i>	203
<i>Malacanthus lativittatus</i>	203
<i>Malacocephalus laevis</i>	157
Maldague robuste	280
Mamila arabe	256
Mamila dos noir	256
Mamila joues blanches	256
Mamila lisse	255
Mamila mignone	255
Mamila rosée	255
Mamila Saint Pierre	256
Man-of-war fishes	129, 321
Mangrove prawn	10
Mangrove red snapper	226
<i>Manta birastris</i>	87
Manta rays	79
Mantas	87
Mante géante	87
Manyaaaso	74
Maquereau des Indes	318
Maquereau espagnol	319
Marbled electric ray	81
Marbled moray	139
Marbled parrotfish	291
Marbled spinefoot	300
<i>margaritifera</i> , <i>Pinctada</i>	35
<i>marginatus</i> , <i>Halichthys</i>	283
<i>marginatus</i> , <i>Hemiramphus</i>	161
<i>marginatus</i> , <i>Prionace</i> (<i>Meliceratus</i>)	18

Margined flyingfish	163	Mérou faraud	189
Mangnan ardoisé	168	Mérou huit raies	192
Marignan à ocellères	168	Mérou lancéolé	191
Marignan aile noire	169	Mérou lisse	186
Marignan cuirassé	170	Mérou loutre	195
Marignan ombre	167	Mérou malabar	191
Marignan pin	168	Mérou manon	190
Marignan pomme de pin	169	Mérou morse	192
Marignan rouge et argent	170	Mérou moustache	188
Marignan rouget	172-173	Mérou ondulé	195
Mangnan sabre	173	Mérou onflamme	189
Marignan tacheté	170	Mérou pâle	189
Marignan violacé	169	Mérou passoire	190
Marine hatchetfishes	96	Mérou patate	195
Marisa	135	Mérou petites écailles	193
marleyi, <i>Callionymus</i>	292	Mérou pintade	188
marleyi, <i>Thyrastoides</i>	313	Mérou plate grise	192
Marlin rayé	316	Mérou queue carrée	196
Marlins	128, 315	Mérou sellé	196
<i>marmoratus</i> , <i>Pardachirus</i>	326	Mérou somali	190
<i>marmoratus</i> , <i>Uropterygius</i>	139	Mérou summan	194
Marr's fusilier	236	Mérou taches blanches	187
marri, <i>Pterocaesia</i>	236	Mérou taches oranges	188
(<i>Marsupeneus</i>) <i>japonicus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i>	17	Mérou zébré	193
<i>martia</i> , <i>Plesionika</i>	12	Mérou-loche vagabonde	197
Masked triggerfish	334	<i>Metapenaeopsis mogiensis</i>	14
<i>mata</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	302	<i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i>	14
Matajuel bleu	203	<i>Metapenaeus stebbingi</i>	14
Matajuel nez court	203	<i>meyeni</i> , <i>Tocutara</i>	85
Matakao	239, 242, 245, 249	MICRODESMIDAE	126
Matakao-Tuurey	240-241, 243	<i>microdon</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	251
<i>mate</i> , <i>Atule</i>	206	<i>microphthalmus</i> , <i>Aphunopus</i>	314
Maxaaso	251	<i>micropterus micropterus</i> , <i>Oxyporhamphus</i>	162
<i>maxima</i> , <i>Tridacna</i>	38	Milandre chior	67
Mayla-Cadde	87	<i>miles</i> , <i>Pterois</i>	176
Maylan	86	Milk shark	73
<i>mazara</i> , <i>Makaira</i>	316	Milkfish	94, 152
Meagres	117, 257	<i>miniata</i> , <i>Cephalopholis</i>	185
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	213	<i>Minus inermis</i>	176
MEGALOPIDAE	91, 133	Minstrel sweetlip	242
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	133	<i>minuta</i> , <i>Gazza</i>	220
<i>melampygus</i> , <i>Caranx</i>	211	<i>Mobula diabolus</i>	88
<i>melanopterus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i>	70	<i>Mobula eregoodootenkee</i>	88
<i>melanospilus</i> , <i>Sargocentron</i>	172	<i>Mobula kuhlii</i>	88
<i>melanostictus</i> , <i>Myripristis</i>	168	MOBULIDAE	79, 87-88
<i>melanotus</i> , <i>Tylosurus acus</i>	160	<i>mogensis</i> , <i>Metapenaeopsis</i>	14
<i>melanura</i> , <i>Sardinella</i>	147	Mojarras	115, 238
<i>melapterus</i> , <i>Hemigymnus</i>	281	<i>mokurran</i> , <i>Sphyrna</i>	75
<i>meleagrides</i> , <i>Anampes</i>	275	<i>Mola lanceolatus</i>	338
<i>meleagris</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	136	<i>Mola mola</i>	338
(<i>Melicertes</i>) <i>canaliculatus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i>	18	<i>mola</i> , <i>Mola</i>	338
(<i>Melicertes</i>) <i>latiusculatus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i>	18	Molas	132, 338
(<i>Melicertes</i>) <i>marginatus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i>	18	MOLIDAE	132, 338
<i>Melichthys indicus</i>	330	<i>moluccanus</i> , <i>Pseudodax</i>	285
<i>Melichthys niger</i>	331	<i>moluccensis</i> , <i>Upeneus</i>	261
<i>Melichthys vidua</i>	331	MONACANTHIDAE	132, 335-336
<i>melinoptera</i> , <i>Liza</i>	271	<i>monoceros</i> , <i>Aluterus</i>	135
<i>membranaceus</i> , <i>Octopus</i>	54	<i>monoceros</i> , <i>Metapenaeus</i>	14
<i>Mene maculata</i>	220	<i>monochrous</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	136
Menhagens	142	<i>monocirrhous</i> , <i>Exocoetus</i>	165
MENIDAE	114, 220	Monocle breams	116, 254
Mental wrasse	279	MONODACTYLIDAE	118, 266
<i>mentalis</i> , <i>Cheilinus</i>	279	<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>	266
<i>mentalis</i> , <i>Ulua</i>	218	<i>Monodactylus falciformis</i>	266
<i>menta</i> , <i>Parexocoetus</i>	166	<i>monodon</i> , <i>Penaeus</i> (<i>Penaeus</i>)	19
Mérou aréolé	187	<i>monostigma</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	230
Mérou camouflé	193	<i>Monotaxis</i>	116
Mérou comète	191	<i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i>	253
Mérou demi-lune	194	Moon wrasse	287
Mérou élégant	184	Moonfish	220
Mérou épaulette	194		

Moonfishes	114, 220
Moonies	118, 266
Moontail bullseye	200
Moorish idol	126
Morays	92, 135
Morenésocoe commun	142
Morenésocoe dague	142
Morenésocoe indien	141
MORIDAE	99
MORINGUIDAE	92
<i>marrhwa</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	191
<i>mosis</i> , <i>Mustelus</i>	62
<i>mossambicus</i> , <i>Poliunus</i>	24
Mottled eagle ray	87
Mottled lusit	235
Mourine javanaise	87
Moustache grouper	188
Mud catshark	65
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	272
<i>mugil</i> , <i>Kuhlia</i>	199
MUGILIDAE	121, 271-274
MUGILOIDEI	121
MUGILOIDAE	298
Mulet à grandes écailles	271
Mulet à queue bleue	273
Mulet à tache bleue	274
Mulet boxeur	271
Mulet cabot	272
Mulet caréné	271
Mulet labéon	273
Mulet longue aile	273
Mulet mopi	272
Mulet otomebora	271
Mulet fade	272
Mullets	121, 271
MULLIDAE	117, 258-262
<i>Mullaidichthys flavolineatus</i>	258
<i>Mullaidichthys vanicolensis</i>	259
<i>multibarata</i> , <i>Brutia</i>	157
<i>multidens</i> , <i>Pristipomoides</i>	233
<i>multimaculatus</i> , <i>Pomadour</i>	244
<i>multinotatus</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	192
<i>multispinosa</i> , <i>Lepidotrigla</i>	179
Multispotted grouper	190
MURAENESOCIDAE	93, 141-142
<i>Muraenesox bagio</i>	142
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	142
<i>Muraenichthys schultzei</i>	140
MURAENIDAE	92, 135-139
<i>murdjan</i> , <i>Myripristis</i>	169
Murène étoilée	135
Murène fil géante	139
Murène sidérale	138
Murène voie lactée	136
Murène zébrée	135
Murex rameux	42
Murex shells	40
Murex virginal	42
<i>muricatum</i> , <i>Bolbometopus</i>	289
MURICIDAE	40, 42
<i>murrayi</i> , <i>Sepia</i>	46
<i>Mustelus mosis</i>	62
<i>nautilus</i> , <i>Lophiodon</i>	158
MYCTOPHIDAE	98
MYCTOPHIFORMES	98
<i>mydas</i> , <i>Chelonia</i>	340
MYLIOBATIDAE	79, 86-87
MYLIOBATIFORMES	78
<i>myriaster</i> , <i>Bahus</i>	121
<i>Myripristis odustus</i>	167

<i>Myripristis berudti</i>	168
<i>Myripristis kuntee</i>	168
<i>Myripristis melanostictus</i>	168
<i>Myripristis murdjan</i>	169
<i>Myripristis violaceo</i>	169

N

Napoléon	279
<i>naresii</i> , <i>Cypselurus</i>	164
<i>naarinar</i> , <i>Aetabatus</i>	86
Narrow sawfish	80
Narrowbarred Spanish mackerel	319
<i>naucornis</i> , <i>Pseudalutarius</i>	316
<i>Naso annulatus</i>	306
<i>Naso brachycentron</i>	306
<i>Naso brevirostris</i>	307
<i>Naso hexacanthus</i>	307
<i>Naso lituratus</i>	307
<i>Naso thynnoides</i>	308
<i>Naso unicornis</i>	308
<i>Naso vlamingii</i>	308
Nason à épéron	307
Nason à épérons bleus	308
Natal tongue-lish	327
<i>nataleusis</i> , <i>Ateleopus</i>	103
<i>natalensis</i> , <i>Iso</i>	102
<i>Naucrates ductor</i>	213
<i>naucrates</i> , <i>Echeneis</i>	204
<i>Nealotus tripes</i>	312
<i>Nebrius ferrugineus</i>	62
<i>nebulosa</i> , <i>Echidna</i>	135
<i>nebulosa</i> , <i>Parapercis</i>	298
<i>nebulosus</i> , <i>Halichoeres</i>	283
<i>nebulosus</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	252
Nebulous wrasse	283
Needlefishes	102, 159
Needlescaled queenfish	215
<i>Negaprion acutidens</i>	73
<i>neglecta</i> , <i>Sardinella</i>	147
<i>neherus</i> , <i>Harpadon</i>	154
<i>Nematulosa arabica</i>	145
<i>Nematopalaemon</i>	6
<i>Nematopalaemon tenuipex</i>	9-10
NEMIPTERIDAE	116, 254-256
<i>Nemipterus</i>	116
<i>Nemipterus bipunctatus</i>	254
<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i>	254
<i>Nemipterus randalli</i>	254
<i>Nemipterus zysron</i>	255
<i>Neopinnula</i>	127
<i>Neopinnula orientalis</i>	313
<i>neoginaiica</i> , <i>Albula</i>	134
Neon lying squid	50
<i>Neoniphan opercularis</i>	169
<i>Neoniphan samarra</i>	170
NEOSCOPELIDAE	98
<i>Neoscopelids</i>	98
NEPHROPIDAE	22-23
<i>Nephropsis ensirostris</i>	23
<i>Nephropsis stewarti</i>	23
<i>Nephropsis suhmi</i>	23
Neptune rose shrimp	15
<i>niger</i> , <i>Macolor</i>	231
<i>niger</i> , <i>Melichthys</i>	331
<i>niger</i> , <i>Odonus</i>	331
<i>niger</i> , <i>Parastomatopus</i>	214
<i>niger</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	295
<i>nigricans</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	301, 303

<i>nigricaus</i> , <i>Cheilopogon</i>	163
<i>nigricauda</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	301, 303
<i>nigripinna</i> , <i>Sorsogona</i>	182
<i>nigrofasciata</i> , <i>Seriolina</i>	216
<i>nigrofasciatus</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	303
<i>niphonia</i> , <i>Pristigynis</i>	201
NOMEIDAE	129, 321-322
NOTOCANTHIFORMES	91
NOTOCHEIRIDAE	102
<i>Novaeulichthys macrolepidotus</i>	285
<i>Novaeulichthys taeniourus</i>	285
<i>nudivomer</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	137
<i>nudus</i> , <i>Chirocentrus</i>	152
<i>nufar</i> , <i>Cheimeri</i>	247
Nurse sharks	58, 61
Nusiye	158-159

O

Oarfishes	103
<i>obesus</i> , <i>Thunnus</i>	320
<i>obesus</i> , <i>Triacanthodon</i>	74
Obliquebanded grouper	193
Obliquebanded snapper	233
<i>oblongus</i> , <i>Carangoides</i>	209
<i>oblongus</i> , <i>Gerres</i>	238
<i>obsoletus</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	252
<i>obtusata</i> , <i>Sphyrna</i>	311
Obtuse barracuda	311
Ocean breams	114, 224
Ocean sunfish	338
Ocean sunfishes	132, 338
Oceanic whitetip shark	70
Ocellated waspfish	176
<i>octofasciatus</i> , <i>Epiplatys</i>	192
OCTOPODA	44, 52
OCTOPODIDAE	52-54
<i>Octopus aegina</i>	52
<i>Octopus cyaneus</i>	52
<i>Octopus defilippi</i>	53
<i>Octopus macropus</i>	53
<i>Octopus membranaceus</i>	54
<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	54
OCTOPUSES	44, 52
ODONTASPIDIDAE	58, 62
<i>Odonus niger</i>	331
<i>Oedalechilus labiatus</i>	273
OGCOCEPHALIDAE	101
Oilfishes	127, 312
<i>oligolepis</i> , <i>Cypselurus</i>	164
<i>oligoradiatus</i> , <i>Benthodesmus</i>	314
<i>olivacea</i> , <i>Lepidochelys</i>	341
<i>olivaceum</i> , <i>Pomadour</i>	245
<i>olivaceus</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	252
Olive grunt	245
Olive ridley turtle	341
Oman gurnard	180
<i>omaneusis</i> , <i>Iago</i>	66
<i>omanensis</i> , <i>Lepidotrigla</i>	180
Ombrie bronze	258
<i>Ommastrephes bartramii</i>	50
OMMASTREPHIDAE	50-51
Oonekife unicornfish	308
Onespot snapper	230
ONYCHOTEUTHIDAE	50
<i>Onychoteuthis banksi</i>	50
Oolo-Oolo Shabeelley	82
Oolo-Oolo Tuurey	81
Opahs	103
<i>opercularis</i> , <i>Bodianus</i>	277
<i>opercularis</i> , <i>Neoniphon</i>	169

OPHICHTHIDAE	93, 140
OPHIDIIDAE	99, 157
OPHIDIIFORMES	99
OPISTHOGNATHIDAE	120
OPLEGNATHIDAE	120
Orange-spotted emperor	250
Orangemouth anchovy	151
Orangespine unicornfish	307
Orangespotted grouper	188
Orangespotted trevally	207
Orangestriped emperor	252
Orangestriped triggerfish	329
Orbicular batfish	265
<i>orbicularis</i> , <i>Chilomycterus</i>	337
<i>orbicularis</i> , <i>Platax</i>	265
<i>orbis</i> , <i>Tripteron</i>	266
ORECTOLOBIIFORMES	57
Oriental flying gurnard	180
Oriental sillago	202
Oriental sole	326
Oriental sweetlips	242
Oriental worm eel	140
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Doxyloptena</i>	180
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Euryglossa</i>	326
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Lamnostoma</i>	140
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Neopinnula</i>	313
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Plectorhynchus</i>	342
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Sarda</i>	319
<i>orientalis</i> , <i>Thunnus</i>	31
Ornate porryfish	222
Ornate spiny lobster	26
<i>ornatus</i> , <i>Panulirus</i>	26
Orotay	251, 253
Orphie carène	160
Orphie plate	159
<i>Ostichthys archiepiscopus</i>	170
OSTRACIDAE	132
OSTREIDAE	34, 37
<i>Otolithes</i>	117
<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	258
Otomebora mullet	271
<i>oualanensis</i> , <i>Symplectoteuthis</i>	51
Oval flounder	323
<i>oxycephalus</i> , <i>Cheilinus</i>	279
<i>Oxymonacanthus longirostris</i>	336
<i>Oxyporhamphus micropterus micropterus</i>	162
<i>oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Isurus</i>	62
<i>oyena</i> , <i>Gerres</i>	239
Oysters	33-34, 36-37

P

<i>pacificus</i> , <i>Palaemon</i>	10
Paeony bulleye	200
<i>Pagellus affinis</i>	247
Pageot d'Arabie	247
Pagre double bande	246
Pagre picnic	245
Painted spiny lobster	27
Painted sweetlips	239
<i>Palaemon concinnus</i>	10
<i>Palaemon pacificus</i>	10
Palaemonid Shrimps	6, 9
PALAEMONIDAE	6, 9-10
PALINURIDAE	22, 24-28
<i>Palinurus mossambicus</i>	24
<i>pallium</i> , <i>Gloripallium</i>	36
Pandalid shrimps	7, 11
PANDALIDAE	7, 11-12
Panther electric ray	81

<i>panthera, Torpedo</i>	81	<i>Pelates quadrilineatus</i>	197
<i>pantherinus, Butihs</i>	324	<i>Pelau chanos</i>	203
<i>Panulirus homarus</i>	25	<i>Pelican flounder</i>	324
<i>Panulirus longipes</i>	25	<i>Pellona ditchea</i>	146
<i>Panulirus aratus</i>	26	<i>pelycus, Pteragogus</i>	285
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	26	PEMPHERIDAE	117
<i>Panulirus sp.</i>	21	<i>Penaeid Shrimps</i>	7-8, 14
<i>Panulirus versicolor</i>	27	PENAEIDAE	8, 14-20
<i>Papilloculiceps longiceps</i>	181	PENAEOIDEA	7
<i>Paracaesia</i>	114	<i>Penaeopsis balsi</i>	16
<i>Paracaesia xanthurus</i>	232	<i>Penaeopsis jerryi</i>	16
<i>Paracirrhites forsteri</i>	270	<i>Penaens (Fenneropenaens) indicus</i>	17
PARALEPIDIDAE	97	<i>Penaens (Fenneropenaens) penicillatus</i>	17
PARALICHTHYIDAE	130, 323	<i>Penaens (Marsupenaens) japonicus</i>	17
<i>Paraluteres priusurus</i>	336	<i>Penaens (Melicertes) canaliculatus</i>	18
<i>Parapenaopsis acclivistris</i>	15	<i>Penaens (Melicertes) laticulatus</i>	18
<i>Parapenaus fissurus</i>	15	<i>Penaens (Melicertes) japonicus</i>	18
<i>Parapenaus investigatoris</i>	15	<i>Penaens (Penuens) monodon</i>	19
<i>Parapenaus longipes</i>	16	<i>Penaens (Penaens) semisulcatus</i>	19
<i>Parapercis alboguttata</i>	298	<i>Penaens monodon, Penaens</i>	19
<i>Parapercis hexophthalma</i>	298	<i>Penaens semisulcatus, Penaens</i>	19
<i>Parapercis nebulosa</i>	298	<i>penicillatus, Pannilrus</i>	26
<i>Parapercis robinsoni</i>	298	<i>penicillatus, Penacis (Fenneropenaens)</i>	17
<i>Parapercis somaliensis</i>	298	PENTACEROTIDAE	119, 270
<i>Paraplagusia bilineata</i>	328	<i>pentadactylus, Xyrichtys</i>	288
<i>Parasclopsis aspinosa</i>	255	<i>Peppered squirrelfish</i>	172
<i>Parasclopsis eriomma</i>	255	<i>Perch-like fishes</i>	109
<i>Parasclopsis townsendi</i>	255	<i>Perchlets</i>	109
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	214	PERCIFORMES	109, 121, 123-129
<i>Pardachirus marmuratus</i>	326	PERCOIDEI	109
<i>pardalis, Cantherines</i>	336	PERCOPHIDAE	123
<i>Pareuxocoetes brachypterus</i>	166	<i>Peregrine shrimp</i>	14
<i>Pareuxocoetes menta</i>	166	<i>Periophthalmus</i>	125
<i>Parrotfishes</i>	122, 289	<i>Perpeire à grandes écailles</i>	325
<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>	259	<i>Perpeire pelican</i>	324
<i>Parupeneus bifasciatus</i>	259	<i>Perroquet à bandes rouges</i>	292
<i>Parupeneus cinnabarinus</i>	259	<i>Perroquet à cinq selle</i>	296
<i>Parupeneus cyclostomus</i>	260	<i>Perroquet à écailles jaunes</i>	294
<i>Parupeneus farsskali</i>	260	<i>Perroquet à points rouges</i>	290
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	260	<i>Perroquet à six bandes</i>	293
<i>Parupeneus inaeonema</i>	260	<i>Perroquet arabe</i>	291
<i>Parupeneus pleurostigma</i>	261	<i>Perroquet bossu vert</i>	289
<i>Parupeneus rubescens</i>	261	<i>Perroquet braisé</i>	296
<i>Pastel wrasse</i>	284	<i>Perroquet candelamao</i>	290
<i>Pastenague à nez pointu</i>	84	<i>Perroquet commun</i>	295
<i>Pastenague éventail</i>	85	<i>Perroquet de Sinai</i>	294
<i>Pastenague léopard</i>	84	<i>Perroquet dentu</i>	290
<i>Pastenague plumetée</i>	84	<i>Perroquet des Carolines</i>	289
<i>Pastenague queue à ruban</i>	85	<i>Perroquet doré</i>	295
<i>Pastinachus sephen</i>	84	<i>Perroquet éclipse</i>	296
<i>Patchy triggerfish</i>	333	<i>Perroquet faucille</i>	292
<i>pauiciradiatus, Cubiceps</i>	321	<i>Perroquet fête</i>	293
<i>paulayi, Plectorhynchus</i>	241	<i>Perroquet globeux</i>	295
<i>pavo, Xyrichtys</i>	288	<i>Perroquet lune bleue</i>	291
<i>Peacock hind</i>	185	<i>Perroquet machoiron</i>	294
<i>Peacock wrasse</i>	288	<i>Perroquet marbré</i>	291
<i>Pearl oysters</i>	33, 35	<i>Perroquet marguerite</i>	297
<i>Pearleyes</i>	97	<i>Perroquet pourpre-marron</i>	293
<i>Pearlfishes</i>	99	<i>Perroquet ronille</i>	292
<i>Pearly hairtail</i>	314	<i>Perroquet tête ronde</i>	297
<i>Peau bleue</i>	73	<i>persuliferus, Plectropomus</i>	197
<i>Pêche-madame argenté</i>	202	<i>petersi, Dinoperca</i>	110
<i>Pêche-madame diabolin</i>	202	<i>Peterson's grenadier</i>	157
<i>Pêche-madame oriental</i>	202	<i>petersoni, Ventrifossus</i>	157
<i>pectinata, Pristis</i>	80	<i>petimba, Fistularia</i>	175
PECTINIDAE	33, 36	<i>Petit diable</i>	88
PEGASIDAE	106	<i>Pétoncle manteau</i>	36
<i>Pelagic thresher</i>	63	<i>Pétoncle sénéteur</i>	36
<i>pelagicus, Alopias</i>	61	<i>Pharao flyingfish</i>	164
<i>pelamis, Katsuwonus</i>	318	<i>Pharaoh cuttlefish</i>	46

<i>pharaonis</i> , <i>Scpia</i>	46
<i>Photoblepharon steinitzi</i>	104
Picasso triggerfish	333
Pickhandle barracuda	311
Picnic seabream	245
<i>picta</i> , <i>Sidera</i>	138
<i>pictum</i> , <i>Diagramma</i>	219
Pieuvre	54
Pigeye shark	68
Pigface breams	116, 249
Pike congers	93, 141
Pilotfish	213
<i>Pinctada margaritifera</i>	35
<i>Pinctada radiata</i>	35
Pinecone soldierfish	169
Pinfishes	116
Pinge pintade	298
PINGUIDIDAE	124, 298
<i>Pinjala</i>	232
<i>Pinjala pinjala</i>	232
<i>pinjala</i> , <i>Pinjala</i>	232
Pinkear emperor	251
Pinktail triggerfish	331
<i>pinnatus</i> , <i>Platax</i>	265
<i>pinnulatus</i> , <i>Cirrhitus</i>	270
Pintadine à lèvres noire	35
Pintadine radiée	35
Pipefishes	106-107
<i>pisang</i> , <i>Pterocaesio</i>	237
<i>Pisodonophis boro</i>	140
<i>plagiodesmus</i> , <i>Plectrohinchus</i>	241
<i>plagiotaenia</i> , <i>Carangoides</i>	210
Plaintail turkeyfish	177
<i>Platax</i>	118
<i>Platax orbicularis</i>	265
<i>Platax pinnatus</i>	265
<i>Platax tieria</i>	265
<i>Platybelone argalus platyura</i>	160
Platycephale clin d'oeil	182
Platycephale crocodile	181
Platycephale épée	181
Platycephale épineux	182
Platycephale indien	181
Platycephale tentaculé	181
PLATYCEPHALIDAE	109, 181-182
<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	181
<i>platypterus</i> , <i>Istiophorus</i>	315
PLATYROCTIDAE	95
<i>platyura</i> , <i>Platybelone argalus</i>	160
<i>playfairi</i> , <i>Plectorhinchus</i>	241
<i>plebeius</i> , <i>Polynemus</i>	274
<i>Plectorhinchus</i>	115
<i>Plectorhinchus chubbi</i>	239
<i>Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus</i>	240
<i>Plectorhinchus gaterinus</i>	240
<i>Plectorhinchus gibbosus</i>	240
<i>Plectorhinchus orientalis</i>	242
<i>Plectorhinchus paulayi</i>	241
<i>Plectorhinchus plagiodesmus</i>	241
<i>Plectorhinchus playfairi</i>	241
<i>Plectorhinchus schotaf</i>	242
<i>Plectorhinchus sardius</i>	242
<i>Plectorhinchus vittatus</i>	242
<i>Plectrapomus areolatus</i>	196
<i>Plectroponus laevis</i>	196
<i>Plectrapomus pexuliferus</i>	197
<i>Plesionika alcocki</i>	11
<i>Plesionika maritima</i>	12
<i>Plesionipaeus edwardsianus</i>	13
PLESIOPIDAE	110

PLEURONECTIDAE	130, 325
PLEURONECTIFORMES	130
<i>pleurostigma</i> , <i>Parupeneus</i>	261
PLEOTOSIDAE	95, 153
<i>Plotosus limbatus</i>	153
<i>Plotosus lineatus</i>	153
<i>plumbeus</i> , <i>Carcharias</i>	71
<i>poecilolatus</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	192
<i>poecilopecterus</i> , <i>Cypselurus</i>	165
<i>poecilura</i> , <i>Gymnura</i>	86
Pointed-nose stingray	84
Pointedfin barracuda	310
Poisson oiseau	282
Poisson paille à pois	82
Poisson pierre commun	178
Poisson pilote	213
Poisson sabre brochet	314
Poisson sabre chauve	314
Poisson sabre commun	315
Poisson sabre petits yeux	314
Poisson sabre ruban	314
Poisson-scie tident	80
<i>polylepis</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	193
POLYMIKIDAE	105
POLYNEMIDAE	121, 274
POLYNEMOIDEI	121
<i>Polynemus plebeius</i>	274
<i>Polynemus sextarius</i>	274
<i>polyphekadii</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	193
<i>Polysteganus coeruleopunctatus</i>	248
<i>polycana</i> , <i>Echidna</i>	115
POMACANTHIDAE	119, 267-269
<i>Pomacanthus asfur</i>	268
<i>Pomacanthus chrysurus</i>	268
<i>Pomacanthus inperator</i>	268
<i>Pomacanthus maculosus</i>	269
<i>Pomacanthus semicirculatus</i>	269
<i>Pomacanthus striatus</i>	269
POMACENTRIDAE	121
<i>Pomadasys</i>	115
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	243
<i>Pomadasys cammersonni</i>	243
<i>Pomadasys furcatus</i>	243
<i>Pomadasys kaakan</i>	244
<i>Pomadasys maculatum</i>	244
<i>Pomadasys multimaculatum</i>	244
<i>Pomadasys olivaceum</i>	245
<i>Pomadasys stridens</i>	245
POMATOMIDAE	112, 204
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	204
Pomfrets	114, 224
Pompaneau africain	216
Pompaneau lune	217
Pompaneau muscadin	217
Pompaneau pierrot	217
Pompano dolphinfish	219
Pompanos	113, 205
Ponyfishes	114, 220
Porc-épine ballon	332
Porc-épine bécard	332
Porc-épine boubou	338
Porcupine ray	85
Porcupinefishes	132, 332
Porgies	116, 245
Potato grouper	195
Poulpe à longs bras	53
Poulpe à quatre yeux	54
Poulpe des sables	52
Poulpe tacheté	53
Powderblue surgeonfish	302

<i>prashadi</i> , <i>Sepia</i>	47
<i>praslin</i> , <i>Sargocentron</i>	172
PRAWNS	5
PRIACANTHIDAE	111, 199-201
<i>Priacanthus blochii</i>	200
<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i>	200
<i>Priacanthus protilus</i>	201
<i>Priacanthus sagittarius</i>	201
<i>Prionace glauca</i>	73
<i>prionota</i> , <i>Sorsogana</i>	182
<i>prionurus</i> , <i>Paraluteres</i>	136
PRISTIDAE	77, 80
PRISTIFORMES	77
<i>Pristigenys nipponia</i>	201
<i>pristiger</i> , <i>Rogadius</i>	182
<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	212
<i>Pristipomoides multidentatus</i>	213
<i>Pristipomoides sieboldii</i>	213
<i>Pristipomoides zonatus</i>	213
<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	80
<i>Pristis zijsron</i>	80
<i>Prognichthys brevipinnis</i>	166
<i>promethoides</i> , <i>Rexea</i>	313
<i>prometheus</i> , <i>Promethichthys</i>	313
<i>Promethichthys prometheus</i>	313
Pronghorn spiny lobster	26
PROSCYLLIIDAE	59, 66
<i>proxilus</i> , <i>Priacanthus</i>	201
<i>Psenopsis cyanea</i>	321
<i>Psenus squamiceps</i>	321
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	322
PSETTODIDAE	130, 322
<i>Pseudalutarius nasicornis</i>	336
<i>Pseudechina brummeri</i>	138
<i>Pseudobalistes flavimarginatus</i>	332
<i>Pseudobalistes fuscus</i>	332
<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	214
PSEUDOCROMIDAE	110
<i>Pseudodax moluccanus</i>	285
<i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i>	323
<i>Pseudorhombus elevatus</i>	323
<i>psittacus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	295
<i>Pteragogus flagellifer</i>	285
<i>Pteragogus pelycus</i>	285
PTERIIDAE	33, 35
<i>Pterocaesio capricornis</i>	236
<i>Pterocaesio clarysazona</i>	236
<i>Pterocaesio marri</i>	236
<i>Pterocaesio pisang</i>	237
<i>Pterocaesio tile</i>	237
<i>Pterocircus géant</i>	43
<i>Pterois miles</i>	176
<i>Pterois radiata</i>	177
<i>Pterois russelli</i>	177
<i>Puerulus angulatus</i>	27
<i>Puerulus scwelli</i>	28
Pufferfishes	131
Puffers	132
Pugnose ponyfish	223
<i>punctata</i> , <i>Drepane</i>	264
<i>punctatissimum</i> , <i>Sargocentron</i>	172
<i>punctatus</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	137
<i>punctatus</i> , <i>Herklotsichthys</i>	144
<i>punctifer</i> , <i>Encrasicholina</i>	149
Purple-brown parrotfish	293
Purpleback flying squid	51
<i>purpureum</i> , <i>Thalassoma</i>	287
<i>puta</i> , <i>Terapon</i>	198
<i>putnamiae</i> , <i>Sphyræna</i>	311
<i>Pycnodonte géante</i>	36
Pygmy devilray	88

Pygmy ribbontail catshark	66
<i>Pygoplites diacanthus</i>	249

Q

Qaraare	161
Qarumbo-Maanyo	337
Qashaar	225, 249, 253, 255
Qayac	204
<i>qenic</i> , <i>Sphyræna</i>	311
<i>quadrilineatus</i> , <i>Larabicus</i>	284
<i>quadrilineatus</i> , <i>Pelates</i>	197
<i>quadrinaculatus</i> , <i>Herklotsichthys</i>	144
Quagga catshark	65
<i>quagga</i> , <i>Hakalurus</i>	65
<i>quagga</i> , <i>Zebrias</i>	127
Quakerfish	203
Queen coris	281
Queenfishes	113, 205
<i>quinquevittatum</i> , <i>Thalassoma</i>	288
Qumburo	307, 309
Quoomaar	213

R

Rabbitfish	126, 299
RACHYCENTRIDAE	112, 204
<i>Rachycentron caudatum</i>	204
<i>radcliffei</i> , <i>Eridacnis</i>	66
<i>radiata</i> , <i>Pinctada</i>	35
<i>radiata</i> , <i>Pterois</i>	177
<i>radiatus</i> , <i>Epiplatys</i>	191
Rainbow runner	212
Rainbow sardine	143
RAJIFORMES	78
Ramose murex	42
<i>ramosus</i> , <i>Chicoreus</i>	42
Randall's threadfin bream	254
<i>randalli</i> , <i>Nemipterus</i>	254
<i>Ranzania laevis</i>	318
Rascasse bossue	178
Rascasse ocellée	176
Rason algue	285
Rason ocellé	288
Rason paon	288
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	318
Rayed pearl oyster	35
<i>rectangulus</i> , <i>Rhinecanthus</i>	313
Red and white lobsterette	23
Red cornetfish	175
Red mullets	117
Red Sea goatfish	260
Red Sea halfbeak	161
Redbarred parrotfish	292
Redbreast wrasse	278
Redcoat	173
Redmouth grouper	184
Redtail prawn	17
Redtoothed triggerfish	331
REGALECIDAE	103
<i>Regalecus glesne</i>	103
<i>reguii</i> , <i>Holohalaelurus</i>	65
Rémora commun	204
Remoras	112, 204
Renard	63
Renard à gros yeux	63
Renard pélagique	63
Requiem sharks	60, 62
Requin à museau pointu	73

Requin à nez rude	70	Rockfishes	108, 176
Requin à queue noire	72	Rockmover wrasse	285
Requin à queue tachetée	71	<i>rogaa</i> , <i>Aethaloperca</i>	184
Requin à taches noires	71	<i>Rogadius asper</i>	182
Requin baleine	61	<i>Rugadius pristiger</i>	182
Requin balestine	68	Rombou léopard	324
Requin bordé	69	Rombou oval	323
Requin bouledogue	69	Roob ma waaye	213
Requin chat arlequin	66	<i>roseus</i> , <i>Cyttopsis</i>	173
Requin chat pygme	66	Rosy dory	173
Requin corail	74	Rosy dwarf monocle bream	255
Requin épée	74	Rosy goatfish	261
Requin gracie	68	Roudi escolar	313
Requin gris	71	Rouget-barbel à bande noire	260
Requin limon faucille	73	Rouget-barbel bandeau	260
Requin nourme fauve	62	Rouget-barbel barben	259
Requin océanique	70	Rouget-barbel cinnabare	259
Requin pointe blanche	67	Rouget-barbel doré	260
Requin pointes noires	70	Rouget-barbel double-tauche	259
Requin sagnin	72	Rouget-barbel indien	260
Requin soyeux	69	Rouget-barbel pastille	261
Requin taureau	62	Rouget-barbel sellé	261
Requin tigre commun	72	Rouget-sours à bande sombre	262
Requin tisserand	68	Rouget-sours aurore	262
Requin zèbre	61	Rouget-sours bande or	261
Requin-hâ à gros yeux	66	Rouget-sours bensasi	261
Requin-marteau halicorne	74	Rouget-sours orange	262
Requin-nourme à queue courte	61	Rouget-sours rayé	262
Reticulated leatherjacket	336	Round herring	143
<i>reticulatus</i> , <i>Chilomycterus</i>	337	Roundhead parrotfish	297
Reunion herring	145	Roundheads	110
<i>Rexea</i>	122	Roundjaw bonefish	134
<i>Rexea prometheides</i>	313	Roving coral grouper	197
<i>Rhabdosargus haffara</i>	248	Royal angelfish	269
<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i>	248	Royal cloak scallop	36
<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i>	81	Rubberlips	115, 239
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	57, 61	<i>ruber</i> , <i>Otolithes</i>	258
RHINCODONTIDAE	57, 61	<i>rubescens</i> , <i>Antigonia</i>	174
<i>Rhinecanthus aculeatus</i>	332	<i>rubescens</i> , <i>Parupeneus</i>	261
<i>Rhinecanthus assai</i>	333	<i>rubrioperculatus</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	253
<i>Rhinecanthus rectangulus</i>	333	<i>rubroviolaceus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	296
Rhino leatherjacket	336	<i>rubrum</i> , <i>Sargocentron</i>	173
RHINOBATIDAE	78, 81-82	Ruby snapper	225
<i>Rhinabatas graulatus</i>	82	<i>ruconius</i> , <i>Secutor</i>	221
<i>Rhinabatas halavi</i>	82	Rudderfishes	117, 263
<i>Rhinabatas schlegelii</i>	82	<i>rude</i> , <i>Macrorhachium</i>	9
<i>Rhinoptera javanica</i>	82	<i>rupelliae</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	137
<i>Rhizoprionodon acutus</i>	73	Ruffs	129, 321
<i>rhombus</i> , <i>Thysanoteuthis</i>	51	<i>rugosus</i> , <i>Scyllarus</i>	30
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	82	Runners	113, 205
<i>Rhynchorhamphus arabicus</i>	162	<i>rupestris</i> , <i>Kuhlia</i>	199
Ribbon halfbeak	161	Ruppell's moray	137
Rice-paddy eel	140	<i>russelli</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	296
Ridgeback shrimp	12	Russell's snapper	230
Righteye flounders	130, 325	Russell's wrasse	287
Ring wrasse	284	<i>russelli</i> , <i>Decapterus</i>	212
Ringtail surgeonfish	301	<i>russelli</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	210
Rippled triggerfish	332	<i>russelli</i> , <i>Pterois</i>	177
Rite dentu	323	<i>russelli</i> , <i>Suezichthys</i>	287
Rite targeur	323	<i>russelli</i> , <i>Trachinotus</i>	217
<i>riqualana</i> , <i>Seriola</i>	216	Rusty jobfish	224
<i>rivulatus</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	194	Rusty parrotfish	292
<i>rivulatus</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	210	<i>rutilans</i> , <i>Aphareus</i>	224
<i>rivulatus</i> , <i>Siganus</i>	300		
<i>robinsoni</i> , <i>Parapercis</i>	298		
Robust tuskfish	280		
<i>robustus</i> , <i>Choerodon</i>	280		
<i>rochei</i> , <i>Auxis</i>	317		
Rock flagtail	199		
Rockcods	110, 184		

S

Saafad	299-300
Sabertooth fishes	97
Sabre squirrelfish	173
<i>Saccostrea cucullata</i>	37

Sackfish	313
Saddle grunt	244
<i>sagittarius</i> , <i>Prionacanthus</i>	201
Sailfin armourhead	270
Sailfin flyingfish	166
Sailfin tang	309
Sailfishes	128, 315
Saint Pierre argente	174
Saint Pierre rose	173
Salicouque balafrée	12
Salicouque des vases profondes	12
SALMONIFORMES	95
<i>salatrix</i> , <i>Pomatomus</i>	204
Samaduul	133, 149-151, 274
Samans cristatus	325
Sammara squirrellfish	170
<i>sammara</i> , <i>Neoniphon</i>	170
Samoa silver side	159
Samurai squirrellfish	171
Sanbelag	152
Sand dragonet	299
Sand eels	123
Sand tiger shark	62
Sand tiger sharks	58, 62
Sand tilefishes	203
Sandbar shark	71
Sandbird octopus	52
Sandlances	123
Sandperches	298
Sandsmelts	298
Sanglier indo-pacifique	174
<i>sanguineus</i> , <i>Latipinna</i>	231
Santer seabream	247
Sapsap berbère	220
Sapsap bouledogue	223
Sapsap boxeur	223
Sapsap commun	221
Sapsap dentu	220
Sapsap doré	221
Sapsap écriture	222
Sapsap élégant	221
Sapsap fil	222
Sapsap rayé	222
Sapsap soleil	223
<i>sarba</i> , <i>Rhabdosargus</i>	248
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	119
Sardine arc-en-ciel	143
<i>Sardinella obello</i>	146
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	146
<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>	147
<i>Sardinella melanura</i>	147
<i>Sardinella neglecta</i>	147
<i>Sardinella sardensis</i>	148
<i>Sardinella</i>	93, 142
Sardinelle blanche	146
Sardinelle daniva	142
Sardinelle dorée	146
Sardinelle indienne	147
Sardinelle miyako	148
Sardinelle queue noire	147
Sardinelle tachelée	143
Sardines	93, 142
<i>Sargocentron coudimoculotum</i>	170
<i>Sargocentron diadema</i>	171
<i>Sargocentron titidoi</i>	171
<i>Sargocentron mocrusquomis</i>	171
<i>Sargocentron melanospilos</i>	172
<i>Sargocentron praslin</i>	172
<i>Sargocentron punctotissimum</i>	172
<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i>	171

<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>	171
Sargue dore	248
Sargue hafara	248
Saupe de Mer rouge	247
<i>Saurido gracilis</i>	155
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	155
<i>Saurida undanquamis</i>	155
Sauteur leurre	215
Sauteur sabre	215
Sauteur talang	214
<i>savignyi</i> , <i>Scia</i>	47
Sawfishes	77, 80
Sawtooth barracuda	311
Scabbardfishes	127, 314
<i>scaber</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	296
<i>scabrillum</i> , <i>Macrobrochium</i>	9
Scads	113, 205
Scalloped hammerhead	74
Scalloped spiny lobster	25
Scallops	33, 36
Scaly dragonfishes	96
Scaly dwarf monocle bream	255
Scaly stingray	83
Scalybreast gurnard	179
<i>scapularis</i> , <i>Holichoeres</i>	283
SCARIDAE	121-122, 289-297
Scarlet shrimp	13
<i>Scarus orobicus</i>	291
<i>Scarus atrilunula</i>	291
<i>Scarus caudofasciatus</i>	292
<i>Scarus falcipinnis</i>	292
<i>Scarus ferrugineus</i>	292
<i>Scarus festivus</i>	293
<i>Scarus frenatus</i>	291
<i>Scarus fuscopurpureus</i>	291
<i>Scarus genazonotus</i>	294
<i>Scarus gibbon</i>	294
<i>Scarus gibbus</i>	294
<i>Scarus globiceps</i>	295
<i>Scarus niger</i>	295
<i>Scarus psittacus</i>	295
<i>Scarus rubrovinctus</i>	296
<i>Scarus russellii</i>	296
<i>Scarus scaber</i>	296
<i>Scarus sordidus</i>	297
<i>Scarus viridifurcatus</i>	297
SCATOPHAGIDAE	119, 267
<i>Scatophagus tetracanthus</i>	267
Scats	119, 267
Scatty	267
<i>schlegelii</i> , <i>Rhinobatus</i>	82
<i>schotaf</i> , <i>Plectorhynchus</i>	242
<i>schultzei</i> , <i>Muraenichthys</i>	140
SCIAENIDAE	117, 257-258
<i>Scorodion laticaudus</i>	74
<i>scoropax</i> , <i>Macroramphosus</i>	107
<i>Scolopsis</i>	116
<i>Scolopsis bimaculatus</i>	256
<i>Scolopsis gnomi</i>	256
<i>Scolopsis taeniotus</i>	256
<i>Scolopsis roseni</i>	256
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	319
<i>Scomberoides</i>	113
<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>	214
<i>Scomberoides lysan</i>	215
<i>Scomberoides tol</i>	215
<i>Scomberomorus</i>	128
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	319
SCOMBROIDAE	128, 317-320
SCOMBROIDEI	127
<i>scopas</i> , <i>Amones</i>	335

<i>scopas, Zebrasoma</i>	309
SCOPELACHIDAE	97
<i>Scopelogadus tristes</i>	98
SCORPAENIDAE	108, 176-178
SCORPAENIFORMES	108
<i>Scorpaenopsis barbata</i>	177
<i>Scorpaenopsis gibbosa</i>	178
Scorpionfishes	108, 176
Scrawled leatherjacket	335
<i>scriptus, Aluterus</i>	335
SCYLIORHINIDAE	59, 64-65
SCYLLARIDAE	22, 28-31
<i>Scyllarides haanii</i>	28
<i>Scyllarides squammosus</i>	29
<i>Scyllarides tridactnophaga</i>	29
<i>Scyllarus batei</i>	30
<i>Scyllarus rugosus</i>	30
Scythe shrimp	16
Sea catfishes	153, 94
Sea toads	101
SEA TURTLES	339
Seabasses	110, 184
Seabreams	116, 245
Seachubs	117, 263
Seagrass wrasse	285
Seahorses	107
<i>sealei, Carcharhinus</i>	71
Seamoths	106
Searobins	178
<i>sebae, Lutjanus</i>	211
<i>Secutor insidiator</i>	223
<i>Secutor ruconius</i>	223
Seerfishes	128, 317
<i>seheli, Valamugil</i>	274
Seiche australe	45
Seiche capuchon	47
Seiche d'Arabie	45
Seiche grandes mains	46
Seiche grenouille	46
Seiche gros dos	47
Seiche pharaon	46
Seiche Indent	47
Sélar coulisou	215
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	215
Sélar harengule	206
Sélar queue jaune	206
Sélar subari	205
Semicircle angelfish	269
<i>semicircularatus, Pomacanthus</i>	269
<i>semisulcatus, Penaeus (Penaeus)</i>	19
<i>senatoria, Chlamys</i>	36
Senatorial scallop	36
<i>sepien, Pastinachus</i>	84
<i>Sepia arabica</i>	45
<i>Sepia australis</i>	45
<i>Sepia inermis</i>	48
<i>Sepia latinanus</i>	46
<i>Sepia murrayi</i>	46
<i>Sepia pharaonis</i>	46
<i>Sepia prashadi</i>	47
<i>Sepia savignyi</i>	47
<i>Sepia trygonia</i>	47
<i>Sepietta inermis</i>	48
SEPIIDAE	45-47
SEPIOIDEA	44-45
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	49
Sergestid shrimps	8, 20
SERGESTIDAE	8, 20
<i>Seriola</i>	113
<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>	216
Sérieole amoureux	216

Sérieole limon	216
<i>Seriolina nigrifasciata</i>	216
<i>serpens, Gempylus</i>	312
Serpenton des nzères	140
Serpenton manchot	140
Serpenton oriental	140
SERRANIDAE	110, 184-197
<i>setigerus, Lophiamus</i>	158
<i>setirostris, Thyrysa</i>	151
<i>sewelli, Puerulus</i>	28
<i>sexfasciatus, Caranx</i>	211
<i>sexlineatus, Grammistes</i>	196
<i>sexmaculata, Cephalopholis</i>	186
<i>sextarius, Polynemus</i>	274
Shadine ronde	143
Shadowfin soldierfish	167
Shads	142
Shafane	84-85, 158
Shafane Cordaal	84
Shafane Shabeellow	84
SHARKS	56
Sharksuckers	112, 204
Sharpjaw bonefish	134
Sharpnose stingray	83
Sharpnose tonguesole	328
Sheer-Sheerto	322-324, 326, 328
Shigiraan-Sisimoole	211
Shiraan	207-210, 216, 218
Shiraan Dhareerow	206
Shiraan Ilweyne	211
Shoemaker spinefoot	300
Shooli	159-160
Short pelvic flounders	130, 323
Shortbill spearfish	316
Shortfin flyingfish	166
Shortfin mako	62
Shortfin scad	212
Shorthead anchovy	149
Shortnose greeneye	154
Shorttail nurse shark	61
Shortwing flyingfish	162
Shoulderbar soldierfish	168
Shovelnose rays	81
Shrimp scad	205
Shrimplishes	107
SHRIMPS	5
Sicklefin lemon shark	73
Sicklefin parrotfish	292
Sicklefishes	118, 264
Sideburn wrasse	285
<i>Niderea grisea</i>	138
<i>Niderea picta</i>	138
Sidespot goatfish	261
<i>sieboldii, Pristipomoides</i>	213
Sigan cordonner	300
Sigan mabré	300
Sigan marguerite	300
Sigan sombre	299
Sigan vermiculé	299
SIGANIDAE	126, 299-300
<i>Siganus argenteus</i>	299
<i>Siganus luridus</i>	299
<i>Siganus rivulatus</i>	300
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	300
<i>Siganus sutor</i>	300
<i>sihama, Sillago</i>	202
Silky shark	69
SILLAGINIDAE	111, 202
<i>Sillago aeolus</i>	202
<i>Sillago chondropus</i>	202

<i>Sillago sihama</i>	202	Snubnose emperor	250
Sillagos	202	Soapfishes	110, 184
SILURIFORMES	94	Soft locust lobster	30
Silver gemfish	313	Softhead grenadier	157
Silver grunt	243	Sohal surgeonfish	303
Silver moony	266	<i>sohal, Acanthurus</i>	303
Silver sillago	202	<i>solandri, Acanthocybium</i>	317
Silverbiddies	115, 238	Soldierbream	246
Silversides	102, 158	Soldierfishes	105, 167
Silverspot squirrelfish	170	Sole d'orient	326
Silvertip shark	67	Sole de Commerson	327
Silvery John dory	174	Sole de lait	326
<i>sina, Johniaops</i>	257	Sole élanée	326
Sinai parrotfish	294	Sole quagga	327
Sind sardinella	148	<i>Solea elongata</i>	326
<i>sindensis, Sardinella</i>	148	SOLEIDAE	131, 326-327
<i>sinuspersici, Torpedo</i>	81	<i>Solenocera choprai</i>	12
<i>sirm, Amblygaster</i>	143	<i>Solenocera hextil</i>	12
Sisimole	206, 208	Solenocericid shrimps	7, 12
Sixbar wrasse	287	SOLENERIDAE	7, 12
Sixblotch hind	186	SOLENOTOMIDAE	107
Sixgill sharks	57	Soles	131, 326
Sixline soapfish	196	Somali grouper	190
Skates	78	<i>somaliensis, Parapercis</i>	298
Skipjack tuna	318	<i>somniosus, Liunparus</i>	24
Sky emperor	251	<i>sannerati, Cephalopholis</i>	186
Slack unicornfish	307	Soor yaxaas	214
Slender aifonsino	167	Soor-Yaxaas	266
Slender conger	141	Sordid rubberlip	242
Slender emperor	253	<i>sordidus, Plectorhynchus</i>	242
Slender fusilier	236	<i>sordidus, Scarus</i>	297
Slender grouper	184	<i>sorrah, Carcharias</i>	71
Slender ponyfish	221	<i>Sorsogona nigripinna</i>	182
Slender rainbow sardine	143	<i>Sorsogona priotota</i>	182
Slender silverbidy	238	Southern African anchovy	150
Slender snoek	313	Southern cuttlefish	45
Slender threadfin bream	255	Spadefishes	118, 265
Slickheads	95	Spadenose shark	74
Slimeheads	104	Spaghetti eels	92
Slingsaw wrasse	281	Spangled emperor	252
Slipmouths	114, 220	Spare royal	246
Slipper lobsters	22, 28	Spare soldat	246
Sliteye shark	72	SPARIDAE	116, 245-248
<i>sloani, Chaudiodus</i>	96	Sparse-rayed frostfish	314
Smallbelly catshark	64	Spearfishes	128, 315
Smalleye scabbardfish	314	<i>speciosus, Gnathanodon</i>	273
Smallscale grubfish	298	Speckled catshark	64
Smallscaled grouper	193	Speckled sandperch	298
Smallscaled terapon	198	Speckled shrimp	14
Smallspotted dart	217	Speckled sidereal moray	138
Smallspotted grunter	243	<i>Sphyracna acutipinnis</i>	310
Smalltooth emperor	251	<i>Sphyracna barracuda</i>	310
Smalltoothed jobfish	224	<i>Sphyracna flavicauda</i>	310
Smooth angler	158	<i>Sphyracna forsteri</i>	310
Smooth dwarf monocle bream	255	<i>Sphyracna jello</i>	311
Smooth grouper	186	<i>Sphyracna obtusata</i>	311
Smooth nylon shrimp	11	<i>Sphyracna putnamiae</i>	311
Smoothbelly sardinella	142	<i>Sphyracna genie</i>	311
Smoothhounds	66	SPHYRAENIDAE	127, 310
Snaggletooth shark	67	SPHYRAENOIDEI	127
Snaggletooths	96	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	74
Snake eels	93, 140	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	75
Snake mackerel	312	SPHYRNIDAE	60, 74-75
Snake mackerels	127, 312	Spider prawn	9
Snappers	114, 224	Spikelfishes	131
Snapping shrimps	6	<i>spiloptera, Lepidotrigla</i>	180
Snipfishes	107	<i>spilostylus, Chilomycterus</i>	337
Snooty wrasse	279	<i>spilurus, Herklotsichthys</i>	145
Snubnose dart	217	Spined pygmy shark	75
		Spinefoots	299
		Spineless cuttlefish	48

<i>spinidens</i> , <i>Calatomus</i>	290
<i>spinifer</i> , <i>Argyrops</i>	246
<i>spiniferum</i> , <i>Sargocentron</i>	173
Spinner shark	68
Spiny eels	91
Spiny flatheads	109, 181
Spiny gumard	179
Spiny lobster	21
Spiny lobsters	22, 24
Spiny puffers	337
Spiny turbot	130, 322
Spinyjaw greeneye	154
Spinytooth parrotfish	290
<i>splendens</i> , <i>Beryx</i>	167
<i>splendens</i> , <i>Leiognathus</i>	223
Splendid pony	223
Splitfins	109, 183
Spotcheek emperor	253
Spotfin burrfish	337
Spotfin flathead	181
Spotfin flyingfish	163
Spottail conis	281
Spottail shark	71
Spottail wrasse	286
Spotted eagle ray	86
Spotted herring	144
Spotted porcupinefish	338
Spotted sardinella	143
Spotted sicklefish	264
Spotted surgeonfish	306
Spotted triggerfish	330
Spotted unicornfish	307
Spotted wrasse	275
Spottedwing gumard	180
<i>Spratelloides delicatulus</i>	148
<i>Spratelloides gracilis</i>	148
Sprats	142
Squale nain	75
SQUALIDAE	60, 75
SQUALIFORMES	60
<i>Squaliolus laticaudus</i>	75
<i>squamieps</i> , <i>Cubiceps</i>	321
<i>squamieps</i> , <i>Psenus</i>	321
<i>squammasus</i> , <i>Scyllarides</i>	29
<i>squamosa</i> , <i>Tridacna</i>	38
Squaretail coralgroupier	196
Squaretail mullet	272
SQUIDS	43, 48
Squirrelfishes	104-105, 167
Stargazers	123
Starry moray	135
Starry triggerfish	329
<i>stebbingi</i> , <i>Metapenaeus</i>	14
<i>Stegostoma fasciatum</i>	61
STEGOSTOMATIDAE	57, 61
<i>steinitzii</i> , <i>Photoblepharon</i>	104
<i>stellatus</i> , <i>Abalistes</i>	329
<i>stellatus</i> , <i>Siganus</i>	300
<i>Stephanolepis diaspros</i>	336
STERNOPTYCHIDAE	96
<i>Stethojulis albivittata</i>	286
<i>Stethojulis interrupta</i>	286
<i>Stethojulis strigiventer</i>	286
<i>stewartii</i> , <i>Nephropsis</i>	23
Sticklebacks	106
Stinging catfishes	153
Stingrays	78, 83
Stocky hawkfish	270
<i>Stolephorus commersonii</i>	150
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	150
<i>Stolephorus insularis</i>	151
<i>stoliczkae</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	194
STOMIIDAE	96
STOMIIFORMES	96
Stonebreams	117, 263
Stonefish	178
Stonefishes	176
Straighthead soldierfish	170
Streamlined spinefoot	299
Striated surgeonfish	305
<i>striatus</i> , <i>Ctenochaetus</i>	305
<i>striatus</i> , <i>Pomacanthus</i>	269
<i>stridens</i> , <i>Pomadasys</i>	245
<i>strigiventer</i> , <i>Stethojulis</i>	286
<i>strigosus</i> , <i>Ctenochaetus</i>	306
<i>striolata</i> , <i>Dermatolepis</i>	186
Striped bonito	319
Striped eel catfish	153
Striped goatfish	262
Striped largeeye bream	249
Striped marlin	316
Striped moray	135
Striped piggy	245
Striped ponyfish	222
Striped round herring	148
Striped threadfin	274
Striped triggerfish	334
STROMATOIDEI	129
Strombe Income	41
STROMBIDAE	40-41
<i>Stronbus tricornis</i>	41
<i>Strongylura leiura</i>	160
Suchaan	219
<i>Suezichthys caudovittatus</i>	286
<i>Suezichthys russelli</i>	287
Sutac	241
<i>Sufflamen albigaudus</i>	334
<i>Sufflamen bursa</i>	333
<i>Sufflamen elrysipterus</i>	334
<i>Sufflamen fraenatus</i>	334
<i>sufflans</i> , <i>Cephaloscyllium</i>	64
<i>sulmi</i> , <i>Nephrapsis</i>	23
Sulphur goatfish	262
<i>sulphureus</i> , <i>Upeacrus</i>	262
Sumeyn	187-189, 191-192, 194-195
Summan grouper	194
<i>summana</i> , <i>Epinephelus</i>	194
<i>supercilius</i> , <i>Alopias</i>	63
<i>suppositus</i> , <i>Grammoplites</i>	181
Surf sardines	102
Surge wrasse	287
Surgeonfishes	126, 301
<i>surinamensis</i> , <i>Lobotes</i>	237
<i>sutor</i> , <i>Siganus</i>	300
Sutton's flyingfish	164
<i>suttoni</i> , <i>Cheilopogon</i>	164
Sweepers	117
Sweetlips	115, 239
Swordfish	315
Swordfishes	128, 315
<i>Symplectoteuthis ovalaniensis</i>	51
<i>Synagrops adeni</i>	183
<i>Synagrops japonicus</i>	183
<i>Synaecia verrucosa</i>	178
SYNAPOBRANCHIDAE	92
<i>Synaptura commersoniana</i>	327
SYNGNATHIDAE	107
SYNGNATHIFORMES	106
<i>Syngnathus</i>	107
SYNODONTIDAE	97, 154-156
<i>Syndodus binotatus</i>	155

<i>Synodus dermatogenys</i>	156
<i>Synodus englemani</i>	156
<i>Synodus indicus</i>	156
<i>Synodus macrops</i>	156
<i>Synodus variegatus</i>	156

T

Tade mullet	272
<i>tade, Liza</i>	272
<i>taeniatus, Scolopsis</i>	256
<i>taeniopterus, Upeneus</i>	262
<i>taeniourus, Novaculichthys</i>	285
<i>Taeniura lymna</i>	85
<i>Taeniura meyeni</i>	85
Takho	204
<i>talabonoides, Congresox</i>	141
Talang queenfish	214
Tamarin à bandes noires	283
Tamarin vert	283
Tan-Gub	250
Tangs	126, 301
Tar-Tabo	241
Tar-Tawo	231, 246-247
Tar-Tawo carbeed	230
Taraaqo	200
Tarpon indo-pacifique	133
Tarpons	91, 133
Tarry hogfish	276
Tasselfishes	274
Tassergal	204
Taupe bleu	62
<i>taurus, Carcharias</i>	62
<i>tauriua, Epinephelus</i>	195
Tawny nurse shark	62
<i>Tectus dentatus</i>	41
<i>temminckii, Hypoatheria</i>	159
<i>tennentii, Acanthurus</i>	304
Tenpounder	133
Tenpounders	133
Tentacled flathead	181
<i>tenuipes, Nematopalaemon</i>	9-10
<i>Terapon jarhwa</i>	198
Terapon perches	110, 197
<i>Terapon puta</i>	198
<i>Terapon theraps</i>	198
Terapons	110, 197
TERAPONTIDAE	110, 197-198
<i>teres, Caesio</i>	234
<i>teres, Etrumeus</i>	143
<i>tetracanthus, Scatophagus</i>	267
TETRAODONTIDAE	132
TETRAODONTIFORMES	131
<i>Tetrapturus</i>	128
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	316
<i>Tetrapturus audeax</i>	316
TEUTHOIDEA	43, 48
<i>thalassinus, Arius</i>	153
<i>Thalassoma amblycephalum</i>	287
<i>Thalassoma hardwicke</i>	287
<i>Thalassoma hebraicum</i>	287
<i>Thalassoma lunare</i>	287
<i>Thalassoma purpuraceum</i>	287
<i>Thalassoma quinquevittatum</i>	288
<i>Thalassoma trilobatum</i>	288
<i>Thalassothia cirrhosa</i>	100
Thazard bâlard	317
Thazard rayé indo-pacifique	319
thazard, Axiis	317
Thazard-kusara	318

<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	31
<i>theraps, Terapon</i>	198
Thintail thresher	63
<i>thompsoni, Acanthurus</i>	304
Thon mignon	320
Thon obèse	320
Thonine orientale	317
Thorny flathead	182
Threadfin breams	116, 254
Threadfins	121, 274
Three-knobbed conch	41
Three-ribbon wrasse	286
Threeline hogfish	277
Threespot angelfish	267
Threshersharks	58, 63
<i>Thryssa baelama</i>	151
<i>Thryssa setirostris</i>	151
<i>Thryssa virostris</i>	151
Thumbprint emperor	250
Thumbprint monocle bream	256
<i>Thunnus</i>	128
<i>Thunnus alahunga</i>	319
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	320
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	320
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	320
<i>thyridoides, Naso</i>	308
<i>Thysitoides marleyi</i>	313
<i>Thysoidra macrura</i>	139
<i>Thysanophrys chiltonae</i>	182
THYSANOTEUTHIDAE	51
<i>Thysanoteuthis rhombus</i>	51
Tiera batfish	265
<i>tiara, Platax</i>	265
Tiger moray	139
Tiger shark	72
Tigertooth croaker	258
<i>tigrinus, Oxypterygius</i>	139
Tiin-Tiinbiyow	226
<i>tile, Pterocaesio</i>	237
Tilefishes	112
Tixsi gaad	181-182
Toadfishes	100
<i>tol, Scomberoides</i>	215
Tomato hind	186
<i>tonggol, Thunnus</i>	320
Tonguesoles	131, 327
Toothponies	114, 220
Toothpony	220
Tootone	50-51
Top shells	40, 41
Top vase	42
Topes	66
TORPEDINIDAE	77, 81
TORPEDINIFORMES	77
<i>Torpedo fuscumaculata</i>	81
<i>Torpedo panthera</i>	81
<i>Torpedo scad</i>	213
<i>Torpedo sinuspersici</i>	81
Tortue luth	341
Tortue olivâtre	341
Tortue verte	340
<i>townsendi, Parascolopsis</i>	255
TRACHICHTHYIDAE	104
TRACHINOIDEI	123
<i>Trachinotus</i>	113
<i>Trachinotus africanus</i>	216
<i>Trachinotus bailloni</i>	217
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	217
<i>Trachinotus russelli</i>	217
<i>Trachurus indicus</i>	218
<i>Trachypenaeus curvirostris</i>	20

<i>tragula</i> , <i>Upeneus</i>	262
Trevallies	113, 205
TRIACANTHODIDAE	131
<i>Triacanthodon obesus</i>	74
TRIAKIDAE	59, 66-67
TRICHIURIDAE	127, 314-315
<i>Trichiurus auriga</i>	314
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	315
TRICHONOTIDAE	123
<i>tricornis</i> , <i>Strombus</i>	41
<i>Tridacna</i>	29
<i>Tridacna maxima</i>	38
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i>	38
TRIDACNIDAE	34, 38
<i>tridacnophaga</i> , <i>Scyllarides</i>	29
Trident cuttlefish	47
Triggerfishes	131, 329
TRIGLIDAE	108, 178-180
<i>trilineatus</i> , <i>Bodianus</i>	277
<i>trilobatum</i> , <i>Thalassoma</i>	288
<i>trilobatus</i> , <i>Cheilinus</i>	279
<i>trimaculatus</i> , <i>Apoleinichthys</i>	267
<i>triastegus</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	304
<i>tripes</i> , <i>Nealotus</i>	312
Triplecross lizardfish	156
Triplefins	124
Tripletail	237
Tripletail wrasse	279
Tripletails	115, 237
<i>Tripteron arbis</i>	266
TRIPTYRIDAE	124
<i>tristes</i> , <i>Scopelogadus</i>	98
TROCHIDAE	40-41
Trompette chinoise	175
Tropical halibeam	161
Troque pyramidal	41
True lobsters	22-23
Trumpetfishes	106, 175
<i>truncata</i> , <i>Lambis</i>	41
<i>trygonia</i> , <i>Sepia</i>	47
Tsivakihini paste shrimp	20
Tube shouldlers	95
Tubesnouts	106
Tucker's frostfish	314
<i>tuckeri</i> , <i>Benthodesmus</i>	314
<i>tukula</i> , <i>Epiplatys</i>	195
<i>tumbil</i> , <i>Saurida</i>	155
Tunas	127-128, 317
Turbinelle cornue	42
TURBINELLIDAE	40, 42
<i>turbinellus</i> , <i>Vasum</i>	42
Turbot épineux indien	322
Turkey moray	136
Turquoise hogfish	276
Tuskfishes	122, 275
<i>twistii</i> , <i>Anampes</i>	276
Two-spot razorfish	288
Two-spot wrasse	278
Two-bar seabream	246
Twohorn gumard	178
Twospot lizardfish	155
Twospot red snapper	227
Twospot surgeonfish	305
Twotone tang	309
Twotone wrasse	287
<i>Tylosurus acus melanotus</i>	160
<i>Tylosurus crocodilus crocodilus</i>	160
<i>typus</i> , <i>Histioporus</i>	270
<i>typus</i> , <i>Rhincodon</i>	57, 61

U

<i>uarnak</i> , <i>Himantura</i>	84
<i>Ulua mentalis</i>	218
<i>Umbra canariensis</i>	258
<i>undulosus</i> , <i>Saurida</i>	155
Undulated moray	137
<i>undulatus</i> , <i>Ballistapus</i>	329
<i>undulatus</i> , <i>Cheilinus</i>	279
<i>undulatus</i> , <i>Gymnothorax</i>	137
<i>undulosus</i> , <i>Epiplatys</i>	195
<i>unicolor</i> , <i>Gymnosarda</i>	318
Unicorn leatherjacket	335
Unicorn sole	326
Unicornfishes	126, 301
<i>unicornis</i> , <i>Nasa</i>	308
<i>Upeneus bensasi</i>	261
<i>Upeneus moluccensis</i>	261
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	262
<i>Upeneus taeniopterus</i>	262
<i>Upeneus tragula</i>	262
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	262
URANOSCOPIDAE	123
<i>Uraspis helvola</i>	218
<i>Uroconger lepturus</i>	141
<i>Urogymnus africanus</i>	85
<i>Urogymnus asperimus</i>	85
<i>Uropterygius concolor</i>	139
<i>Uropterygius marmoratus</i>	139
<i>Uropterygius tigrinus</i>	139

V

<i>vaigiensis</i> , <i>Kyphosus</i>	263
<i>vaigiensis</i> , <i>Leptoscarus</i>	291
<i>vaigiensis</i> , <i>Liza</i>	272
<i>Valamugil buchauani</i>	273
<i>Valamugil cunnesius</i>	273
<i>Valamugil sehel</i>	274
<i>valderostratus</i> , <i>Crossarchonotus</i>	324
<i>vanicatenis</i> , <i>Mullaidichthys</i>	259
<i>vari</i> , <i>Alpes</i>	206
Variablelined fusilier	235
<i>variegata</i> , <i>Coris</i>	281
Variegated lizardfish	156
<i>variegatus</i> , <i>Lethrinus</i>	253
<i>variegatus</i> , <i>Synodus</i>	156
<i>varilineata</i> , <i>Caesia</i>	235
<i>Variola louti</i>	197
Vase shells	40, 42
<i>Vasum turbinellus</i>	42
Veined squid	49
<i>veliferum</i> , <i>Zebrafish</i>	309
Velvet shrimp	14
Velvetfish	108
<i>Ventrifossa petrosi</i>	157
Verdoci barbu	154
Verdoci nez court	154
Vermiculate wrasse	284
<i>verrucosa</i> , <i>Synanceia</i>	178
<i>versicolor</i> , <i>Panulirus</i>	27
<i>ridua</i> , <i>Melichthys</i>	331
Vieille à selle noire	276
Vieille ananas	186
Vieille barbe noire	278
Vieille ciseau	285
Vieille de corail	185
Vieille diane queue	277
Vieille la prude	185

Vieille roga	184
Vieille six tâches	186
Vieille tachetée	278
Vieille triple queue	279
Vieille d'Arabie	185
<i>violacea</i> , <i>Myrpristis</i>	169
Violet soldierfish	169
Violon crépuscule	197
Violon grogneur	198
Violon jarbua	198
Violon tigre	198
Viperfishes	96
<i>virescens</i> , <i>Apiron</i>	225
Virginal murex	42
<i>virgineus</i> , <i>Chicoreus</i>	42
<i>viridescens</i> , <i>Ballistoides</i>	330
<i>viridifurcatus</i> , <i>Scarus</i>	297
<i>viridis</i> , <i>Euleptorhamphus</i>	161
<i>vitrostris</i> , <i>Thryssa</i>	151
<i>vittatus</i> , <i>Plectorhinchus</i>	242
<i>vittatus</i> , <i>Upeneus</i>	262
<i>vitulus</i> , <i>Hexanchus</i>	57
Vivaneau a raies bleues	229
Vivaneau bourgeois	231
Vivaneau chien rouge	227
Vivaneau des mangroves	226
Vivaneau du Bengale	226
Vivaneau egletin	230
Vivaneau encrier	227
Vivaneau gibelot	228
Vivaneau gros yeux	229
Vivaneau hublot	230
Vivaneau job	225
Vivaneau laflamme	225
Vivaneau maori	230
Vivaneau pagaie	228
Vivaneau plate	231
Vivaneau queue noir	228
Vivaneau rouillé	224
Vivaneau rubis	225
Vivaneau stné	227
Vivaneau tête	231
Vivaneau tidents	224
Vivaneau zibelo	229
Vivanette queue jaune	232
<i>vlaamingii</i> , <i>Naso</i>	308
Voilier de indo-pacifique	315
<i>vosmeri</i> , <i>Scolopsis</i>	256
<i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Octopus</i>	54
<i>vulpes</i> , <i>Albula</i>	134
<i>vulpinus</i> , <i>Alopias</i>	63

W

Wahoo	317
Wahoos	128, 317
Wavylined grouper	195
Wayeer	189, 196
Weakfishes	117, 257
Weasel sharks	59, 67
Webfoot octopus	54
Weeping sandmelt	298
Weeverfishes	123
Western kingprawn	18
Whale shark	61
Whale sharks	57, 61
<i>wheeleri</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i>	72
Whiplin ponyfish	222
Whiplin silverbiddy	238

White cheek monocle bream	256
White sardinella	146
White trevally	214
White-blotched grouper	192
White-spotted filefish	335
White-spotted octopus	53
Whitebarred rubberlip	241
Whitfin trevally	208
Whitfin wolf-herring	152
Whitemargin unicornfish	306
Whitespot sandmelt	298
Whitespotted grouper	187
Whitespotted moray	137
Whitetip reef shark	74
Whitetongue jack	218
Whitings	111
Witch prawn	18
Wolf-herrings	94, 152
<i>woodnasoni</i> , <i>Heterocarpus</i>	11
Worm eels	93, 140
Wormfishes	126
Wrasses	121-122, 275

X

Xabkoole	240
Xabkoole-Fil-Fil	240
<i>Xanthichthys lineopunctatus</i>	334
<i>xanthonota</i> , <i>Caesio</i>	235
<i>xanthopterus</i> , <i>Acanthurus</i>	305
<i>xanthotis</i> , <i>Apoloemichthys</i>	267
<i>xanthurum</i> , <i>Zebrasoma</i>	309
<i>xanthurus</i> , <i>Paracaesio</i>	232
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	315
XIPHIIDAE	128, 315
<i>Xyrichtys bimaculatus</i>	288
<i>Xyrichtys</i>	122
<i>Xyrichtys puvo</i>	288
<i>Xyrichtys pentadactylus</i>	288

Y

Yaambo	52-53
Yaambo-Baxareed	54
Yaaquuri	184
Yajdar	320
Yajdar-Baal-Cagaar	319-320
Yaquuri	187, 191
Yellow fin surgeonfish	305
Yellow guitarfish	82
Yellow-and-blueback fusilier	234
Yellow-ear angelfish	267
Yellow-edged lyretail	197
Yellow-spotted burrefish	337
Yellow-wing flyingfish	165
Yellowback fusilier	235
Yellowbar angelfish	269
Yellowbreasted wrasse	276
Yellowface triggerfish	332
Yellowfin goatfish	259
Yellowfin hind	185
Yellowfin soapfish	187
Yellowfin tuna	320
Yellowmargin moray	136
Yellowmouth moray	137
Yellowscale parrotfish	294
Yellowspotted trevally	208

Yellowstripe goatfish	258
Yellowtail barracuda	310
Yellowtail blue snapper	232
Yellowtail scad	206
Yellowtail tang	309
Yool	207
Yuumbi	317, 319

Z

ZANCLIDAE	126
<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>	126
Zanzibar tonguesole	328
<i>zanzibarensis, Cynoglossus</i>	328
Zaraacimo	80
Zebra moray	135
Zebra shark	61

Zebra sharks	57, 61
Zebra sweetlip	241
<i>zebra, Echidna</i>	135
<i>Zebrasoma desjardinii</i>	309
<i>Zebrasoma scopas</i>	309
<i>Zebrasoma veliferum</i>	309
<i>Zebrasoma xanthurum</i>	309
<i>Zebrias quagga</i>	327
ZEIDAE	105, 173-174
ZEIFORMES	105
<i>Zenopsis canchifer</i>	174
Zigzag wrasse	283
<i>zysron, Pristis</i>	80
<i>zonatus, Pristipomoides</i>	233
Zub-Saalim	310-311
Zuu-Zow	279
<i>zysron, Nemipterus</i>	255

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

PLATE I

1. MEGALOPIDAE: *Megalops cyprinoides*
2. HEMIRAMPHIDAE: *Hemiramphus far*
3. SERRANIDAE: *Aethaloperca vogaa*
4. SERRANIDAE: *Anypresodon leucogrammicus*
5. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis argus*
6. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis hemistiktos*
7. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis miniata*
8. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis sexmaculata*

PLATE II

9. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis sonnerati*
10. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus areolatus*
11. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus caeruleopinnatus*
12. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus chlorostigma*
13. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus coioides*
14. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus epistictus*
15. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus fasciatus*

PLATE III

16. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus flavocaeruleus*
17. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*
18. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus gabriellae*
19. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus lanceolatus*

PLATE IV

20. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus malabaricus*
21. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus morhua*
22. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus multinotatus*
23. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus octofasciatus*
24. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus poecilomus*

PLATE V

25. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus polytepis*
26. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus polyphkadion*
27. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus radiatus*
28. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus rivulatus*
29. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus stoliczkae*
30. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus summana*

PLATE VI

31. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus tauvina*
32. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus undulosus*
33. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus tukula*
34. SERRANIDAE: *Plectropomus areolatus*
35. SERRANIDAE: *Plectropomus luteus A*
36. SERRANIDAE: *Plectropomus luteus B*

PLATE VII

37. SERRANIDAE: *Plectropomus pessuliferus*
38. SERRANIDAE: *Variola louti*
39. CARANGIDAE: *Alectis indicus*

40. CARANGIDAE: *Alepes djedaba*
41. CARANGIDAE: *Carangoides bajad*
42. CARANGIDAE: *Carangoides ferlan*
43. CARANGIDAE: *Scomberoides tol*

PLATE VIII

44. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Gazza minuta*
45. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus berbis*
46. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus daura*
47. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus elongatus*
48. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus equulus*
49. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus fasciatus*
50. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus leuciscus*
51. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus lineolatus*

PLATE IX

52. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus splendens*
53. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Secutor insidiator*
54. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Secutor ruconius*
55. LUTJANIDAE: *Aphareus furca*
56. LUTJANIDAE: *Aphareus rutilans*
57. LUTJANIDAE: *Aprion virescens*

PLATE X

58. LUTJANIDAE: *Etelis carbunculus*
59. LUTJANIDAE: *Etelis coruscans*
60. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*
61. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus bengalensis*
62. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus bohar*
63. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus corruellineatus*

PLATE XI

64. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus ehrenbergii*
65. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus fulviflamma*
66. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus fulvus*
67. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus gibbus*
68. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus johnii*
69. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus kasmira*

PLATE XII

70. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus lutjanus*
71. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus monostigmus*
72. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus rivulatus*
73. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus russelli*
74. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus sanguineus*
75. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus sebae*

PLATE XIII

76. LUTJANIDAE: *Macolor niger*
77. LUTJANIDAE: *Paracaesio xanthurus*
78. LUTJANIDAE: *Pinjalo pinjalo*

79. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides filamentosus*
 80. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides multidens*
 81. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides sieboldii*

PLATE XIV

82. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides zonatus*
 83. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio caeruleaurea*
 84. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio lunaris*
 85. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio teres*
 86. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio varilutea*
 87. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio xanthonota*

PLATE XV

88. CAESIONIDAE: *Dipterygonotus balteatus*
 89. CAESIONIDAE: *Gymnoaesio gymnoptera*
 90. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio capricornis*
 91. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio chrysazona*
 92. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio murri*

PLATE XVI

93. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio pisanq*
 94. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio tile*
 95. HAEMULIDAE: *Diagramma pictum*
 96. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus chabbi*
 97. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus*
 98. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus gaterinus*
 99. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus gibbosus*
 100. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus playfairi*

PLATE XVII

101. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus schotaf*
 102. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus vittatus*
 103. HAEMULIDAE: *Pomadasys furcatus*
 104. HAEMULIDAE: *Pomadasys kaakan*
 105. HAEMULIDAE: *Pomadasys maculatum*
 106. SPARIDAE: *Acanthopagrus berda*
 107. SPARIDAE: *Acanthopagrus bifasciatus*

PLATE XVIII

108. SPARIDAE: *Argyrops spinifer*
 109. SPARIDAE: *Crenidens crenidens*
 110. LETHRINIDAE: *Gnathodentex aurolineatus*
 111. LETHRINIDAE: *Gymnocranius grandoculis*
 112. LETHRINIDAE: *Gymnocranius elongatus*
 113. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus borbonicus*

PLATE XIX

114. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus erythracanthus*
 115. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus harak*
 116. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus lentjan*
 117. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus malisena* form *sanguineus*
 118. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus malisena* form *malisena*
 119. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus microdon*
 120. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus nebulosus*

PLATE XX

121. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus obsoletus*
 122. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus*
 123. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus variegatus*
 124. LETHRINIDAE: *Monotaxis grandoculis*
 125. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus bipunctatus*
 126. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus japonicus*
 127. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus randalli*
 128. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus zysron*

PLATE XXI

129. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Parascopopsis aspinosa*
 130. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Parascopopsis erionnua*
 131. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis bimaculatus*
 132. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis ghanam*
 133. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis taeniatus*
 134. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis vosmeri*

PLATE XXII

135. MULLIDAE: *Mulloidichthys flavolineatus*
 136. MULLIDAE: *Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*
 137. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus barberinus*
 138. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus bifasciatus*
 139. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus cinnabarinus*
 140. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus cyclostomus A*
 141. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus cyclostomus B*
 142. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus forsskali*

PLATE XXIII

143. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus indicus*
 144. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus macronema*
 145. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus pleurostigma*
 146. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus bensasi*
 147. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus moluccensis*
 148. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus sulphureus*
 149. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus taeniopterus*
 150. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus tragula*

PLATE XXIV

151. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus vittatus*
 152. DREPANIDAE: *Drepane punctata*
 153. MONODACTYLIDAE: *Monodactylus argenteus*
 154. POLYNEMIDAE: *Polynemus sextarius*
 155. LABRIDAE: *Anampses caeruleopunctatus A*
 156. LABRIDAE: *Anampses caeruleopunctatus B*
 157. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus chlorurus*
 158. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus diagrammus*

PLATE XXV

159. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus fasciatus*
 160. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus trilobatus*
 161. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus undulatus*
 162. LABRIDAE: *Cheilio inermis*
 163. LABRIDAE: *Coris africana*
 164. LABRIDAE: *Coris aygula A*

165. LABRIDAE: *Coris aygula* B

166. LABRIDAE: *Coris frerei*

PLATE XXVI

167. LABRIDAE: *Gomphosus caeruleus*

168. LABRIDAE: *Halichoeres hortulanus centiquadrus*

169. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma purpuraceum* A

170. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma purpureum* B

171. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma trilobatum* A

172. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma trilobatum* B

172. SCARIDAE: *Calotomus carolinus* A

174. SCARIDAE: *Calotomus carolinus* B

PLATE XXVII

175. SCARIDAE: *Cetoscarus bicolor* A

176. SCARIDAE: *Cetoscarus bicolor* B

177. SCARIDAE: *Hipposcarus harid* A

178. SCARIDAE: *Hipposcarus harid* B

179. SCARIDAE: *Leptoscarus vaigiensis* A

180. SCARIDAE: *Leptoscarus vaigiensis* B

181. SCARIDAE: *Scarus arabicus*

182. SCARIDAE: *Scarus festivus*

PLATE XXVIII

183. SCARIDAE: *Scarus atrilunula* A

184. SCARIDAE: *Scarus atrilunula* B

185. SCARIDAE: *Scarus caudofasciatus* A

186. SCARIDAE: *Scarus caudofasciatus* B

187. SCARIDAE: *Scarus falcipinnis* A

188. SCARIDAE: *Scarus falcipinnis* B

189. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ferrugineus* A

190. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ferrugineus* B

PLATE XXIX

191. SCARIDAE: *Scarus frenatus* A

192. SCARIDAE: *Scarus frenatus* B

193. SCARIDAE: *Scarus fuscopurpureus* A

194. SCARIDAE: *Scarus fuscopurpureus* B

195. SCARIDAE: *Scarus genazonatus* A

196. SCARIDAE: *Scarus genazonatus* B

197. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ghobban* A

198. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ghobban* B

PLATE XXX

199. SCARIDAE: *Scarus gibbus* A

200. SCARIDAE: *Scarus gibbus* B

201. SCARIDAE: *Scarus niger* A

202. SCARIDAE: *Scarus niger* B

203. SCARIDAE: *Scarus psittacus* A

204. SCARIDAE: *Scarus psittacus* B

205. SCARIDAE: *Scarus rubroviolaceus* A

206. SCARIDAE: *Scarus rubroviolaceus* B

PLATE XXXI

207. SCARIDAE: *Scarus russellii* A

208. SCARIDAE: *Scarus russellii* B

209. SCARIDAE: *Scarus scaber* A

210. SCARIDAE: *Scarus scaber* B

211. SCARIDAE: *Scarus sordidus* A

212. SCARIDAE: *Scarus sordidus* B

213. SCARIDAE: *Scarus viridifurcatus* A

214. SCARIDAE: *Scarus viridifurcatus* B

PLATE XXXII

215. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus argenteus*

216. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus luridus*

217. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus rivulatus*

218. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus stellatus*

219. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus sutor*

220. PSETTODIDAE: *Psettodes erumei*

221. BOTHIDAE: *Bothus pantherinus*

222. SOLEIDAE: *Euryglossa orientalis*

COLOUR PLATES

Abbreviations used:

S.L. = Standard Length
T.L. = Total Length

PLATE I



1. MEGALOPIDAE: *Megalops cyprinoides*
580 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



2. HEMIRAMPHIDAE: *Hemiramphus far*
355 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



3. SERRANIDAE: *Aethaloperca rogaa*
276 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



4. SERRANIDAE: *Anyperodon leucogrammicus*
242 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



5. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis argus*
212 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



6. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis hemistiktos*
120 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



7. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis miniata*
254 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



8. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis sexmaculata*
200 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE II



9. SERRANIDAE: *Cephalopholis sonnerati*
330 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



10. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus areolatus*
218 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



11. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus caeruleopunctatus*
237 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



12. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus chlorostigma*
327 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



13. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus coioides
323 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)



14. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus epistictus*
326 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



15. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus fasciatus*
153 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

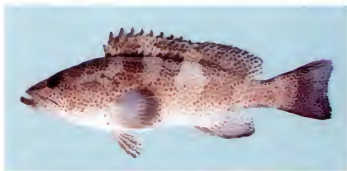
PLATE III

16. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus flavocaeruleus
410 mm S.L.
(photo by S. Châtér)



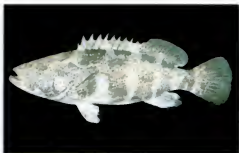
17. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus fuscoguttatus
90 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)

18. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus gabriellae
224 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)

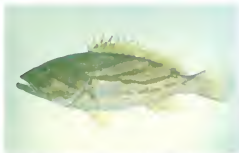


19. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus lanceolatus
~1700 mm S.L.
(photo by R. Taylor)

PLATE IV



20. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus malabaricus*
584 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



21. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus morrhua*
345 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



22. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus multinotatus
340 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)

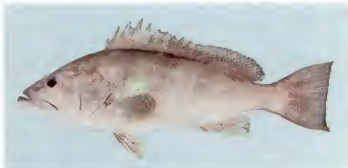


23. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus octofasciatus
228 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)



24. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus poecilonotus
520 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE V



25. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus polytepis
440 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)



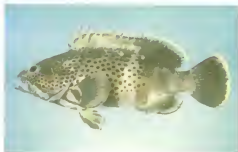
26. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus polyphekadion
408 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)



27. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus radiatus*
295 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



28. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus rivulatus*
221 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



29. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus stoliczkae*
202 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



30. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus summana*
334 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

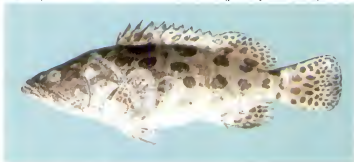
PLATE VI



31. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus tauvina*
310 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



32. SERRANIDAE: *Epinephelus undulosus*
158 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



33. SERRANIDAE:
Epinephelus tukula
320 mm S.L.
(photo by P.C. Heemstra)



34. SERRANIDAE: *Plectropomus areolatus*
316 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



35. SERRANIDAE: *Plectropomus leavis*
492 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



36. SERRANIDAE:
Plectropomus leavis
475 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE VII



37. SERRANIDAE:
Plectropomus pessuliferus
480 mm S.L.



38. SERRANIDAE: *Variola louti*
273 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



39. CARANGIDAE: *Alectis indicus*
265 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



40. CARANGIDAE: *Alepes djedaba*
185 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



41. CARANGIDAE: *Carangoides bajad*
430 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

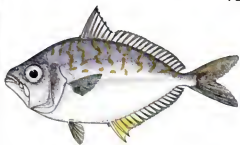


42. CARANGIDAE: *Carangoides ferdau*
243 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



43. CARANGIDAE: *Scomberoides tol*
365 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)

PLATE VIII



44. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Gazza minuta*
127 mm S.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



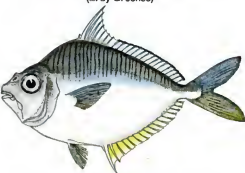
45. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus berbis*
93 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



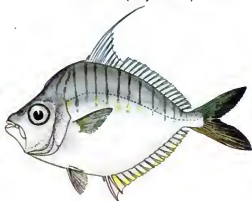
46. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus daura*
(ill. by G. Jones)



47. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus elongatus*
56 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



48. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus equulus*
156 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



49. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus fasciatus*
90 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)

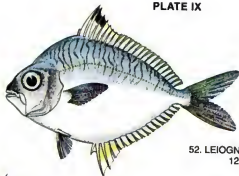


50. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus leuciscus*
125 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



51. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus lineolatus*
103 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)

PLATE IX



52. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Leiognathus splendens*
120 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



53. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Secutor insidiator*
107 mm T.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



54. LEIOGNATHIDAE: *Secutor ruconius*
60 mm S.L. (ill. by G. Jones)



55. LUTJANIDAE: *Aphareus furca*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



56. LUTJANIDAE: *Aphareus rutilans*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



57. LUTJANIDAE: *Aprion virescens*
(ill. by R. Swainston)

PLATE X



58. LUTJANIDAE: *Etelis carbunculus*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



59. LUTJANIDAE: *Etelis coruscans*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



60. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus argentimaculatus*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



61. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus bengalensis*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



62. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus bohar*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



63. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus coeruleolineatus*
(ill. by M. Thompson)

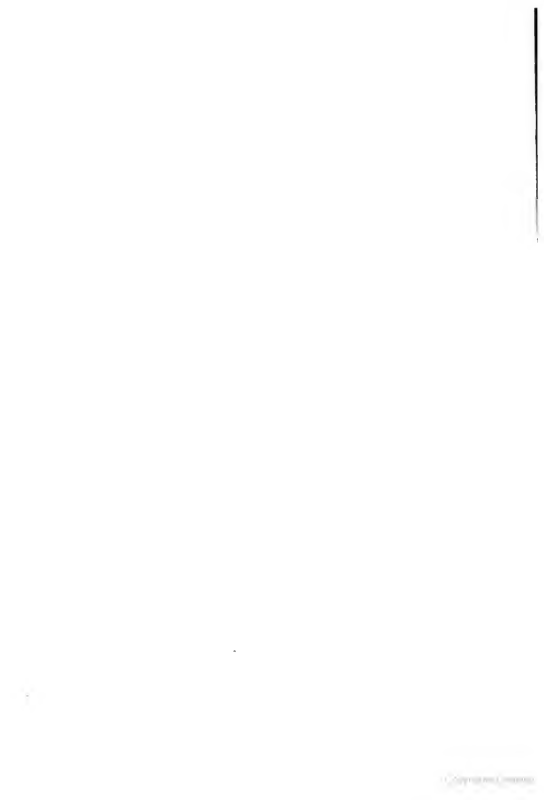


PLATE XI



64. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus ehrenbergii*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



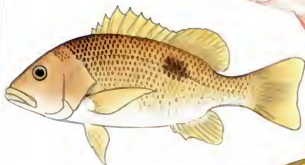
65. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus fulviflamma*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



66. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus fulvus*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



67. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus gibbus*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



68. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus johnii*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



69. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus kasmira*
(ill. by M. Thompson)

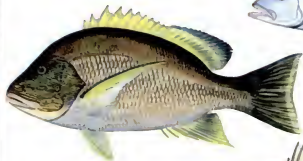
PLATE XII



70. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus lutjanus*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



71. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus monostigma*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



72. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus rivulatus*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



73. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus russelli*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



74. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus sanguineus*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



75. LUTJANIDAE: *Lutjanus sebae*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



76. LUTJANIDAE: *Macolor niger*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



77. LUTJANIDAE: *Paracaesio xanthurus*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



78. LUTJANIDAE: *Pinjalo pinjalo*
(ill. by P. Lastrico)



79. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides filamentosus*
(ill. by R. Swainston)



80. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides multidens*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



81. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides sieboldii*
(ill. by M. Thompson)

PLATE XIV



82. LUTJANIDAE: *Pristipomoides zonatus*
(ill. by M. Thompson)



83. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio caerulaurea*
208 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



84. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio lunaris*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



85. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio teres*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



86. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio varilineata*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



87. CAESIONIDAE: *Caesio xanthonota*
139 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

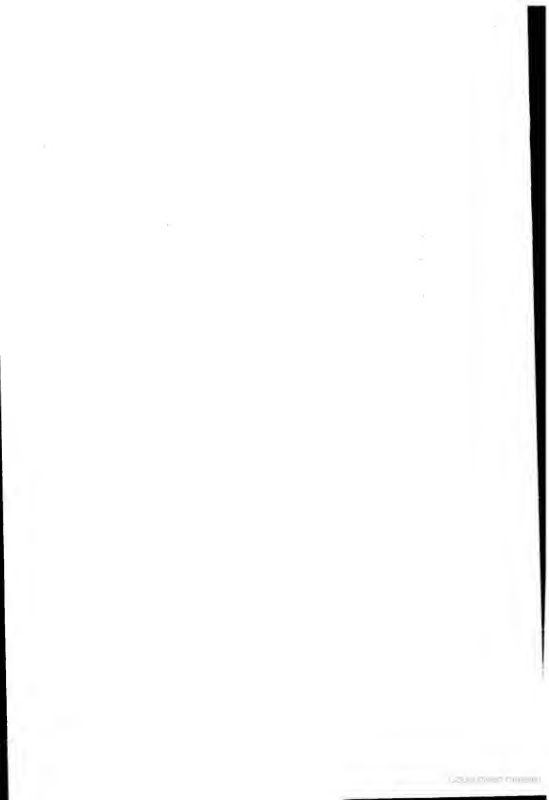


PLATE XV

88. CAESIONIDAE:
Dipterygonotus balteatus
89 mm S.L.
(photo by K. Carpenter)



89. CAESIONIDAE:
Gymnoaesio gymnoptera
112 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)



90. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio capricornis*
(ill. by P. Lastrico)



91. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio chrysozona*
99 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



92. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio marri*
(photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XVI



93. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio pisang*
107 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



94. CAESIONIDAE: *Pterocaesio tile*
175 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



95. HAEMULIDAE: *Diagramma pictum*
504 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



96. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus chubbi*
298 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



97. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus*
164 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



98. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus gaterinus*
134 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



99. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus gibbosus*
277 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



100. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus playfairi*
372 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XVII



101. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus schotaf*
255 mm S.L.



102. HAEMULIDAE: *Plectorhinchus vittatus*
216 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



103. HAEMULIDAE: *Pomadasys furcatus*
(photo by G. Bianchi)



104. HAEMULIDAE: *Pomadasys kaakan*
(photo by G. Bianchi)



105. HAEMULIDAE: *Pomadasys maculatum*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



106. SPARIDAE: *Acanthopagrus berda*
185 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)

107. SPARIDAE:
Acanthopagrus bifasciatus
260 mm S.L.
(photo by J.E. Randall)



PLATE XVIII



108. SPARIDAE: *Argyrops spinifer*
288 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



109. SPARIDAE: *Crenidens crenidens*
198 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



110. LETHRINIDAE: *Gnathodentex aurolineatus*
147 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



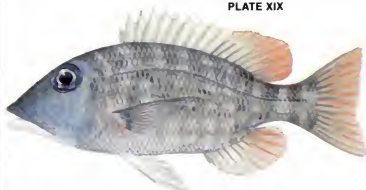
111. LETHRINIDAE: *Gymnocranius grandoculis*
375 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

112. LETHRINIDAE:
*Gymnocranius
elongatus*
(ill. by Swainston)



113. LETHRINIDAE:
Lethrinus borbonicus
(ill. by Swainston)

PLATE XIX



114. LETHRINIDAE:
Lethrinus erythracanthus
(ill. by Swainston)



115. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus harak*
207 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



116. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus lentjan*
175 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



117. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus mahsena* form *sanguineus*
252 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



118. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus mahsena* form *mahsena*
198 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



119. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus microdon*
122 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



120. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus nebulosus*
234 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



121. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus obsoletus*
295 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



122. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus rubrioperculatus*
131 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



123. LETHRINIDAE: *Lethrinus variegatus*
135 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



124. LETHRINIDAE: *Monotaxis granloculis*
220 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



125. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus bipunctatus*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



126. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus japonicus*
186 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



127. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus randalli*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



128. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Nemipterus zymon*
(photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XXI



129. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Parascopsis aspinosa*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



130. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Parascopsis eriomma*
198 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



131. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis bimaculatus*
90 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



132. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis ghanam*
150 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



133. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis taeniatus*
(photo by J.E. Randall)



134. NEMIPTERIDAE: *Scolopsis vosmeri*
159 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



135. MULLIDAE: *Mulloidichthys flavolineatus*
158 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



136. MULLIDAE: *Mulloidichthys vanicolenus*
150 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



137. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus barberinus*
243 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



138. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus bifasciatus*
198 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



139. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus cinnabarius*
234 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



140. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus cyclostomus*
222 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



141. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus cyclostomus*
159 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



142. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus forskali*
217 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



143. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus indicus*
164 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



144. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus macronema*
151 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



145. MULLIDAE: *Parupeneus pleurostigma*
160 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



146. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus bensasi*
115 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



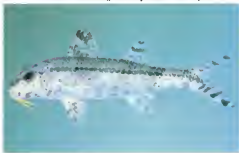
147. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus moluccensis*
136 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



148. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus sulphureus*
160 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



149. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus taeniopterus*
120 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



150. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus tragula*
116 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

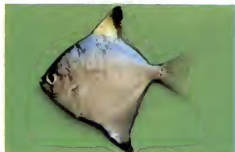
PLATE XXIV



151. MULLIDAE: *Upeneus vittatus*
155 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



152. DREPANIDAE: *Drepane punctata*
159 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



153. MONODACTYLIDAE: *Monodactylus argenteus*
130 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



154. POLYNEMIDAE: *Polynemus sextarius*
186 mm T.L. (photo by G. Bianchi)



155. LABRIDAE: *Anampses caeruleopunctatus*
163 mm S.L., female (photo by J.E. Randall)



156. LABRIDAE: *Anampses caeruleopunctatus*
203 mm S.L., male (photo by J.E. Randall)



157. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus chlorurus*
147 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



158. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus diagrammus*
217 mm S.L. male (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XXV



159. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus fasciatus*
150 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



160. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus trilobatus*
205 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



161. LABRIDAE: *Cheilinus undulatus*
915 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



162. LABRIDAE: *Cheilio inermis*
206 mm S.L. female (photo by J.E. Randall)



163. LABRIDAE: *Coris africana*
280 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



164. LABRIDAE: *Coris aygula*
115 mm S.L. small adult (photo by J.E. Randall)



165. LABRIDAE: *Coris aygula*
465 mm S.L. large adult (photo by J.E. Randall)



166. LABRIDAE: *Coris frerei*
225 mm S.L. female (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XXVI



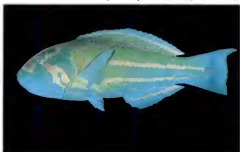
167. LABRIDAE: *Gomphosus caeruleus*
132 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



168. LABRIDAE: *Halichoeres hortulanus*
158 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



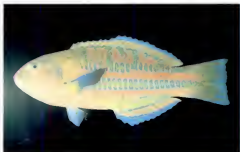
169. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma purpurum*
150 mm S.L. female (photo by J.E. Randall)



170. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma purpurum*
310 mm S.L. terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



171. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma trilobatum* 153 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



172. LABRIDAE: *Thalassoma trilobatum* 162 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



173. SCARIDAE: *Calotomus carolinus* 235 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



174. SCARIDAE: *Calotomus carolinus* 318 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XXVII



175. SCARIDAE: *Cetoscarus bicolor* 123 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



176. SCARIDAE: *Cetoscarus bicolor* 365 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



177. SCARIDAE: *Hipposcarus harid* 328 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



178. SCARIDAE: *Hipposcarus harid* 335 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



179. SCARIDAE: *Leptoscarus vaigiensis* 159 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



180. SCARIDAE: *Leptoscarus vaigiensis* 179 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



181. SCARIDAE: *Scarus arabicus* 309 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



182. SCARIDAE: *Scarus festivus* 288 mm S.L.
male (photo by J. E. Randall)

PLATE XXVIII



183. SCARIDAE: *Scarus atrilunula*
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



184. SCARIDAE: *Scarus atrilunula*
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



185. SCARIDAE: *Scarus caudofasciatus* 379 mm S.L.
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



186. SCARIDAE: *Scarus caudofasciatus* 357 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



187. SCARIDAE: *Scarus falcipinnis*
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



188. SCARIDAE: *Scarus falcipinnis* 384 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



189. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ferrugineus* 268 mm S.L.
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



190. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ferrugineus* 323 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XXIX



191. SCARIDAE: *Scarus frenatus* 109 mm S.L.
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



192. SCARIDAE: *Scarus frenatus* 234 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



193. SCARIDAE: *Scarus fuscopurpureus* 157 mm S.L.
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



194. SCARIDAE: *Scarus fuscopurpureus* 288 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



195. SCARIDAE: *Scarus genazonatus* 241 mm S.L.
female / initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



196. SCARIDAE: *Scarus genazonatus* 227 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



197. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ghobban* 228 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



198. SCARIDAE: *Scarus ghobban* 450 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)

PLATE XXX



199. SCARIDAE: *Scarus gibbus* 335 mm S.L.
female / initial phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



200. SCARIDAE: *Scarus gibbus* 315 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



201. SCARIDAE: *Scarus niger* 172 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



202. SCARIDAE: *Scarus niger* 220 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J. E. Randall)



203. SCARIDAE: *Scarus psittacus* 171 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



204. SCARIDAE: *Scarus psittacus* 148 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



205. SCARIDAE: *Scarus rubroviolaceus* 308 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



206. SCARIDAE: *Scarus rubroviolaceus* 355 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)

PLATE XXXI



207. SCARIDAE: *Scarus russelii* 203 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



208. SCARIDAE: *Scarus russelii* 273 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



209. SCARIDAE: *Scarus scaber* 145 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



210. SCARIDAE: *Scarus scaber* 189 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



211. SCARIDAE: *Scarus sordidus* 164 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



212. SCARIDAE: *Scarus sordidus* 242 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



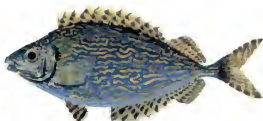
213. SCARIDAE: *Scarus viridifucatus* 120 mm S.L.
female/initial phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



214. SCARIDAE: *Scarus viridifucatus* 143 mm S.L.
terminal phase male (photo by J.E. Randall)



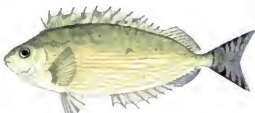
216. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus luridus*
(ill. by Meschini)



215. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus argenteus*
(ill. by Meschini)



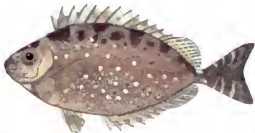
218. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus stellatus*
(ill. by Meschini)



217. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus rivulatus*
(ill. by Meschini)



220. PSETTODIDAE: *Psettodes erumei*
(photo by G. Binachi)



219. SIGANIDAE: *Siganus sutor*
(ill. by Meschini)



222. SOLEIDAE: *Euryglossa orientalis*
170 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)



221. BOTHIDAE: *Bothus pantherinus*
124 mm S.L. (photo by J.E. Randall)

This field guide covers the major resource groups likely to be encountered in the fisheries of Somalia. These groups include shrimps, lobsters, bivalves, gastropods, cephalopods, sharks, batoid fishes, bony fishes and sea turtles. Each resource group is introduced by a general section on pertinent technical terms and measurements and an illustrated guide to the orders and families of the group. The annotated and illustrated list of the more important species includes scientific nomenclature, FAO names in English and French (where available), local Somali names, maximum size, notes on fisheries, habitat and biology, diagnostic features and one or more illustrations. The guide is fully indexed, and a list of related literature is appended.

ISBN 92-5-103742-6 ISSN 1020-4547



9 789251 037423

M 43

V8730E/1/3 96/2500